

# **ĐÁNH GIÁ NĂNG LỰC NGOẠI NGỮ TIẾNG ANH**

## **ĐỀ THI VÀO THPT CHUYÊN NGOẠI NGỮ**

*ĐỀ SỐ 09 (Phần 01)*



### **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. ch <u>a</u> d    | B. ch <u>a</u> ff       | C. cha <u>l</u> et       | D. cha <u>l</u> lis    |
| 2. A. fav <u>o</u> ur  | B. dev <u>o</u> ur      | C. fla <u>v</u> our      | D. sav <u>o</u> ur     |
| 3. A. stingy           | B. serge                | C. paraplegia            | D. wigwam              |
| 4. A. l <u>u</u> rch   | B. m <u>u</u> rder      | C. m <u>u</u> rky        | D. p <u>u</u> rvey     |
| 5. A. fasc <u>i</u> sm | B. fasc <u>i</u> nation | C. incandes <u>c</u> ent | D. desc <u>e</u> ndant |

### **Phần 2. Trọng âm**

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

- |                   |                |                 |                |
|-------------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 6. A. conference  | B. cannonball  | C. nostalgia    | D. biosphere   |
| 7. A. disposable  | B. diabetes    | C. democratic   | D. diagnosis   |
| 8. A. multimedia  | B. opportunity | C. archeologist | D. exclamatory |
| 9. A. backpacking | B. pollutant   | C. digital      | D. challenging |
| 10. A. goldfish   | B. harpoon     | C. canyon       | D. clockwise   |

### **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. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) was established in 1946.

- A. set up      B. found out      C. run through      D. put away

12. People in Korea gave books to schools in Indonesia, and Indonesians taught Koreans a traditional dance. This exchange helped them learn about each other's cultures.

- A. giving and receiving things at the same time  
B. trying many different things at the same time  
C. the process of changing an amount of one currency  
D. an arrangement for two parties

13. The gravitational forces of the sun and the moon are fundamental in causing ocean tides.

- A. unique      B. essential      C. odd      D. current

#### 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. Strongly advocating health foods, Jane doesn't eat any chocolate.

- A. denying      B. doubting      C. supporting      D. advising

15. Unless the two signatures are identical, the bank won't honor the check.

- A. different      B. genuine      C. fake      D. similar

16. Pure water is often a fairly rare commodity that requires significant energy to produce.

- A. Contaminated      B. Unadulterated      C. Purified      D. Flawless

#### Phần 5. Tìm lỗi sai

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

17. He is so far (A) the (B) most successful (C) pop singer of his generation (D).

18. It was her (A) who (B) represented her country in the United Nation and later (C) became ambassador to (D) the United States.

19. I partly (A) understand (B) your reasons for wanting to leave, but I still think there are (C) one or two other points you ought to consider (D).

20. Because (A) Walter Reed's efforts and those (B) of the people who worked with him, human beings no longer (C) fear the dreaded disease (D) of yellow fever.

21. Despite (A) their insistence that he will appear (B) when there (C) is an important event, the president schedules (D) press conference with the news media at his invitation.

22. The Pilgrims were 102 English emigrants whom (A), after arriving (B) on the Mayflower, became (C) the first (D) European settlers in New England.

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

- A. take      B. do      C. make      D. give

## Phần 7. Điền từ

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

### MUSIC - A UNIVERSAL LANGUAGE

Music is universal - it is produced by all cultures. Some scientists believe that music came before speech and (33) \_\_\_\_\_ as a development of mating calls. In fact, there is one theory that the (34) \_\_\_\_\_ languages were chanted or sung rather than spoken. Indeed, in some cultures, music is a form of (35) \_\_\_\_\_ history. The Aboriginal Australians, for example, use music as a means to pass on stories of the land and spirits to the next generation.

New evidence suggests that music does not just (36) \_\_\_\_\_ the feel-good factor but it is also good for the brain. A study of intellectually (37) \_\_\_\_\_ children showed that they could recall more facts after it was given to them in a song than after it was read to them as a story.

Researchers also report that people (38) \_\_\_\_\_ better on a standard intelligence test after listening to Mozart. The so-called "Mozart effect" has also been (39) \_\_\_\_\_ by findings that rats brought up on Mozart run faster through a complex network of paths or passages, known as a maze. Overall, it seems that in most instances people who suffer from any form of mental (40) \_\_\_\_\_ benefit from listening to music.

- |                  |               |              |               |
|------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| 33. A. was       | B. swelled    | C. reacted   | D. arose      |
| 34. A. earliest  | B. newest     | C. easiest   | D. simplest   |
| 35. A. enjoying  | B. making     | C. recording | D. stating    |
| 36. A. convince  | B. satisfy    | C. please    | D. prefer     |
| 37. A. disabled  | B. inactive   | C. incapable | D. disordered |
| 38. A. examine   | B. prepare    | C. score     | D. achieve    |
| 39. A. supported | B. remembered | C. marked    | D. given      |
| 40. A. badness   | B. hurt       | C. illness   | D. pain       |



## Phần 8. Bài đọc 1

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

Life originated in the early seas less than a billion years after Earth was formed. Yet another three billion years were to pass before the first plants and animals appeared on the continents. Life's transition from the sea to the land was perhaps as much of an evolutionary challenge as was the genesis of life. What forms of life were able to make such a **drastic** change in lifestyle? *The Traditional view* of the first terrestrial organisms is based on megafossils - relatively large specimens of essentially whole plants and animals. Vascular plants, related to modern seed plants and ferns, left the first comprehensive megafossil record. Because of this, it has been commonly assumed that the sequence of terrestrialization reflected the evolution of modern terrestrial ecosystems. In this view, primitive vascular plants first colonized the margins of continental waters, followed by animals that fed on the plants, and lastly by animals that preyed on the plants-eaters. Moreover, the megafossils suggest that terrestrial life appeared and diversified explosively near the boundary between the Silurian and the Devonian periods, a little more than 400 million years ago.

Recently, however, paleontologists have been taking a closer look at the sediments below this Silurian-Devonian geological boundary. It turns out that some fossils can be **extracted** *from these sediments by putting the rocks in an acid bath. The technique has uncovered new evidence from sediments that were deposited near the shores of the ancient oceans - plant microfossils and microscopic pieces of small animals.* In many instances the specimens are less than one-tenth of a millimeter in diameter. Although **they** were entombed in the rocks for hundreds of millions of years, many of the fossils consist of the organic remains of the organism.

These newly discovered fossils have not only revealed the existence of previously unknown organisms, but have also pushed back these dates for the invasion of land by multicellular organisms. Our views about the nature of the early plant and animal communities are now being revised. And with those revisions come new speculations about the first terrestrial life-forms.

41. The word "**drastic**" in the first paragraph is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.

A. widespread    B. radical

C. progressive

D. risky

42. According to the theory that the author calls "the traditional view", what was the first form of life to appear on land?
- A. Bacteria  
B. Meat-eating animals  
C. Plant-eating animals  
D. Vascular plants
43. According to the passage, what happened about 400 million years ago?
- A. Many terrestrial life-forms died out  
B. New life-forms on land developed at a rapid rate.  
C. The megafossils were destroyed by floods.  
D. Life began to develop in the ancient seas.
44. The word "extracted" in the second paragraph is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. located      B. preserved      C. removed      D. studied
45. What can be inferred from the passage about the fossils mentioned in the italicized lines in the third paragraph?
- A. They have not been helpful in understanding the evolution of terrestrial life.  
B. They were found in approximately the same numbers as vascular plant fossils.  
C. They are older than the megafossils.  
D. They consist of modern life-forms.
46. The word "they" in the third paragraph refers to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. rocks      B. shores      C oceans      D. specimens
47. Which of the following resulted from the discovery of microscopic fossils?
- A. The time estimate for the first appearance of terrestrial life-forms was revised.  
B. Old techniques for analyzing fossils were found to have new uses.  
C. The origins of primitive sea life were explained.  
D. Assumptions about the locations of ancient seas were changed.

48. With which of the following conclusions would the author probably agree?
- A. The evolution of terrestrial life was as complicated as the origin of life itself.
  - B. The discovery of microfossils supports the traditional view of how terrestrial life evolved.
  - C. New species have appeared at the same rate over the course of the last 400 million years.
  - D. The technology used by paleontologists is too primitive to make accurate determinations about ages of fossils.

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