ĐÁNH GIÁ NĂNG LỰC NGOẠI NGỮ TIẾNG ANH
ĐỀ THI VÀO 10 CHUYÊN NGOẠI NGỮ
ĐỀ SỐ 01 (Phần 01)

GIA SƯ CHUNG CƯ

A. TRẮC NGHIỆM

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. confus<u>ed</u>ly	B. wick<u>ed</u>ly	C. alleg<u>ed</u>ly	D. suppos<u>ed</u>ly
2. A. mon<u>ths</u>	B. mou<u>ths</u>	C. wrea<u>ths</u>	D. you<u>ths</u>
3. A. forwa<u>rd</u>	B. stewa<u>rd</u>	C. cowa<u>rd</u>	D. awa<u>rd</u>
4. A. delica<u>te</u>	B. concentra<u>te</u>	C. priva<u>te</u>	D. accura<u>te</u>
5. A. fav<u>our</u>	B. flav<u>our</u>	C. sav<u>our</u>	D. dev<u>our</u>

Phần 2. Trọng âm

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

6. A. tournament	B. continent	C. physician	D. heritage
7. A. philosophy	B. engineering	C. adaptation	D. influential
8. A. economy	B. political	C. believable	D. architecture
9. A. common	B. begin	C. require	D. around
10. A. argumentative	B. psychological	C. hypersensitive	D. contributory

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. All the student of that faculty are <u>disaffected</u> with their professor's inequitable behavior.

A. discouraged B. discontented C. disqualified D. disabused

12. These shoes are made of <u>imitation</u> leather.

A. natural B. man-made C. valuable D. expensive

13. The naughty boy was scolded yesterday for his indisciplinable behaviors in the family farewell party.

A. told off B. complimented C. punished D. beaten

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. Population growth rates vary among regions and even among countries within the same region.

A. restrain B. stay unchanged C. remain unstable D. fluctuate

15. In some countries, the disease burden could be prevented through environmental improvements.

A. something to suffer B. something enjoyable

C. something sad D. something to entertain

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

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

Phần 5. Tìm lỗi sai

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

17. If there were no alternative (A) we will (B) try to get (C) enough people interested (D) to charter the bus.

18. Dew usually disappeared (A) by (B) seven o'clock in the (C) morning when (D) the sun comes up.

19. If one does not (A) have respect for himself, you (B) cannot expect others (C) to respect him (D).

20. The governor, with his (A) wife and children, are (B) at home watching (C) the election returns (D) on television.

21. We solved (A) the problem by using (B) a computer rather than to do (C) it all by hand (D).

22. Ice skating (A) and to go skiing are (B) popular winter sports (C) in the (D) Northern United States.

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. My mother is _____ in her use of gas when cooking.

A. economical B. economizing

C. economized D. economic

24. It is not very easy to study a foreign language by _____.

A. oneself B. himself C. itself D. herself

25. What he told me was a _____ of lies.

A. pack B. load C. mob D. flock

26. I've been meaning to _____ repairing that fence for ages.

A. get out of B. get round to C. get up to D. get on to

27. Of course I'll play the piano at the party but I'm a little _____.

A. our of use B. our of reach

C. out of tune D. out of practice

28. Their washing machine was out of _____, so they couldn't wash any clothes.

A. practice B. work C. order D. place

29. Most comets have two kinds of tails, one made up of dust, _____ made up of electrically charged particles called plasma.

A. one another B. the other C. others D. each other

30. By 1820, there were over sixty steamboats on the Missississ.

A. many of them B. with many

C. many of which D. many that

31. Tom won't buy that old car because it has too much _____ on it.

A. ups and downs B. odds and ends

C. wear and tear D. while lie

32. When she looked in her purse she found she had been _____.

A. broken B. thieved C. stolen D. robbed

Phần 7. Điền từ

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

When faced to some new and possible bewildering technological change, most people react in one of two ways. They either recoil (33) _____ anything new, claiming that it is unnecessary, or too complicated or that it someway makes life less than human. Or they learn to adapt to the new invention, and (34) _____ wonder how they could possibly have existed without it. Take computers as example. For many of us, they still (35) _____ a threat to our freedom and give us a frightening (36) _____ of a future in which all decisions will be taken by machines. This may be because they seem (37) _____, and difficult to understand. Ask most people what you can use a home computer for, and you usually get vague answers about how 'they give you information'. In fact, even those of us who are (38) _____ with computers and use them in our daily work, have very little idea of how they work. But it does not take long to learn how to operate a business programme, even if things occasionally go wrong for no apparent reason. Presumably, much the same happened when telephone and television became widespread. What seems to alarm most people is the (39) _____ of technological change, rather than change itself. And the objections that are made to new technology may (40) _____ have a point to them, since change is not always an improvement. As we discover during power cuts, there is a lot to be said for the oil lamp, the coal fire, and forms of entertainment, such as books or board games, which don't have to be plugged in to work.

33. A. of	B. out of	C. away from	D. from
34. A. eventually	B. possibly	C. initially	D. naturally
35. A. show	B. meet	C. face	D. represent
36. A. possibility	B. sense	C. idea	D. prospect
37. A. unsteady	B. unsure	C. mysterious	D. obvious
38. A. accustomed	B. familiar	C. commonplace	D. used

39. A. rate B. swiftness C. speed D. tempo

40. A. badly B. better C. worse D. well

Phần 8. Bài đọc 1

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

By the mid-nineteenth century, the term "icebox" had entered the American language, but ice was still only beginning to affect the diet of ordinary citizens in the United States. The ice trade grew with the growth of cities. Ice was used in hotels, taverns, and hospitals, and by some **forward-looking** city dealers in fresh meat, fresh **fish**, and butter. After the Civil War (1861 - 1865), as ice was used to refrigerate freight cars, **it** also came into household use. Even before 1880, half the ice sold in New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, and one-third of that sold in Boston and Chicago, went to families for their own use. This had become possible because a new household convenience, the icebox, a precursor of the modern refrigerator, had been invented.

Making an efficient icebox was not as easy as we might now suppose. In the early nineteenth century, the knowledge of the physics of heat, which was essential to a science of refrigeration, was undeveloped. The commonsense notion that the best icebox was one that prevented the ice from melting was of course mistaken, for it was the melting of the ice that performed the cooling. Nevertheless, early efforts to economize ice included wrapping the ice in blankets, which kept the ice from doing its job. Not until near the end of the nineteenth century did inventors achieve the delicate balance of insulation and circulation needed for an efficient icebox.

But as early as 1803, an ingenious Maryland farmer, Thomas Moore, had been **on the right track**. He owned a farm about twenty miles outside the city of Washington, for which the village of Georgetown was the market center. When he used an icebox of his own design to transport his butter to market, he found that customers would pass up the rapidly melting stuff in the rubs of his competitors to pay a premium price for his butter, still fresh and hard in neat, one-pound bricks. One advantage of his icebox, Moore explained, was that farmers would no longer have to travel to market at night in order to keep their produce cool.

41. What does the passage mainly discuss?

A. The influence of ice on the diet

B. The development of refrigeration

C. The transportation of goods to market

D. Sources of ice in the nineteenth century

42. According to the passage, when did the word "icebox" become part of the language of the United States?

A. In 1803 B. Sometime before 1850

C. During the Civil War D. Near the end of the 19lh century

43. The phrase "**forward-looking**" in the first paragraph is closest in meaning to _____.

A. progressive B. popular C. thrifty D. well-established

44. The author mentions "**fish**" in the first paragraph because _____.

A. many fish dealers also sold ice

B. fish was shipped in refrigerated freight cars

C. fish dealers were among the early commercial users of ice

D. fish was not part of the ordinary person's diet before the invention of the icebox

45. The word "**it**" in the first paragraph refers to _____.

A. fresh meat B. the Civil War C. ice D. a refrigerator

46. According to the information in the second paragraph, an ideal icebox would _____.

A. completely prevent ice from melting

B. stop air from circulating

C. allow ice to melt slowly

D. use blankets to conserve ice

47. The author describes Thomas Moore as having been "**on the right track**" (in the third paragraph) to indicate that _____.

A. the road to the market passed close to Moore's farm

B. Moore was an honest merchant

C. Moore was a prosperous farmer

D. Moore's design was fairly successful

48. The "**produce**" mentioned in the last sentence could include _____.

A. iceboxes B. butter C. ice D. markets

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