



GIA SƯ CHUNG CƯ

**ĐÁNH GIÁ NĂNG LỰC NGOẠI NGỮ TIẾNG ANH
ĐỀ THI VÀO THPT CHUYÊN NGOẠI NGỮ
ĐỀ SỐ 08 (Phân 02)**

Phân 9. Bài đọc 2

Đọc đoạn văn và trả lời 08 câu hỏi kèm theo.

Through pre-historic cave paintings have been extant since the Upper Paleolithic Era, from 40,000 to 10,000 BC, they were not rediscovered until 1879, in a cave in Spain. At first they were suspected of being a hoax. But their authenticity became accepted as cave art was found in other sites around the globe. Modern techniques of carbon dating have confirmed their ancient origin. Other impressive work has been located on the walls of caves in France, Italy, Africa, Australia, and Southeast Asia.

The 1879 find was the work of the Magdalenian people, so named after the nearby town of Magdalena, Spain. They lived from about 18,000 to 10,000 BC. Magdalenian art is distinctive, characterized by recurring themes and style. The most popular subjects were animals, especially bison, deer, horses, and the woolly mammoth, which is now extinct. Realistic human subjects were rare, limited to abstractions of human shapes. But recognizable human hands, which an artist might have included as his or her “signature,” can be seen. Cave paintings remained hidden as long as they did because of two factors. First, artists chose to do their work deep inside the caves, where their stone-wall “canvases” were protected from the weather. These locales were often inaccessible to modern searchers for signs of ancient civilizations. Second,

once a cave's art is detected and announced to a curious public, excavations are made that expose the work to both people and the elements, from which it had been protected for thousands of years. Thus, a treasure trove of paintings identified in France during World War I disappeared within six months of becoming open to the public. Air conditioning can preserve some sights for viewing, but most are closed to tourists. Scholars must apply for access, and then they are permitted to study the artwork for only short periods. Despite cave art's relative inaccessibility, scientists have managed to infer much about the methods and materials used by ancient artisans. The earliest works were finger drawings in soft clay on the surface of rock, which depicted animals' claw marks. Artists then adopted engraving methods, using stone tools to carve figures into rock walls. Using their own skill as well as specialized implements, artists could alter the tone, color, and depth of a scene.

The last technique to evolve was wall painting. Few colors were available, as the Paleolithic people were limited to what they found in nature. They manufactured their colors from various minerals and trees. For example, red was extracted from oxidized iron and white from mica. From burned wood they obtained carbon to make a black pigment. Even with their primitive resources, the artists nonetheless showed ingenuity in mixing and applying colors. Nearly 200 color-producing mineral fragments have been found in barnacle shells, in which the pigments were mixed. One artist used a human skull to mix his colors. Cave water containing calcium was used as a mixing agent, and animal and vegetable oils bound the pigments. Though no paintbrushes have survived, the finished works show telltale brush marks. Paint was sometimes sprayed onto surfaces covered by prepared stencils, with blow pipes serving as paint sprayers. Painting was a profession. It was too difficult and expensive to be practiced by casual amateurs, who had to spend all their time hunting and inventing means of survival. One difficulty was illuminating the dark cave walls. Scientists theorize that ancient painters worked by torches fueled by animal fat. Another problem was the inaccessibility of some wall surfaces. Some scenes could only have been painted lying down in narrow openings, and others were so high from the floor as to have required elaborate scaffolding. The locales chosen for painting offer anthropologists important clues about the lifestyles of the Upper Paleolithic people. Despite their popular label, they did not actually live inside caves. Cave walls served as their

canvasses for the practical reason that open-air work quickly disappeared. So caves sheltered and preserved the art. They wanted the art to last, not simply for their own entertainment but also because of the cultural function it served. Art was the medium through which prehistoric civilizations passed on their history and honored their traditions and ancestry.

49. The word “hoax” in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to _____.

A. fake B. exception C. mirage D. copy

50. According to the author, each of the following is true about Magdalenian art EXCEPT _____.

A. It is found as far east as Southeast Asia.
B. Most of its themes involve animals.
C. Artists signed their work with paintings of their hands.
D. It is named after the inhabitants of a town in Spain.

51. The word “their” in paragraph 1 refers to _____.

A. cave paintings found in Spain B. sites around the world
C. cave painters from Spain D. techniques of carbon dating

52. In paragraph 3, why does the author mention cave paintings found in France?

A. To show that cave paintings are found all over the world
B. To illustrate how cave art can disappear once exposed to the elements
C. To indicate that some cave art is considered to be a “treasure”
D. To give an example of cave paintings that are still preserved after being excavated

53. The word “ingenuity” in paragraph 6 is closest in meaning to _____.

A. boldness B. timidity
C. cleverness D. reluctance

54. According to paragraph 3, one reason cave paintings were NOT discovered until the late 19th century was that _____.

- A. carbon dating was not invented before then
- B. scholars did not search for them before then
- C. many were destroyed in World War 1
- D. they were located on walls deep inside caves

55. Which of the following can be inferred about the site of cave paintings found in France during World War I?

- A. It was destroyed by bombing during the war.
- B. It was first discovered in 1879.
- C. It was destroyed by exposure to weather and people.
- D. It is still visited by scholars today.

56. The word "illuminating" in paragraph 7 is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. lighting
- B. covering
- C. finding
- D. coloring

Phần 10. Hoàn thành hội thoại

Chọn 01 lựa chọn đúng ở mỗi câu hỏi để điền vào chỗ trống.

57. - "Where are we going this weekend?"

- " _____ "

- A. That's a good idea.
- B. Have you thought of Ha Long Bay?
- C. Yes, let's go somewhere.
- D. Why don't you go to the mountains?

58. - "Shall I do it tomorrow?"

- "I'd rather you _____ it right now."

- A. do
- B. did
- C. will do
- D. should do

59. - "Must I take my umbrella?"

- "No, you _____. It's not going to rain."

- A. needn't
- B. don't
- C. mustn't
- D. haven't

60. - "Do you like the weather here?"

- "Yes, I _____ so often."

A. but I wish it doesn't rain

C. and I'd rather it won't rain

B. but I wish it didn't rain

D. and I'd sooner it hadn't rained

61. - "More coffee? Anybody?"

- "_____."

A. Yes, I'd love to

C. It's right, I think

B. I don't agree, I'm afraid

D. Yes, please

Phần 11. Viết lại câu

Chọn câu đồng nghĩa hoặc cận nghĩa nhất với câu đã cho.

62. Max delayed writing the book until he had done a lot of research.

A. It was only when Max had written the book that he did a lot of research.

B. Only after Max had done a lot of research did he begin to write the book.

C. Max delayed writing the book as he had already done any research.

D. Max did a lot of research after he finished writing the book.

63. I got bored with the match halfway through.

A. I lost my interest in the match halfway through.

B. Through the match, I got bored halfway.

C. The halfway through match made me boring.

D. I found the match bored halfway through.

64. Tom writes French as well as he speaks it.

A. Tom is bad at writing French.

B. Tom does not speak French so well as he writes it.

C. Tom writes and speaks French equally well.

D. Even though Tom writes French well, he speaks it better.

65. You can try as hard as you like but you won't succeed.

- A. However hard you try, you won't succeed.
- B. You can hardly try as you like, but you won't succeed.
- C. You won't succeed because you can't try as hard.
- D. Although you won't succeed, you can try as hard as you like.

66. Refusal to give a breath sample to the police could lead to your arrest.

- A. You could be arrested for not giving a breath sample to the police.
- B. If you refuse to be arrested, you have to give a breath sample.
- C. If a breath sample is not given, the police will refuse to arrest you.
- D. The police could cause you to give a breath sample to decide whether to arrest you or not.

Phần 12. Kết hợp câu

Chọn câu đồng nghĩa hoặc cận nghĩa nhất với cặp câu đã cho trong câu hỏi.

67. Transportation has been made much easier thanks to the invention of cars. However, cars are the greatest contributor of air pollution.

- A. The invention of cars has made transportation much easier, but cars are among the greatest contributors of air pollution.
- B. Although the invention of cars has made transportation much easier, people use cars to contribute to the pollution of air.
- C. Although the invention of cars has made transportation much easier, cars are the greatest contributor of air pollution.
- D. However easier the invention of cars has made transportation, it is cars that are among the greatest contributors of air pollution.

68. The plan may be ingenious. It will never work in practice.

- A. Ingenious as it may be, the plan will never work in practice.
- B. Ingenious as it may the plan, it will never work in practice.
- C. The plan may be too ingenious to work in practice.
- D. The plan is as impractical as it is ingenious.

69. He felt very tired. However, he was determined to continue to climb up the mountain.

A. He felt so tired that he was determined to continue to climb up the mountain.

B. Feeling very tired, he was determined to continue to climb up the mountain.

C. As a result of his tiredness, he was determined to continue to climb up the mountain.

D. Tired as he might feel, he was determined to continue to climb up the mountain.

70. The Prime Minister set up a committee of financial experts. They were to help him discuss and formulate new policies.

A. The Prime Minister, who is a financial expert, set up a committee to discuss and formulate new policies.

B. A committee consisting of financial experts was set up by the Prime Minister to help him discuss and formulate new policies.

C. The Prime Minister, who was helped by financial experts, set up a committee to discuss and formulate new policies.

D. A committee consisting of financial experts who were helped by the Prime Minister discussed and formulated new policies.

Phần 13. Chia dạng đúng của từ.

FEELING A BIT UNDER THE WEATHER

The success of British seaside holidays is always very dependent on the weather. A wet week in high summer can be both (71. **DEPEND**) _____ and expensive as people try to lift their spirits through (72. **DEPRESS**) _____ entertainments. And this is only one example of how, much more than is (73. **COMMON**) _____ realized, the weather is an (74. **EXTREME**) _____ important influence on the way we feel. It is almost as if the body itself were a (75. **SENSE**) _____ meteorological instrument. What other (76. **EXPLAIN**) _____ is there for that dull feeling that you get just before a thunderstorm, or the (77. **THRILL**) _____

_____ feeling once the rain begins to fall? What's more, the list of weather-related (78. ILL) _____ appears to be almost (79. END) _____, at least according to a recent book on the subject by professor Petersen of Illinois, which runs to an (80. BELIEVE) _____ four volumes.

Phần 14. Lựa chọn 1 từ thích hợp có thể điền vào được 03 câu cho sẵn dưới đây.

81.

- It's easy. You have to _____ out unnecessary words in some of the sentences.
- The vehicle looked a bit strange at the show. It was a _____ between a car and a motorcycle.
- It didn't _____ his mind that Louise was a spy working for the Israelis.

82.

- The villagers are worried that the river may _____ its banks this year round. Last year vast areas of farmland were under water.
- It was a surgical strike. When the missile hit the target the building _____ into flames.
- Suddenly, the door _____ open and a group of masked men rushed into the bank.

83.

- It was fascinating to watch the bird in action. It was there, _____ the hollow, waiting for its next prey.
- The police said that burglars must have had _____ information about the security systems as they didn't set off the alarm.
- I know the town _____ out. I've been living here all my life, my dear.

84.

- He saved thousands of Jews from the Holocaust when the country was under the Nazi rule, an _____ of extraordinary courage in those times.

- Look at you! You're an adult, James. _____ your age and nobody will ever tell you that you're irresponsible.
- We have to _____ immediately to help this war-torn nation rebuild itself before it is too late.

85.

- Would you be so kind as to _____ on the dotted line? I need to have your consent in black and white.
- After much deliberation, the president decided to _____ the new legislation into law.
- It took Miriam only a few days to learn the rudiments of _____ language to help the deaf.

Phần 15. Viết một bài luận 200 – 250 từ về chủ đề sau.

Some people believe that success in life comes from taking risks or chances. Others believe that success results from careful planning. In your opinion, what does success come from? Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.

GIA SƯ CHUNG CỤ

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