

Chọn từ (ứng với A, B, C hoặc D) có phần gạch dưới được phát âm khác với những từ còn lại trong mỗi câu.

**Câu 1 :**

A. death                      B. health                      C. disease                      D. spread

**Câu 2 :**

A. ocean                      B. mostly                      C. solar                      D. tomb

**Câu 3 :**

A. abroad                      B. coat                      C. float                      D. road

**Câu 4 :**

A. accompany                      B. occur                      C. accident                      D. occasionally

**Câu 5 :**

A. chemistry                      B. mechanic                      C. character                      D. parachute

Chọn từ (ứng với A, B, C hoặc D) có trọng âm chính nhấn vào âm tiết có vị trí khác với những từ còn lại.

**Câu 6 :**

A. sentence                      B. suggest                      C. species                      D. system

**Câu 7 :**

A. bacteria                      B. dangerous                      C. government                      D. interesting

**Câu 8 :**

A. attack                      B. defeat                      C. believe                      D. happen

**Câu 9 :**

A. pyramid                      B. ancient                      C. animal                      D. possession

**Câu 10 :**

A. accompany                      B. responsible                      C. environment                      D. parliament

Đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn phương án đúng (ứng với A, B, C hoặc D) cho mỗi câu hỏi. Scientists do not yet thoroughly understand just how the body of an individual becomes sensitive to a substance that is harmless or even wholesome, for the average person. Milk, wheat, and egg, for example, rank among the most healthful and widely used foods. Yet these foods can cause persons sensitive to them to suffer greatly. At first, the body of the individual is not harmed by coming into contact with the substance. After a varying interval of time, usually longer than a few weeks, the body becomes sensitive to it, and an allergy has begun to develop. Sometimes it's hard to figure out if you have a food allergy, since it can show up in so many different ways. Your symptoms could be caused by many other problems. You may have rashes, hives, joint pains mimicking arthritis, headaches, irritability, or depression. The most common food allergies are to milk, eggs, seafood, wheat, nuts, seeds, chocolate, oranges, and tomatoes. Many of these allergies will not develop if these foods are not fed to an infant until her or his intestines mature at around seven months. Breast milk also tends to be protective. Migraines can be set off by foods containing tyramine, phenethylamine, monosodium glutamate, or sodium nitrate. Common foods which contain these are chocolate aged cheeses, sour cream, red wine, pickled herring, chicken livers, avocados, ripe bananas, cured meats, many Oriental and prepared foods (read the labels!). Some people have been successful in treating their migraines with supplements of B-vitamins, particularly B6 and niacin. Children who are hyperactive may benefit from eliminating food additives, especially colorings, and foods high in salicylates from their diets. A few of these are almonds, green peppers, peaches, tea, grapes. This is the diet made popular by Benjamin Feingold, who has written the book Why your child is Hyperactive.

Other researchers have had mixed results when testing whether the diet is effective.

**Câu 11 :** The topic of the passage is \_\_\_\_\_ .

- A. reaction to foods                      B. food and nutrition                      C. infants and allergies                      D. a good diet

**Câu 12 :** According to the passage the difficulty in diagnosing allergies to food is due to \_\_\_\_\_ .

- A. the vast number of different foods we eat.                      B. lack of proper treatment plan.                      C. the similarity of symptoms of the allergy to other problems to feed babies                      D. the use of prepared formula

**Câu 13 :** The word “symptoms” in line 10 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_ .

- A. indications                      B. diet                      C. diagnosis                      D. prescriptions

**Câu 14 :** The phrase “set off” in line 17 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_ .

- A. relieved                      B. identified                      C. avoided                      D. triggered

**Câu 15 :** What can be inferred about the babies from this passage?

- A. They can eat almost anything.                      B. They should have a carefully restricted diet as infants.                      C. They gain little benefit from being breast fed. .                      D. They may become hyperactive if fed solid food too early.

**Câu 16 :** The word “hyperactive” in line 24 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_ .

- A. overly active                      B. unusually low activity                      C. excited                      D. inquisitive

**Câu 17 :** The author states that the reason that infants need to avoid certain foods related to allergies has to do with the infant's \_\_\_\_\_ .

- A. lack of teeth                      B. underdeveloped intestinal tract                      C. poor metabolism                      D. inability to swallow solid foods

**Câu 18 :** The word “these” in line 26 refers to \_\_\_\_\_ .

- A. food additives                      B. innutritious foods                      C. food colorings                      D. foods high in salicylates

**Câu 19 :** Which of the following was a suggested treatment for migraines in the passage?

- A. Eating more ripe bananas                      B. Avoiding all Oriental foods                      C. Getting plenty of sodium nitrate                      D. Using Vitamin B in addition to a good diet

**Câu 20 :** According to the article, the Feingold diet is not \_\_\_\_\_ .

- A. verified by researchers as being consistently effective                      B. available in book form.                      C. beneficial for hyperactive children                      D. designed to eliminate foods containing certain food additives

Đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn phương án đúng (ứng với A, B, C hoặc D) cho mỗi chỗ trống từ 21 đến 30. Honey is a sweet liquid made by bees. It (21) \_\_\_\_\_ of water and sugars. Bees may travel as (22) \_\_\_\_\_ as seventy-five thousand kilometres and visit over two million flowers to produce just half a kilo of honey. The colour and flavour of honey depend (23) \_\_\_\_\_ the type of flower visited. In (24) \_\_\_\_\_, there are more than three hundred (25) \_\_\_\_\_ of honey. The lighter-coloured ones are generally milder in flavour than darker honey. In ancient (26) \_\_\_\_\_, honey was the main sweet food, as sugar was very (27) \_\_\_\_\_. Honey was of great (28) \_\_\_\_\_ to the ancient Egyptians, who used it as payment. Today, honey is produced and eaten in (29) \_\_\_\_\_ part of the world. Research suggests that it prevents tiredness and improves athletic performance. However, honey is not just food - it (30) \_\_\_\_\_ be taken for sore throats and is used in many skin and hair-care products.

**Câu 21 :** \_\_\_\_\_ (21)

- A. involves                      B. contains                      C. includes                      D. consists

**Câu 22 :** \_\_\_\_ (22)

- A. well                      B. long                      C. soon                      D. far

**Câu 23 :** \_\_\_\_ (23)

- A. to                      B. on                      C. for                      D. with

**Câu 24 :** \_\_\_\_ (24)

- A. case                      B. order                      C. fact                      D. place

**Câu 25 :** \_\_\_\_ (25)

- A. varieties                      B. collections                      C. sets                      D. differences

**Câu 26 :** \_\_\_\_ (26)

- A. seasons                      B. times                      C. year                      D. dates

**Câu 27 :** \_\_\_\_ (27)

- A. distant                      B. rare                      C. small                      D. slim

**Câu 28 :** \_\_\_\_ (28)

- A. cost                      B. price                      C. value                      D. charge

**Câu 29 :** \_\_\_\_ (29)

- A. all                      B. some                      C. most                      D. every

**Câu 30 :** \_\_\_\_ (30)

- A. snail                      B. need                      C. can                      D. ought

Chọn từ/cụm từ thích hợp (ứng với A, B, C hoặc D) để hoàn thành mỗi câu sau.

**Câu 31 :** “Why is Jane upset?” “She’s disappointed because her son’s low test scores prevented \_\_\_\_\_ to the university.”

- A. him from admitting                      B. him to admit                      C. to admit him                      D. him from being admitted

**Câu 32 :** “I understand you don’t like opera.” “\_\_\_\_\_, I go at least once a month.”

- A. On the contrast                      B. On the contrary                      C. In contrary                      D. In the contrast

**Câu 33 :** “How did you decide what kind of car to buy?” “After \_\_\_\_\_ all the alternatives, I chose the fastest car I could find.”

- A. considering from                      B. I consider                      C. considering                      D. consider

**Câu 34 :** Jane is a very \_\_\_\_\_ student.

- A. eventual                      B. foregoing                      C. conscientious                      D. admissible

**Câu 35 :** The student was admitted even though his test scores were \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. underscored                      B. marginal                      C. qualitative                      D. successive

**Câu 36 :** “Will you write my term paper for me?” “No. The only thing I can do is \_\_\_\_\_ you write it.”

- A. helping                      B. help to                      C. help with                      D. help

**Câu 37 :** "John's remark was very strange." "Yes, I was completely \_\_\_\_\_ by what he said."

- A. amaze                      B. amazing                      C. amazingly                      D. amazed

**Câu 38 :** "Did Bob take the test?" "Yes, and \_\_\_\_\_ he passed it easily."

- A. surprisingly                      B. surprised                      C. so surprising                      D. by surprised

**Câu 39 :** "Do you know where Bob is?" "Strange \_\_\_\_\_ sound, he is in Cedar Rapids."

- A. may it                      B. as it may                      C. like it may                      D. does it

**Câu 40 :** Not mentioning the authors name was a serious \_\_\_\_\_ .

- A. omission                      B. perception                      C. preservation                      D. rotation

Sử dụng từ trong ngoặc ở dạng thích hợp bằng cách chọn đáp án đúng A, B, C, hoặc D để điền vào các chỗ trống từ câu 41 đến câu 50. Judo is a sport that has achieved great popularity in many parts of the world. It was (41. ORIGIN) \_\_\_\_\_ developed in Japan in the late 19th century based on ancient methods of self-defence. There are two (42. FIGHT) \_\_\_\_\_ Although they use physical (43. VIOLENT) \_\_\_\_\_ against each other, they are (44. RESPECT) \_\_\_\_\_ to their opponent and bow to each other before and after each contest. Judo is an (45. EXPENSIVE) \_\_\_\_\_ sport to take up because the only equipment you need is the special loose fitting suit. It is very suitable for.(46. YOUNG) \_\_\_\_\_ if they join a club where the (47. INSTRUCT) \_\_\_\_\_ are properly qualified and pay enough attention to safety. Although Judo is a physically (48. DEMAND) \_\_\_\_\_ Sport which requires a lot of(49. STRONG) \_\_\_\_\_ , practice and skill, there are many people who find it (50. ENJOY) \_\_\_\_\_ as a means of relaxation in their spare time.

**Câu 41 :** \_\_\_\_\_ (41. ORIGIN)

- A. originally                      B. original                      C. origins                      D. origining

**Câu 42 :** \_\_\_\_\_ (42. FIGHT)

- A. fighting                      B. fought                      C. fighters                      D. fighter

**Câu 43 :** \_\_\_\_\_ (43. VIOLENT)

- A. violently                      B. violence                      C. violenting                      D. violented

**Câu 44 :** \_\_\_\_\_ (44. RESPECT)

- A. respects                      B. respective                      C. respectful                      D. respect

**Câu 45 :** \_\_\_\_\_ (45. EXPENSIVE)

- A. expensive                      B. inexpensive                      C. expensively                      D. disexpensive

**Câu 46 :** \_\_\_\_\_ (46. YOUNG)

- A. younger                      B. youngness                      C. youngly                      D. youths

**Câu 47 :** \_\_\_\_\_ (47. INSTRUCT)

- A. instructors                      B. instruction                      C. instructive                      D. instructively

**Câu 48 :** \_\_\_\_\_ (48. DEMAND)

- A. demanded                      B. demands                      C. demanding                      D. demandable

**Câu 49 :** \_\_\_\_\_ (49. STRONG)

- A. strength                      B. strongly                      C. strengthen                      D. unstrong

**Câu 50 :** \_\_\_\_\_ (50. ENJOY)

- A. enjoys                      B. enjoyness                      C. enjoyable                      D. enjoyed

Điền từ thích hợp bằng cách chọn đáp án A, B, C hoặc D để điền vào chỗ trống trong đoạn văn từ câu 51 đến câu 60. A pioneer in the field of telecommunications, Alexander Graham Bell was (51) \_\_\_\_\_ in 1847 in Edinburgh, Scotland. He moved to Ontario, and then to the United States, setting in Boston, before beginning his career as an inventor. Throughout his life, Bell had been interested (52) \_\_\_\_\_ the education of deaf people. This interest led him to (53) \_\_\_\_\_ the microphone and; in 1876, his “electrical speech machine,” which we now call a (54) \_\_\_\_\_ New of his invention quickly (55) \_\_\_\_\_ throughout the country, even throughout Europe. By 1878, Bell had set up the first telephone exchange in New Haven, Connecticut. By 1884, lone distance connections were (56) \_\_\_\_\_ between Boston, Massachusetts and New York City. Bell imagined great uses for his telephone, like the model from (57) \_\_\_\_\_ 1920s, but would he ever have (58) \_\_\_\_\_ telephone lines being used to transmit video images? Since his (59) \_\_\_\_\_ in 1922, the telecommunication industry has undergone an amazing revolution. Today, non hearing people are able to use a special display telephone to communicate. Bell's “electrical speech machine” paved the way (60) \_\_\_\_\_ the information Superhighway.

**Câu 51 :** \_\_\_\_\_ (51)

- A. born                      B. taken                      C. lived                      D. done

**Câu 52 :** \_\_\_\_\_ (52)

- A. with                      B. from                      C. in                      D. for

**Câu 53 :** \_\_\_\_\_ (53)

- A. inventing                      B. event                      C. invent                      D. invented

**Câu 54 :** \_\_\_\_\_ (54)

- A. telephone                      B. industry                      C. light                      D. machine

**Câu 55 :** \_\_\_\_\_ (55)

- A. spreads                      B. has spreaded                      C. spreading                      D. spread

**Câu 56 :** \_\_\_\_\_ (56)

- A. done                      B. made                      C. taken                      D. making

**Câu 57 :** \_\_\_\_\_ (57)

- A. \_\_\_\_\_                      B. an                      C. a                      D. the

**Câu 58 :** \_\_\_\_\_ (58)

- A. imagined                      B. imagining                      C. have imagined                      D. imagination

**Câu 59 :** \_\_\_\_\_ (59)

- A. die                      B. living                      C. death                      D. live

**Câu 60 :** \_\_\_\_\_ (60)

- A. for                      B. on                      C. with                      D. at

Dùng các từ cho sẵn để viết thành các câu hoàn chỉnh, chọn đáp án đúng nhất trong các đáp án A, B, C, hoặc D.

**Câu 61 :** I/ write/ thank/ you/ spend/ summer/ us.

- A. I am writing to thank you for spending your summer with us. B. I write to thank you spending your summer with us.  
C. I am writing to thank you to spending your summer with us. D. I am writing to thank you for spending your summer for us.

**Câu 62 :** It/ nice/ you/ come/ teach/ how/ use/ computers.

- A. It was nice for you to come and teach us how to using computers.  
C. It was nice of you to come and teach us how to using computers.

- B. It was nice of you coming and teach us how to using computers.  
D. It was nice of you to come and teach us how using computers.

**Câu 63 :** You/ helpfull/ it/ easy/ follow/ lessons.

- A. You were very helpful and it was easy following your lessons.

- B. You were very helpful and it was easy to follow your lessons.

- C. You were very helpful but it was easy to follow your lessons. D. You were very helpful but it was easy following your lessons.

**Câu 64 :** Before/ you/ come/ computers/ strange/ us.

- A. Before you had come, computers were strange to us.

- B. Before you had came, computers was strange to us.

- C. Before you came, computers has been strange to us.

- D. Before you came, computers had been strange to us.

**Câu 65 :** Now/ we/ know/ how/ use/ them/ support/ study.

- A. Now, we have known how to use them to support our study.

- B. Now, we have known how using them to support our study.

- C. Now, we have known how to use them with supporting study.

- D. Now, we have known how to use them supporting our study.

**Câu 66 :** As/ you/ see/I/ use computer/ write/ letter/ you.

- A. As you are seeing, I am using the computer to write the letter to you.

- B. As you can see, I am using an computer to write the letter to you.

- C. As you can see, I am using the computer to write the letter to you.

- D. As you can see, I am using the computer to write the letter with you.

**Câu 67 :** All/ us/ regret/ time/ fly/ so quickly.

- A. All of us regret time flying so quickly.

- B. All of us regret that time flew so quickly.

- C. All us regret that time flew so quickly.

- D. All of us regrets that time flew so quickly.

**Câu 68 :** We/ can't wait/ next summer/ when/ you/ return.

- A. We can't wait for the next summer when you can return.

- B. We can't wait to the next summer when you can return.

- C. We can't wait for the next summer when you returned.

- D. We can't wait the next summer when you are returning.

**Câu 69 :** We/ thankful/ what/ you/ do/ for/ us.

- A. We are thankful to what you did for us.

- B. We thankful for what you have done for us.

- C. We are thankful for what you have done for us.

- D. We are thankful for what did you do for us.

**Câu 70 :** I/ look/ forward/ hear/ you/ soon.

- A. I am looking forward to hear from you soon.

- B. I am looking forward to hearing from you soon.

- C. I am looking forward hearing you soon.

- D. I am looking forward to hearing you soon.

Chọn câu có nghĩa gần nhất với câu đã cho bằng cách chọn đáp án A, B, C, hoặc D.

**Câu 71 :** If she does not hurry, she will be late for school.

- A. Unless she hurries, she will be late for school.

- B. Although she hurries, she is still late for school.

- C. She hurries, but she is late for school.

- D. Unless she hurries, she will not be late for school.

**Câu 72 :** I was able to finish the work early because he helped me.

- A. Without his help, I was able to finish the work early.

- B. If he didn't help me, I would be able to finish the work early..

- C. Thanks to his help, I was able to finish the work early.

- D. Although he didn't help me, I was still able to finish the work

early

**Câu 73 :** It took us 30 minutes to rehearse the play.

- A. The play last over 30 minutes.      B. We spend 30 minutes rehearsing the play.      C. We rehearsed the play 30 minutes ago.      D. We spend 30 minutes to rehearsing the play.

**Câu 74 :** "I'm sorry, Angela," said Martin, "I'm afraid I've damaged your car."

- A. Martin apologized to Angela for damaging her car.      B. Martin apologized Angela for damaging her car.      C. Martin apologized for Angela to damaging her car.      D. Martin apologized to Angela damaging her car.

**Câu 75 :** "Don't bite your nails." said Mrs. Rogers to her son.

- A. Mrs. Rogers told her son not to bite your nails.      B. Mrs. Rogers told her son not to bite his nails.      C. Mrs. Rogers told her son shoud bite his nails.      D. Mrs. Rogers told her son not biting his nails.

**Câu 76 :** It isn't necessary to finish the work today.

- A. You don't have finish the work today.      B. You need finish the work today.      C. You have to finish the work today.      D. You don't need finish the work today.

**Câu 77 :** With a lot of luck, you may get your novel published.

- A. Because you are very lucky, you may not get your novel published.      B. If you are very lucky, you may get your novel published.      C. Although you are very lucky, you may not get your novel published.      D. Unless you are very lucky, you may get your novel published.

**Câu 78 :** "Don't forget to lock the house when you go out, William," his mother said.

- A. William's mother told him not to lock the house when he went out.      B. William's mother reminded him locking the house when he went out.      C. William's mother reminded him to lock the house when he went out.      D. William's mother said that he shouldn't lock the house when he went out.

**Câu 79 :** This organization is supported by the government for most of its income.

- A. This organization is indepent with the government for most of it income.      B. This organization doesn't depends on the government for most of its income.      C. This organization depends on the government for most of its income.      D. The government is not the honor of this organization for most of its income.

**Câu 80 :** They are going to repair my car tomorrow.

- A. I am going to have my car to repaired tomorrow.      B. I am going to have my car repaired tomorrow.      C. I am going to have my car repairing tomorrow.      D. I am going to have my car being repaired tomorrow.

-----Hết-----

Họ tên thí sinh-----SBD-----

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