

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

ĐỀ SỐ 17 (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. <u>whole</u> | B. <u>when</u> | C. <u>which</u> | D. <u>while</u> |
| 2. A. <u>ghost</u> | B. <u>hostage</u> | C. <u>lost</u> | D. <u>frosty</u> |
| 3. A. <u>disguise</u> | B. <u>bruise</u> | C. <u>cruise</u> | D. <u>suit</u> |
| 4. A. <u>chair</u> | B. <u>cheap</u> | C. <u>chemist</u> | D. <u>child</u> |
| 5. A. <u>honourable</u> | B. <u>honesty</u> | C. <u>historic</u> | D. <u>heir</u> |

Phần 2. Trọng âm

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

- | | | | |
|------------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 6. A. capitalize | B. commodity | C. affectionate | D. traditional |
| 7. A. produce | B. replace | C. entrench | D. hormone |
| 8. A. havoc | B. tenants | C. except | D. habit |
| 9. A. expression | B. positive | C. strategies | D. positively |
| 10. A. dilemma | B. standardize | C. agreement | D. obstruction |

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 boy was brought up by his grandparents in the countryside.

- | | | | |
|----------|-----------|-------------|---------|
| A. grown | B. reared | C. educated | D. bred |
|----------|-----------|-------------|---------|

12. We have to balance the risks of the new strategy against the possible benefits.

- | | | | |
|----------|-------------|------------|---------|
| A. avoid | B. estimate | C. compare | D. warn |
|----------|-------------|------------|---------|

13. In the end her neighbour decided to speak his mind.

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------------|
| A. have a discussion | B. say what he thought directly |
| C. say a few words | D. have a chat |

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. In many countries, military service is obligatory.

A. encouraged

B. compulsory

C. voluntary

D. mandatory

15. Henry has found a temporary job in a factory when waiting for his official job.

A. genuine

B. permanent

C. eternal

D. satisfactory

16. Tony was so absorbed in his assignment that he forgot all about his dinner in the oven.

A. busy with

B. interested in

C. obliged to

D. distracted from

Phần 5. Tìm lỗi sai

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

17. Harry, (A) alike his colleagues, (B) is trying (C) hard to finish his work (D) early.

18. (A) The sun supplies the light and (B) the warmth that permit (C) life on Earth (D) existing.

19. (A) However well he (B) made at school, he never seemed to be satisfied (C) with the (D) results.

20. (A) Commercial letters of credit (B) are often used to finance (C) export trade, but they can have (D) others uses.

21. Ann (A) finds her present job really (B) boring. She wants to (C) look for something more (D) challenge.

22. Those (A) of us who (B) smoke should have their (C) lungs x-rayed regularly (D).

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. She is travelling to work by train today because her car is being _____.
- A. stopped B. broken C. serviced D. rented
24. Don't forget to _____ the alarm clock for six o'clock tomorrow morning.
- A. set B. put C. ring D. wind
25. Each bridesmaid was carrying a small _____ of flowers.
- A. bunch B. bundle C. branch D. handful
26. The flat is decorated in a _____ combination of colours.
- A. tasteful B. sweet C. delicious D. tasty
27. I love this painting of an old man. He has such a beautiful, _____ smile.
- A. childhood B. childish C. childlike D. childless
28. It's time to take another _____ of medicine.
- A. cup B. drink C. spoon D. dose
29. The person who writes symphonies or concertos is a _____.
- A. composer B. conductor C. pianist D. playwright
30. We call the very large group of musicians that includes string and wind instruments a(n) _____.
- A. band B. musical C. orchestra D. trio
31. The police are _____ an incident which took place this afternoon.
- A. inspecting B. investigating C. experimenting D. searching
32. Please don't disturb me _____ there is something urgent.
- A. if B. or C. otherwise D. unless

Phần 7. Điền từ

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

A BALLOONING CHALLENGE

For those people who go out in search of adventure, a long-distance flight in a hot-air balloon is a particularly exciting (33) _____. Indeed, a round-the-world balloon trip is widely regarded as the (34) _____ challenge. One well-known adventurer, David Hemplemann-Adams would not agree, however. Recently, he became the first man to reach the North Pole in a hot-air balloon, a more significant achievement in his eyes. Given that the distance and altitudes (35) _____ are comparatively modest, you might wonder why the trip from Canada to the Pole, should present such a challenge.

Part of the (36) _____ was that such a flight had not even been attempted for over a century. In those days, such expeditions were huge events, with a nation's pride resting on their success, and so resources were (37) _____ to them. Although he eventually managed to secure a substantial sponsorship deal from an insurance company, Hemplemann-Adams had the added challenge of having to raise sufficient funds for his trip.

Then, of course, he had to face major survival concerns, such as predicting the weather (38) _____ and coping with the dangerously low temperatures. But most challenging of all was the incredibly complex problem of navigation. As the earth's magnetic field gets stronger, only the most (39) _____ of satellite-linked navigation systems can confirm that one has got to the Pole. Without them, the chances of getting anywhere near it are extremely slim. Not to mention an even greater problem that (40) _____ on Hemplemann-Adams' mind: getting back!

- | | | | |
|------------------|-------------|--------------|---------------|
| 33. A. campaign | B. prospect | C. motion | D. engagement |
| 34. A. ultimate | B. extreme | C. utmost | D. eventual |
| 35. A. engaged | B. regarded | C. involved | D. connected |
| 36. A. appeal | B. beauty | C. charm | D. allure |
| 37. A. commended | B. confided | C. confirmed | D. committed |

38. A. tendencies B. conditions C. circumstances D. elements
39. A. sophisticated B. refined C. cultured D. educated
40. A. pushed B. stressed C. pressed D. weighed

Phần 8. Bài đọc 1

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

LEVELS OF VOCABULARY

Most languages have several levels of vocabulary that may be used by the same speakers. In English, at least three have been identified and described.

Standard usage includes those words and expressions understood, used, and accepted by a majority of the speakers of a language in any situation regardless of the level of formality. As such, these words and expressions are well defined and listed in standard dictionaries.

Colloquialisms, on the other hand, are familiar words and idioms that are understood by almost all speakers of a language and used in informal speech or writing, but not considered acceptable for more formal situations. Almost all idiomatic expressions are colloquial language. Slang, refers to words and expressions understood by a large number of speakers but not accepted as appropriate formal usage by the majority. Colloquial expressions and even slang may be found in standard dictionaries but will be so identified. Both colloquial usage and slang are more common in speech than writing. Colloquial speech often passes into standard speech. Some slang also passes into standard speech, but other slang expressions enjoy momentary popularity followed by obscurity. In some cases, the majority never accepts certain slang phrases but nevertheless retains them in their collective memories. Every generation seems to require its own set of words to describe familiar objects and events.

It has been pointed out by a number of linguists that three cultural conditions are necessary for the creation of a large body of slang expressions. First, the introduction and acceptance of new objects and situations in the society; second, a diverse population with a large number of subgroups; third, association among the subgroups and the majority population.

Finally, it is worth noting that the terms "standard", "colloquial", and "slang" exist only as abstract labels for scholars who study language. Only a tiny number of the speakers of any language will be aware that they are using colloquial or slang expressions. Most speakers of English will, during appropriate situations, select and use three types of expressions.

41. Which of the following is the main topic of the passage?

- A. Standard speech
- B. Idiomatic phrases
- C. Different types of vocabulary
- D. Dictionary usage

42. How is slang defined by the author?

- A. Words and phrases accepted by the majority of formal usage.
- B. Words or phrases understood by the majority but not found in standard dictionaries.
- C. Words or phrases that are understood by a restricted group of speakers.
- D. Words or phrases understood by a large number of speakers but not accepted as formal usage.

43. The word "**obscurity**" could best be replaced by _____.

- A. disappearance
- B. influence
- C. qualification
- D. tolerance

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

- A. words
- B. slang phrases
- C. memories
- D. the majority

45. What does the author mean by the statement: "**Colloquialisms, on the other hand, are familiar words and idioms that are understood by almost all speakers of a language and used in informal speech or writing, but not considered acceptable for more formal situations.**"?

- A. Familiar words and phrases are found in both speech and writing in formal settings.
- B. Familiar situations that are experienced by most people are called colloquialisms.

C. Informal language contains colloquialisms, which are not found in more formal language.

D. Most of the speakers of a language can use both formal and informal speech in their appropriate situations.

46. Which of the following is true of standard usage?

A. It can be used in formal and informal settings

B. It is limited to written language

C. It is only understood by the upper classes

D. It is constantly changing

47. The author mentions all of the following as requirements for slang expressions to be created EXCEPT _____.

A. new situations

B. new generation

C. interaction among diverse groups

D. a number of linguists

48. It can be inferred from the passage that the author _____.

A. does not approve of either slang or colloquial speech in any situation

B. approves of colloquial speech in some situations, but not slang

C. approves of slang and colloquial speech in appropriate situations

D. does not approve of colloquial usage in writing.

GIA SƯ CHUNG CÚ

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