ĐÁNH GIÁ NĂNG LỰC NGOẠI NGỮ TIẾNG ANH
ĐỀ THI VÀO THPT CHUYÊN NGOẠI NGỮ

ĐỀ SỐ 12 (Phần 01)

GIA SƯ CHUNG CƯ

Phần 1. Cách phát âm của âm vị trong từ

Chọn 01 trong 04 lựa chọn có phần gạch chân có cách phát âm khác với những từ còn lại.

1. A. alone	B. worried	C. smoke	D. host
2. A. nail	B. tail	C. jail	D. naive
3. A. forward	B. steward	C. coward	D. award
4. A. honest	B. honour	C. honey	D. exhibit
5. A. water	B. warm	C. bank	D. war

Phần 2. Trọng âm

Chọn 01 trong 04 lựa chọn có cấu trúc trọng âm khác với những từ còn lại.

6. A. cholesterol	B. decorative	C. certificate	D. believable
7. A. ecosystem	B. effectiveness	C. academy	D. ecology
8. A. regrettable	B. temporary	C. unfortunate	D. participate
9. A. heritage	B. improvement	C. disturbing	D. establish
10. A. bargaining	B. basketball	C. biosphere	D. prevention

Phần 3. Từ hoặc cụm từ đồng nghĩa

Chọn 01 từ/cụm từ trong 04 lựa chọn có nghĩa gần nhất với từ/cụm từ được gạch chân.

11. Scientists and engineers have invented filters and other methods of removing pollutants from industrial wastes.

A. taking away B. taking over

C. making out D. making over

12. I take my hat off to all those people who worked hard to get the contract.

A. respect B. discourage

C. detest D. dislike

13. Originally developed in 1935 by Charles F. Richter of the California Institute of Technology, the Richter scale was expanded for worldwide use.

A. prolonged B. enlarged

C. exchanged D. spread

Phần 4. Từ hoặc cụm từ trái nghĩa

Chọn 01 từ/cụm từ trong 04 lựa chọn trái nghĩa với từ/cụm từ được gạch chân.

14. Phosphorus is used in paints for highway signs and markers because it is luminous at night.

A. dim B. adequate

C. bright D. attractive

15. Ludwig van Beethoven was one of the greatest composers in the history of music.

A. influential B. outstanding

C. reliable D. unknown

16. His policies were beneficial to the economy on a whole.

A. innocent B. harmless

C. crude D. detrimental

Phần 5. Tìm lỗi sai

Chọn 01 trong 04 từ/cụm từ được gạch chân có chứa lỗi sai.

17. His father does not (A) approve of him to go (B) to the banquet without dressing (C) formally (D).

18. If it had not been (A) for the computerized register tape from the grocery (B) store I never (C) would have been able to figure on (D) expenditures.

19. Our new office building will be located (A) downtown in the corner (B) of (C) Euclid Avenue and (D) East Ninth Street.

20. The coach was depending for (A) his team to win (B) the game so that (C) they would have a chance to play in the Super Bowl (D).

21. Many (A) of the population in the rural areas (B) is composed of (C) manual laborers (D).

22. The (A) Department of Foreign Languages are (B) not located in (C) the new building opposite (D) the old one.

Phần 6. Hoàn thành câu

Chọn 01 lựa chọn đúng trong 04 lựa chọn cho sẵn để điền vào chỗ trống trong mỗi câu hỏi.

23. I showed the painting to an expert who _____ it at about £500.

A. measured B. evaluated C. assigned D. valued

24. He's a fairly pleasant child, but he has a strong _____ of stubbornness when he doesn't get his own way.

A. trait B. streak C. character D. mark

25. From time to time, he _____ himself to a weekend in a five-star hotel.

A. craves B. indulges C. benefits D. treats

26. We welcome the new regulations, which become _____ in the first of next month.

A. effective B. efficient C. efficacious D. effete

27. He's on his own now. He'll have to _____ his own canoe!

A. row B. steer C. paddle D. ride

28. Tourism provided people with jobs - albeit often rather _____ ones.

A. superficial B. menial C. intellectual D. remedial

29. A traveller looks down on anyone who seems to be a (n) _____ tourist.

A. only B. sole C. mere D. lone

30. The invasion of the small country was an _____ act which violated the peace treaty.

A. assertive B. aggressive C. affirmative D. abrasive

31. I have no idea whether the restaurant will be open - we'll just have to take pot _____.

A. choice B. chance C. luck D. fortune

32. My dog's being very difficult at the moment, I don't know what the trouble is, but he just _____ not eat.

A. shall B. will C. may D. has

Phần 7. Điền từ

Chọn 01 lựa chọn đúng trong 04 lựa chọn cho sẵn để điền vào chỗ trống trong đoạn văn.

JOB DECISIONS

What sort of job should you look for? Much depends on your long-term aim. You need to ask (33) _____ whether you want to specialize in particular field, work your (34) _____ up to higher levels of responsibility or (35) _____ of your current employment into a broader field.

This job will be studied very carefully when you send your letter of application for your next job. It (36) _____ show evidence of serious career planning. (37) _____ important, it should extend you, develop you and give you increasing responsibility. Incidentally, if the travel bug is biting, (38) _____ is the time to pack up and go. You can do temporary work for a (39) _____; when you return, pick up where you have (40) _____ off and get the second job.

33. A. you	B. if	C. oneself	D. yourself
34. A. path	B. road	C. way	D. street
35. A. out	B. off	C. into	D. over
36. A. will	B. would	C. should	D. may
37. A. Less	B. Even	C. Almost	D. Most
38. A. now	B. then	C. so	D. such
39. A. day	B. time	C. while	D. ages
40. A. came	B. left	C. taken	D. paid

Phần 8. Bài đọc 1

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

Accustomed though we are to speaking of the films made before 1927 as "silent", the film has never been, in the full sense of the word, silent. From the very beginning, music was regarded as an indispensable accompaniment; when the Lumiere films were shown at the first public film exhibition in the Unites States in February 1896, they were accompanied by piano improvisations on popular tunes. At first, the music played bore no special relationship to the films; an accompaniment of any kind was sufficient. Within a very short time, however, the incongruity of playing lively music to a solemn film became apparent, and film pianists began to take some care in matching their pieces to the mood of the film.

As movie theaters grew in number and importance, a violinist, and perhaps a cellist, would be added to the pianist in certain cases, and in the larger movie theaters small orchestras were formed. For a number of years the selection of music for each film program rested entirely in the hands of the conductor or leader of the orchestra, and very often the principal qualification for holding such a position was not skill or taste so much as the ownership of a large personal library of musical pieces. Since the conductor seldom saw the films until the night before they were to be shown (if, indeed, the conductor was lucky enóugh to see **them** then), the musical arrangement was normally improvised in the greatest hurry. To help meet this difficulty, film distributing companies started the practice of publishing suggestions for musical accompaniments. In 1909, for example, the Edison Company began issuing with their films such indications of mood as "pleasant", "sad", "lively". The suggestions became more explicit, and so emerged the musical cue sheet containing indications of mood, the titles of suitable pieces of music, and precise directions to show where one piece led into the next. Certain films had music especially composed for them. The most famous of these early special scores was that composed and arranged for D.W. Griffith's film *Birth of a Nation*, which was released in 1915.

41. The passage mainly discusses music that was _____.

A. performed before the showing of a film

B. played during silent films

C. specifically composed for certain movie theaters

D. recorded during film exhibitions

42. What can be inferred from the passage about the majority of films made after 1927?

A. They were truly "silent."

B. They were accompanied by symphonic orchestras.

C. They incorporated the sound of the actors' voices.

D. They corresponded to specific musical compositions.

43. It can be inferred that orchestra conductors who worked in movie theaters needed to _____.

A. be able to play many instruments

B. have pleasant voices

C. be familiar with a wide variety of music

D. be able to compose original music

44. The word "**them**" refers to _____.

A. years B. hands C. pieces D. films

45. According to the passage, what kind of business was the Edison Company?

A. It produced electricity. B. It distributed films.

C. It published musical arrangements D. It made musical instruments.

46. It may be inferred from the passage that the first musical cue sheets appeared around _____.

A. 1896 B. 1909 C. 1915 D. 1927

47. Which of the following notations is most likely to have been included on a musical cue sheet of the early 1900's?

A. "Calm, peaceful" B. "Piano, violin"

C. "Key of C major" D. "Directed by D.W. Griffith"

48. The passage probably continues with a discussion of _____.

A. famous composers of the early twentieth century

B. other films directed by D.W. Griffith

C. silent films by other directors

D. the music in Birth of a Nation

Phần 9. Bài đọc 2

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

Each advance in microscopic technique has provided scientists with new perspectives on the function of living organisms and the nature of matter itself. The invention of the visible-light microscope late in the sixteenth century introduced a previously unknown realm of single-celled plants and animals. In the twentieth century, electron microscopes have provided direct views of viruses and minuscule surface structures. Now another type of microscope, one that utilize x-rays rather than light or electrons, offers a different way of examining tiny details, **it** should extend human perception still farther into the natural world. The dream of building an x-ray microscope dates to 1895, its development, however, was virtually halted in the 1940's because the development of the electron microscope was progressing rapidly. During the 1940's electron microscopes routinely achieved resolution better than that possible with a visible-light microscope, while the performance of x-ray microscopes resisted improvement. In recent years, however, interest in x-ray microscopes has revived, largely because of advances such as the development of new sources of x-ray illumination. As a result, the brightness available today is millions of times that of x-ray tubes, which, for most of the century, were the only available sources of soft x-rays.

The new x-ray microscopes considerably improve on the resolution provided by optical microscopes. They can also be used to map the distribution of certain chemical elements. Some can form pictures in extremely short times, others hold the promise of special capabilities such as three dimensional imaging. Unlike conventional electron microscopy, x-ray microscopy enables specimens to be kept in air and in water, which means that biological samples can be studied under conditions similar to their natural state. The illumination

used, so-called soft x-rays in the wavelength range of twenty to forty angstroms (an angstrom is one ten-billionth of a meter), is also sufficiently penetrating to image intact biological cells in many cases. Because of the wavelength of the x-rays used, soft x-ray microscopes will never match the highest resolution possible with electron microscopes. **Rather**, their special properties will make possible investigations that will complement **those** performed with light- and electron-based instruments.

49. What does the passage mainly discuss?

A. The detail seen through a microscope

B. Sources of illumination for microscopes

C. A new kind of microscope

D. Outdated microscopic technique

50. According to the passage, the invention of the visible-light microscope allowed scientists to _____.

A. see viruses directly

B. develop the electron microscope later on

C. understand more about the distribution of the chemical elements

D. discover single celled plants and animals they had never seen before.

51. The word "**it**" refers to _____.

A. a type of microscope

B. human perception

C. the natural world

D. light

52. Why does the author mention the visible light microscope in the first paragraph?

A. To begin a discussion of sixteenth century discoveries

B. To put the x-ray microscope in historical perspective

C. To show how limited its uses are

D. To explain how it functioned

53. Why did it take so long to develop the x-ray microscope?

A. Funds for research were insufficient.

B. The source of illumination was not bright enough until recently.

C. Materials used to manufacture x-ray tubes were difficult to obtain.

D. X-ray microscopes were too complicated to operate.

54. The word "**Rather**" is closest in meaning to _____.

A. significantly B. preferably C. somewhat D. instead

55. The word "**those**" refers to _____.

A. properties B. investigations C. microscopes D. x-rays

56. Based on the information in the passage, what can be inferred about x-ray microscopes in the future?

A. They will probably replace electron microscopes altogether.

B. They will eventually be much cheaper to produce than they are now.

C. They will provide information not available from other kinds of microscopes.

D. They will eventually change the illumination range that they now use.

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