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

*ĐỀ SỐ 10 (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. treachery | B. treasure | C. feature | D. meadow |
| 2. A. cleanse | B. clean | C. mean | D. glean |
| 3. A. fragile | B. bargain | C. general | D. luggage |
| 4. A. owl | B. howl | C. bowl | D. fowl |
| 5. A. exam | B. exaggerate | C. exist | D. maximum |

**Phần 2. Trọng âm**

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

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6. A. newspaper | B. multiply | C. magical | D. allowance |
| 7. A. pronounce | B. money | C. answer | D. lesson |
| 8. A. entertainment | B. documentary | C. appropriate | D. information |
| 9. A. education | B. demonstration | C. opposition | D. activity |
| 10. A. terminal | B. consensus | C. digital | D. camera |

**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. Although he is recognized as one of the most brilliant scientists in his field, Professor White cannot seem to <u>make his ideas understood</u> in class.

A. get his ideas down B. recall his ideas

C. summarize his ideas D. get his ideas across

12. The introduction of credit cards radically <u>modified</u> North Americans' spending habits.

A. devoted B. altered C. reduced D. resolved

13. We had waited for two hours and in the end they arrived.

A. luckily B. suddenly C. gradually D. eventually

**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. Why are you being so arrogant? That you can do it doesn't mean you are the best.

A. humble B. cunning C. pig-headed D. big-headed

15. The soldiers were told to commence firing in the mock battle.

A. continue B. stop C. begin D. evoke

16. The consequences of the typhoon were disastrous due to the lack of precautionary measures.

A. severe B. beneficial C. physical D. damaging

**Phần 5. Tìm lỗi sai**

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

17. Alike (A) other forms of energy, natural gas may be used (B) to heat (C) homes, cook food, and even run (D) automobiles.

18. He was the son of a French immigration (A), who (B) later began calling himself (C) Revere to make his name easier (D) for Americans to pronounce.

19. In order to (A) get married in this state, one must present (B) a medical report along with (C) your (D) identification.

20. First raise (A) your right hand, and then (B), you should (C) repeat after me (D).

21. From the airplane (A), passengers are able (B) to clearly see (C) the outline of (D) the whole island.

22. Living (A) in New York, apartments cost more (B) to rent than (C) they do in other, smaller (D) cities.

**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 remember _____ the letter a few days before going in holiday.

A. to receive B. to have received C. received D. receiving

24. There was no _____ in continuing for him the race was over.

A. value B. worth C. point D. profit

25. She had to pass all her exams or _____ she would have no holiday.

A. instead B. else C. therefore D. though

26. The headteacher again brought _____ the issue of reintroducing school uniforms.

A. back B. down C. up D. in

27. _____ the time you reach the station, the train will have left.

A. At B. On C. By D. In

28. I object _____ the proposal to restrict the use of cars in the city.

A. at B. with C. for D. to

29. I can't tell Peter and Pall apart: They are _____ twins.

A. similar B. alike C. resemblance D. identical

30. People believe there is a _____ between the two crimes.

A. join B. chain C. link D. connector

31. If you can't find what you want in this chapter, look it up in the _____.

A. reference B. index C. catalogue D. directory

32. You can _____ me the details. I don't want to know all about your argument with your boss.

A. spare B. save C. deprive D. avoid

**Phần 7. Điền từ**

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

## RENOIR THE FILM DIRECTOR

Film directors usually make the least promising subjects for biography. They tend to stay behind the camera and get on with making films, emerging only to make the (33) _____ promotional statement. Only rarely is a film-maker interesting enough to merit biographical interest, and some pay off the attention handsomely. What biographer could (34) _____ analyzing Hitchcock, Woody Allen or Polanski? These directors, in any case, were themselves sufficiently absorbed in their own image to cross over the other side of the camera and (35) _____ themselves to the public.

Much of Jean Renoir's public profile is based on his appearance in his final film. But judging by the most recent biography, by Ronald Bergar, the man was simply not that interesting. He grew up in the benevolent (36) _____ of his painter father, against whom he appears not to have rebelled in any way, emerged to make his own (37) _____ in the early French cinema, and went on making films for most of the rest of his life. Even when faced by war, Renoir seems to have (38) _____ through his career with equanimity, fuelled by the love of all around him.

It may be that there is nothing new to say about the director's life, since he dealt with it so thoroughly in two (39) _____. Bergar takes a lot from Renoir's accounts, although he does point out the occasional discrepancy between memory and fact. The biography is too respectful to strike any life into the subject. Bergar's assessments of the films are level-headed and pay (40) _____ attention to their formal achievement, but cast no new life on them.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 33. A. odd | B. strange | C. peculiar | D. particular |
| 34. A. oppose | B. resist | C. confront | D. expel |
| 35. A. display | B. examine | C. allow | D. distinguish |
| 36. A. memory | B. vision | C. shadow | D. regard |
| 37. A. spot | B. field | C. mark | D. point |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 38. A. flown | B. sailed | C. wandered | D. run |
| 39. A. souvenirs | B. memoirs | C. reminiscences | D. revivals |
| 40. A. due | B. right | C. just | D. fine |

**Phần 8. Bài đọc 1**

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

The time when humans crossed the Arctic land bridge from Siberia to Alaska seems remote to us today, but actually represents a late stage in prehistory of humans, an era when polished stone implements and bows and arrows were already being used and dogs had already been domesticated. When **these early migrants** arrived in North America, they found the woods and plains dominated by three types of American mammoths. Those elephants were distinguished from today's elephants mainly by their thick, shaggy coats and their huge, upward-curving tusks. They had arrived on the continent hundreds of thousands of years before their human followers. The wooly mammoth in the North, the Columbian mammoth in middle North America, and the imperial mammoth of the South, together with their distant cousins the mastodons, dominated the land. Here, as in the Old World, there is evidence that humans hunted these elephants, as shown by numerous spear points found with mammoth **remains**.

Then, at the end of the Ice Age, when the last glaciers had retreated, there was a relatively sudden and widespread extinction of elephants, in the New World, both mammoths and mastodons disappeared, in the Old World, only Indian and African elephants survived.

Why did the huge, seemingly successful mammoths disappear? Were humans connected with their extinction? Perhaps, but at that time, although they were cunning hunters, humans were still widely scattered and not very numerous. It is difficult to see how they could have prevailed over the mammoth to such an extent.

41. With which of the following is the passage primarily concerned?

A. Migration from Siberia to Alaska.

B. Techniques used to hunt mammoths.

C. The prehistory of humans.

D. The relationship between man and mammoth in the New World.

42. The phrase "**these early migrants**" refers to _____.

A. mammoths B. humans C. dogs D. mastodons

43. Where were the imperial mammoths the dominant type of mammoth?

A. Alaska

B. the central portion of North America

C. the southern part of North America

D. South America

44. It can be inferred that when humans crossed into the New World, they _____.

A. had previously hunted mammoths in Siberia.

B. had never seen mammoths before.

C. brought mammoths with them from the Old World.

D. soon learned to use dogs to hunt mammoths.

45. Which of the following could best substitute for the word "**remains**" in paragraph 2?

A. bones B. drawings C. footprints D. spear points

46. The passage supports which of the following conclusions about mammoths?

A. Humans hunted them to extinction.

B. The freezing temperatures of the Ice Age destroyed their food supply.

C. The cause of their extinction is not definitely known.

D. Competition with mastodons caused them to become extinct.

47. The word "**cunning**" is closest in meaning to _____.

A. clever B. determined C. efficient D. cautious

48. Which of the following is NOT true about prehistoric humans at the time of the mammoths' extinction?

A. They were relatively few in number.

B. They knew how to use bows and arrows.

C. They were concentrated in a small area.

D. They were skilled hunters.

GIA SƯ CHUNG CƯ
Chuyên cung cấp giáo viên gia sư ngoại ngữ chất lượng
Mọi ngôn ngữ - Mọi lứa tuổi - Mọi trình độ
Zalo: 0866500969/Hotline: 086969480