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| **www.thuvienhoclieu.com**  **ĐỀ 11** | **ĐỀ THI THỬ THPT QUỐC GIA 2020**  **MÔN TIẾNG ANH**  *Thời gian: 60 phút* |

## Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the rest in each of the following questions.

**Question 1: A.** wicked **B.** watched **C.** stopped **D.** cooked

**Question 2: A.** head **B.** bread **C.** clean **D.** lead

## Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of primary stress in each of the following questions.

## Question 3: A. familiar B. impatient C. uncertain D. arrogant

## Question 4: A. disappear B. arrangement C. opponent D. contractual

***Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.***

**Question 5:** There is too much in this world**.**

**A.** greediness **B.** greed **C.** greedy **D.** greedness

**Question 6:** - Mary: "That's a very nice skirt you're wearing."

Jane: - “ ”

**A.** How a compliment! **B.** That's all right.

**C.** It's nice of you to say so. **D.** I like you said so.

**Question 7:** are the formal rules of correct or polite behavior among people using the Internet.

**A.** Traffic rules **B.** Family rules **C.** Codes of etiquettes **D.** Codes of netiquettes

**Question 8:** - " "

- "Yes, of course. "

**A.** You won't help me this time. **B.** You'd better give me one hand.

**C.** I don't think I'll need your help. **D.** Could you give me a hand?

**Question 9:** UNICEF supports and funds for the most disadvantaged children all over the world.

**A.** presents **B.** assists **C.** provides **D.** offers

**Question 10:** He would win the race if he his brother's example and trained harder.

**A.** repeated **B.** set **C.** answered **D.** followed

**Question 11:** "Excuse me. Where is the office of OXFAM located?"

**A.** leading **B.** head **C.** central **D.** summit

**Question 12:** The doctors know that it is very difficult to save the patient's life, they will try their best.

**A.** but **B.** although **C.** despite **D.** however

**Question 13:** I am sending you my curriculum vitae you will have a chance to study it before our interview.

**A.** so that **B.** because **C.** for **D.** since

**Question 14:** Everybody in the house woke up when the burglar alarm .

**A.** went out **B.** went off **C.** came about **D.** rang off

**Question 15:** Have a piece of chocolate, ?

**A.** do you **B.** would you **C.** don't you **D.** haven't you

**Question 16:** By the time you come here tomorrow, the work .

**A.** will have been finishing **B.** will be finishing

**C.** will have been finished **D.** will be finished

**Question 17:** If you put your money in a bank now, you may get 12%\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_annually.

**A.** interest **B.** profit **C.** money **D.** income

**Question 18:** I can’t possibly lend you any more money, it is quite out of the .

**A.** order **B.** practice **C.** place **D.** question

## Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

**Question 19:** Such problems as haste and inexperience are a **universal** feature of youth.

**A.** marked **B.** separated **C.** shared **D.** hidden

**Question 20:** We have lived there for years and **grown fond of the surroundings**. That is why we do not want to leave.

**A.** loved the surroundings **B.** planted many trees in the surroundings

**C.** possessed by the surroundings **D.** haunted by the surroundings

## Mark the letter A, B C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

**Question 21:** He is a typical **optimist**, always looking on the bright side of everything.

**A.** pessimist **B.** introvert **C.** extrovert **D.** activist

**Question 22:** When I was going shopping yesterday, I **accidentally** met one of my old friends in high school.

**A.** by far **B.** by heart **C.** by chance **D.** on purpose

## Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer for each of the blanks from 30 to 39.

The universal symbol of the Internet era communications, the @ sign used in e-mail addresses to signify the word 'at', is (23) a 500-year-old invention of Italian merchants, a Rome academic has revealed. Giorgio Stabile, a science professor at La Sapienza University, claims to have stumbled on the earliest known example of the symbol's use, as a(n) (24) of a measure of weight or volume. He says the sign represents an amphora, a measure of capacity based on the terracotta jars used to transport grain and liquid in the ancient Mediterranean world.

The professor unearthed toe ancient symbol in the course of research for a visual history of the 20th century, to be published by the Treccani Encyclopedia. The first (25) instance of its use, he says, occurred in a letter written by a Florentine merchant on May 4, 1536. He says the sign made its way along trade routes to northern Europe, where it came to represent 'at the price of’, its contemporary accountancy meaning.

Professor Stabile believes that Italian banks may possess even earlier documents (26) the symbol lying forgotten in their archives. The oldest example could be of great value. It could be used (27) publicity purposes and to enhance the prestige of the institution that owned it, he says. The race is on between the mercantile world and the banking world to see who has the oldest documentation of @.

## Question 23: A. actually B. truly C. essentially D. accurately

## Question 24: A. proof B. sign C. evidence D. indication

## Question 25: A. known B. knowing C. knowable D. knowledgeable

## Question 26: A. taking B. carrying C. delivering D. bearing

## Question 27: A. on B. for C. with D. by

## Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 40 to 49.

A rather surprising geographical feature of Antarctica is that a huge freshwater lake, one of the world's largest and deepest, lies ***hidden*** there under four kilometers of ice. Now known as Lake Vostok, this huge body of water is located under the ice block that comprises Antarctica. The lake is able to exist in its unfrozen state beneath this block of ice because its waters are warmed by geothermal heat from the earth's core. The thick glacier above Lake Vostok actually insulates it from the frigid temperatures on the surface.

The lake was first discovered in the 1970s while a research team was conducting an aerial survey of the area. Radio waves from the survey equipment penetrated the ice and revealed a body of water of indeterminate size. It was not until much more recently that data collected by satellite made scientists aware of the tremendous size of the lake; the satellite-borne radar detected an extremely flat region where the ice remains level because it is floating on the water of the lake.

The discovery of such a huge freshwater lake trapped under Antarctica is of interest to the scientific community because of the potential that the lake contains ancient ***microbes*** that have survived for thousands upon thousands of years, unaffected by factors such as nuclear fallout and elevated ultraviolet light that have affected organisms in more exposed areas. The downside of the discovery, however, lies in the difficulty of conducting research on the lake in such a harsh climate and in the problems associated with obtaining uncontaminated samples from the lake without actually exposing the lake to contamination. Scientists are looking for possible ways to accomplish this.

**Question 28:** What is true of Lake Vostok?

**A.** It is completely frozen. **B.** It is a saltwater lake.

**C.** It is beneath a thick slab of ice. **D.** It is heated by the sun.

**Question 29:** All of the following are true about the 1970 survey of Antarctica EXCEPT that it .

**A.** was conducted by air **B.** made use of radio waves

**C.** could not determine the lake's exact size **D.** was controlled by a satellite

**Question 30:** It can be inferred from the passage that the ice would not be flat if .

**A.** there were no lake underneath **B.** the lake were not so big

**C.** Antarctica were not so cold **D.** radio waves were not used

**Question 31:** The word "***microbes***" in paragraph 3 could best be replaced by which of the following?

**A.** Pieces of dust **B.** Tiny bubbles **C.** Tiny organisms **D.** Rays of light

**Question 32:** Lake Vostok is potentially important to scientists because it

**A.** can be studied using radio waves **B.** may contain uncontaminated microbes

**C.** may have elevated levels of ultraviolet light **D.** has already been contaminated

**Question 33:** The last paragraph suggests that scientists should be aware of

1. further discoveries on the surface of Antarctica
2. problems with satellite-borne radar equipment
3. ways to study Lake Vostok without contaminating it
4. the harsh climate of Antarctica

**Question 34:** The purpose of the passage is to .

1. explain how Lake Vostok was discovered
2. provide satellite data concerning Antarctica
3. discuss future plans for Lake Vostok
4. present an unexpected aspect of Antarctica's geography

## Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 50 to 59.

Perhaps the most striking quality of satiric literature is its freshness and its originality of perspective. Satire itself, however, rarely offers original ideas. Instead, it presents the familiar in a new form. Satirists do not offer the world new philosophies. What they do is look at familiar conditions from a perspective that makes these conditions seem foolish, harmful, or affected. Satire jars us out of complacence into a pleasantly shocked realization that many of the values we unquestioningly accept are false.

*Don Quixote* makes chivalry seem absurd; *Brave New Wor*ld ridicules the pretensions of science; *A M*od*est Proposal* dramatizes starvation by advocating cannibalism. None of these ideas is original. Chivalry was suspect before Cervantes, humanists objected to the claims of pure science before Aldous Huxley, and people were aware of famine before Swift.

It was not the originality of the idea that made these satires popular. It was the manner of expression, the satiric method, that made them interesting and entertaining. Satires are read because they are aesthetically satisfying works of art, not because they are morally wholesome or ethically instructive. They are stimulating and refreshing because with commonsense briskness they brush away illusions and secondhand opinions. With spontaneous irreverence, satire rearranges perspectives, scrambles familiar objects into incongruous juxtaposition, and speaks in a personal idiom instead of abstract platitude.

Satire exists because there is need for it. It has lived because readers appreciate a ***refreshing*** stimulus, an irreverent reminder that they live in a world of platitudinous thinking, cheap moralizing, and foolish philosophy. Satire serves to prod people into an awareness of truth, though rarely to any action on behalf of truth. Satire tends to remind people that much of what they see, hear, and read in popular media is ***sanctimonious,*** sentimental, and only partially true. Life resembles in only a slight degree the popular image of it.

**Question 35:** What does the passage mainly discuss?

**A.** Difficulties of writing satiric literature. **B.** Popular topics of satire.

**C.** New philosophies emerging from satiric literature. **D.** Reasons for the popularity of satire.

**Question 36:** *Don Quixote, Brave New World,* and *A Modest Proposal* are cited by the author as .

**A.** classic satiric works **B.** a typical approach to satire

**C.** best satirists of all times **D.** good critiques by satirists

**Question 37:** What satires fascinates readers is how .

**A.** ideas are expressed **B.** ideas are organized **C.** realistic they are **D.** plots are created

**Question 38:** Which of the following can be found in satiric literature?

**A.** Newly emerging philosophies. **B.** Odd combinations of objects and ideas.

**C.** Abstract discussion of morals and ethics. **D.** Wholesome characters who are unselfish.

**Question 39:** According to the passage, there is a need for satire because people need to be .

1. informed about new scientific developments
2. exposed to original philosophies when they are formulated
3. reminded that popular ideas may often be inaccurate
4. told how they can be of service to their communities

**Question 40:** The word "***refreshing***" in the last paragraph is closest in meaning to .

**A.** popular **B.** revitalizing **C.** common **D.** awakening

**Question 41:** The word "***sanctimonious***" may be new to you. It most probably means " " in this context.

**A.** exaggerated **B.** good **C.** educational **D.** moderate

**Question 42:** The various purposes of satire include all of the following EXCEPT .

**A.** introducing readers to unfamiliar situations **B.** brushing away illusions

**C.** reminding readers of the truth **D.** exposing false values

## Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to show the underlined, part that needs correction.

**Question 43:** Please remain in your assign seats until the instructor dismisses the class.

# A B C D

**Question 44:** Employees who haven't seen the new regulations often ask for unnecessary questions; instead

# A B C

they should ask for a copy of the regulations and read them.

# D

**Question 45:** The nutritionist told him to avoid eating lots of carbohydrates, focus having more protein-rich foods

# A B C

and green vegetables, and drink at least eight glasses of water a day.

# D

## Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that best combines each pair of sentences in the following questions.

**Question 46:** You don’t try to work hard. You will fail in the exam.

1. Unless you don’t try to work hard, you will fail in the exam.
2. Unless you try to work hard, you won’t fail in the exam.
3. Unless you try to work hard, you will fail in the exam.
4. Unless do you try to work hard, you will fail in the exam.

**Question 47**: Marry loved her stuffed animal when she was young. She couldn’t sleep without it.

1. When Marry was young, she loved her stuffed animal so as not to sleep with it.
2. As Marry couldn’t sleep without her stuffed animal when she was young, she loved it.
3. When Marry was young, she loved her stuffed animal so much that she couldn’t sleep without it.
4. When Marry was young, she loved her stuffed animal though she couldn’t sleep without it.

## Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to each of the following questions or indicate the correct answer to each of them.

**Question 48:** He decided not to go to university and went to work in a restaurant.

1. Despite of going to university he went to work in a restaurant.
2. He went to work in a restaurant instead of going to university.
3. Instead of going to university, he went to work in a restaurant.
4. He decided to go to work in a restaurant because he liked it.

**Question 49:** The secret to success is hard work.

**A.** Working hard ensures success. **B.** If you keep your work secret, you will succeed.

**C.** One cannot succeed if he has secrets. **D.** One must work hard to keep secrets.

**Câu 50:** Rather than disturb the meeting, I left without saying goodbye.

* 1. I disturbed the meeting because I said goodbye.
  2. I would rather disturb the meeting than leave without saying goodbye.
  3. The meeting was disturbed as I left saying goodbye.
  4. I left without saying goodbye as I didn’t want to disturb the meeting.

# ĐÁP ÁN

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **1A** | **2C** | **3D** | **4A** | **5B** | **6C** | **7D** | **8D** | **9C** | **10D** |
| **11B** | **12A** | **13A** | **14B** | **15A** | **16C** | **17A** | **18D** | **19C** | **20A** |
| **21A** | **22D** | **23A** | **24D** | **25A** | **26D** | **27B** | **28C** | **29D** | **30A** |
| **31C** | **32B** | **33C** | **34D** | **35D** | **36A** | **37A** | **38B** | **39C** | **40D** |
| **41A** | **42A** | **43B** | **44B** | **45B** | **46C** | **47C** | **48B** | **49A** | **50D** |

**GIẢI THÍCH CHI TIẾT**

**Question 1: Chọn A**

**wicked** */*’wikid*/* (adj): *xấu xa, độc ác*

**Eg:** That woman is wicked. – *Người phụ nữ đó rất độc ác.*

**watched** */*wɔtʃt*/* (v): *nhìn, theo dõi, quan sát (thời quá khứ hoặc thể bị động)*

**Eg:** The suspect is watched by the police. – *Kẻ tình nghi bị công an theo dõi.*

**stopped** */*stɔpt/ (v): *ngừng, nghỉ, ngăn chặn (thời quá khứ hoặc thể bị động)*

**Eg:** He stopped in the middle of a sentence. – *Anh ấy ngừng lại ở giữa câu.*

**cooked** */*kukt*/* (v): *nấu chín, giả mạo (thời quá khứ hoặc thể bị động)*

**Eg:** The president cooked in the last year election: *Tổng thống đã gian lận trong kì bầu cử năm ngoái.*

Chỉ từ wicked có ed phát âm là /id/, các từ còn lại ed phát âm là /t/ nên đáp án chính xác là A

# Question 2: Chọn C

* **head** */*hed*/* (n): *cái đầu, đầu óc, năng khiếu, vị trí đứng đầu*

**Eg:** She has a good head for mathematics: *Cô ấy có năng khiếu về toán học.*

* **bread** */*bred*/* (n): *bánh mì*

**Eg:** Tom often has a loaf of bread and a cup of coffee for his breakfast. – *Tom thường ăn sáng bằng một ổ bánh mì và một cốc cà phê.*

* **clean** */*kli: n*/* (adj): *sạch sẽ, thẳng, không nham nhở* **Eg:** A sharp knife makes a clean cut: *Dao bén cắt thẳng.*
* **lead** */*li: d*/* hoặc */*led*/* (v): *dẫn dắt, đứng đầu, dẫn đến* **Eg:** Good command leads to victory: *Sự chỉ huy giỏi dẫn đến thắng lợi.*

Từ lead phát âm là /led/ khi là động từ ở thời quá khứ. Chỉ từ clean phát âm là /i: /, các từ còn lại phát âm là /e/ nên đáp án chính xác là C

# Question 3: Chọn D

* + **familiar** */*fә’miljeә*/* (adj): *thân thuộc, thông thường*

**Eg:** I am not familiar with place names in this region:

*Tôi không rành các địa danh ở vùng này lắm.*

* **impatient** */*im’peiʃәnt*/* (adj): *thiếu kiên nhẫn, nóng vội, không chịu đựng được*

**Eg:** He is impatient of reproof: *Anh ấy không chịu đựng được sự quở trách.*

* **uncertain** */*ᴧn’sә: tn*/* (adj): *không chắc chắn, không kiên định, không đáng tin cậy*

**Eg:** Even the manager is uncertain about the company’s future: *Ngay cả giám đốc cũng không chắc chắn về tương lai của công ty.*

* + **arrogant** */*’ӕrәgәnt*/* (adj): *kiêu căng, ngạo mạn*

**Eg:** He was so arrogant that he did not listen to anyone’s advice: *Anh ta quá kiêu căng đến nỗi không lắng nghe lời khuyên của bất kì ai.*

Chỉ từ arrogant có trọng âm là âm đầu. Các từ còn lại trọng âm đều ở âm thứ hai nên đáp án chính xác là D **Question 4: Chọn A**

* + **disappear** */*disә’piә*/* (v): *biến đi, biến mất*

**Eg:** She disappeared without telling anyone : *Cô ấy biến mất mà không nói với ai câu nào.*

* + **arrangement** */*ə'reɪndʒmәnt*/* (n): *sự sắp xếp, sự*

*hòa giải*

**Eg:** make my own arrangements (*tự tôi thu xếp)*

* + **opponent** */*ə'pounənt*/* (n): *đối thủ, kẻ thù* hoặc (adj): *phản đối, chống lại*

**Eg:** a political opponent (*đối thủ chính trị)*

* **contractual** */*kɒn’træktʃʊəl*/* (adj): *bằng hợp đồng, bằng giao kèo, bằng khế ước, được sắp đặt*

**Eg:** Asians, on the other hand, believe in contractual marriage: *Trái lại, người châu Á tin vào hôn nhân được sắp đặt*

Chỉ từ disappear có trọng âm là âm thứ ba. Các từ còn lại trọng âm đều ở âm thứ hai nên đáp án chính xác là A **Question 5: Chọn B**

* + **Greed (n)** *(lòng tham)* Loại C vì **greedy** (a) *(tham lam)*. **Question 6: Chọn C**

Đáp án C đúng vì là một trong những câu đáp thông dụng khi được người khác khen về việc gì.

Đáp án A sai vì “How” phải đi cùng tính từ, không thể theo sau bằng một danh từ như a compliment.

Đáp án B sai vì chỉ thích hợp để đáp lại lời cảm ơn hoặc xin lỗi.

Đáp án D sai vì câu đáp này không được lịch sự và trên thực tế không ai dùng câu này để đáp lại một lời khen trong những tình huống thông thường.

# Question 7: Chọn D

**Codes of netiquettes** từ có nghĩa là phép lịch sự giữa những người sử dụng Internet để trao đổi thư từ hoặc thông tin (the rules of correct or polite behaviour among people using the Internet).

**Traffic rules**: *luật lệ giao thông*

**Family rules**: *luật lệ trong gia đình*

**Codes of etiquettes**: *phép lịch sự ứng xử trong xã hội*

# Question 8: Chọn D

Chúng ta thường dùng câu Yes, of course để bày tỏ sự sẵn lòng khi người khác nhờ việc gì đó vì thế đáp án thích hợp là D: *Bạn giúp tôi một tay nhé?*

# Question 9: Chọn C

Đáp án A và D**: to present st to sb và to offer st to sb**:

*tặng thứ gì cho ai*

Đáp án B: **to assist sb in/ with st:** *giúp đỡ ai về việc gì* Đáp án C: to provide st for sb: *cung cấp thứ gì cho ai* Chú ý trong câu có giới từ for nên đáp án chính xác là đáp án C

**Tạm dịch:** *Anh ấy sẽ thắng cuộc đua nếu anh ấy noi gương anh trai mình và luyện tập chăm chỉ hơn.*

# Question 10: Chọn D

Cụm từ cố định to **follow sb’s example** có nghĩa là *làm theo gương ai*

# Question 11: Chọn B

Cụm từ cố định **head office** có nghĩa là trụ sở chính của một công ty hoặc một tổ chức

**Tạm dịch:** *Xin lỗi. Trụ sở chính của OXFAM ở đâu vậy?*

# Question 12: Chọn A

* + - **But:** *nhưng*
    - **Although:** *mặc dù* (theo sau là mệnh đề)
      * **Despite:** *mặc dù* (theo sau là cụm từ)
      * **However:** *tuy nhiên*

**Tạm dịch:** *Bác sỹ biết rằng để cứu sống tính mạng của bệnh nhân là rất khó khăn,* *họ sẽ cố gắng hết sức.* Xét về mặt ý nghĩa, có thể dùng cả but và however, tuy nhiên however phải đứng giữa dấu chấm – dấu phẩy, dấu chấm phẩy – dấu phẩy hoặc dấu phẩy – dấu phẩy. Do đó đáp án chính xác là đáp án A

# Question 13: Chọn A

**So that:** *để*: chỉ rõ mục đích của hành động trong mệnh đề đi trước , chúng ta gọi mệnh đề đi sau so that là mệnh đề chỉ mục đích (purpose clause)

**Because, for, since:** *vì*: chỉ rõ nguyên nhân

**Tạm dịch:** *Tôi xin gửi ông bản lí lịch của tôi để ông có dịp nghiên cứu nó trước cuộc phỏng vấn của chúng ta.*

**Question 14: Chọn B**

* **Went out** = quá khứ của to go out: *đi ra ngoài, đi chơi*
* **Went off** = quá khứ của to go off: *chuông reo ầm ĩ*
* **Came about** = quá khứ của to come about: *xảy ra*
* **Rang** = quá khứ của to ring: *chuông reo* (không dùng với off)

Đáp án chính xác là đáp án B

**Tạm dịch:** *Mọi người trong nhà tỉnh dậy khi chuông chống trộm reo ầm ĩ.*

# Question 15: Chọn A

Have a piece of chocolate, do you? (thân mật) = Would you like to have a piece of chocolate? (lịch sự) **Question 16: Chọn C**

Chú ý mệnh đề thời gian có cụm từ **“By the time + present simple”**, do đó chúng ta dùng thì tương lai hoàn thành để diễn tả một hành động sẽ hoàn thành trước một thời điểm trong tương lai

**Tạm dịch:** *Khi bạn đến đây vào ngày mai thì công việc đã được hoàn thành rồi.*

# Question 17: Chọn A

**Interest:** *tiền lãi* (interest rate: *lãi suất*)

**Tạm dịch:** *Nếu bạn gửi tiền ngân hàng bây giờ, bạn sẽ nhận được lãi suất 12% một năm.*

# Question 18: Chọn D

Phân biệt:

* + **Out of the question** = impossible: *không có khả năng xảy ra, không đươc cho phép*.

**Eg:** the explosion of the Earth is out of the question: *sẽ không bao giờ có chuyện trái đất nổ tung*

* + **Out of practice**: *xuống phong độ, kém hơn do không luyện tập*.

**Eg**: Don’t ask me to speak French. I am out of practice: *Đừng bắt tôi nói tiếng pháp. Đã lâu rồi tôi không luyện tập*.

* + **Out of place**: *không đúng chỗ, không phù hợp với hoàn cảnh.*

**Eg**: Some of the books seem to be out of place: *sách không được đặt đúng chỗ*.

I felt completely out of place among these rich people : *tôi cảm thấy hoàn toàn lạc lõng giữa những người giàu có*.

# Question 19: Chọn C

**Tạm dịch:** *Các vấn đề như sự vội vàng và thiếu kinh nghiệm là đặc điểm chung của giới trẻ.*

* + - **Marked** (adj): *rõ ràng, rõ rệt*

**Eg:** a marked difference *(một sự khác nhau rõ rệt)*

* + - **Separated** (adj): *được tách ra*

**Eg:** I am separated from my wife: *Tôi sống ly thân với vợ tôi.*

* + - **Shared** (adj): *chung*

**Eg:** shared ownership *(đồng sở hữu)*

* + - **Hidden** (adj): *bị che giấu, không rõ ràng*

**Eg:** hidden camera *(máy quay giấu kín)*

Dễ thấy universal và shared đồng nghĩa nên đáp án chính xác là C

# Question 20: Chọn A

**Fond of = love** (v): *yêu thích*

Do đó đáp án chính xác là đáp án A

**Tạm dịch:** *Chúng tôi đã sống ở đó nhiều năm và ngày càng yêu thích vùng lân cận. Đó là lí do tại sao chúng tôi không muốn chuyển đi.*

# Question 21: Chọn A

**Tạm dịch:** *Anh ấy là một người lạc quan điển hình, luôn luôn nhìn vào mặt tích cực của mọi vấn đề.*

* + - **Pessimist** (n): *người bi quan*
    - **Introvert** (n): *người hướng nội*
    - **Extrovert** (n): *người hướng ngoại*
    - **Activist** (n): *nhà hoạt động xã hội, chính trị*

Chú ý đề bài yêu cầu tìm từ trái nghĩa do đó đáp án

chính xác là đáp án A

# Question 22: Chọn D

**Tạm dịch:** *Hôm qua khi đi mua sắm tôi đã tình cờ gặp lại một người bạn cũ từ thời trung học.*

* + **By far:** *cho đến nay*
  + **By heart:** *thuộc lòng*
  + **By chance:** *tình cờ, vô tình*
  + **On purpose:** *cố tình*

Chú ý đề bài yêu cầu tìm từ trái nghĩa do đó đáp án chính xác là đáp án D

# Question 23: Chọn A

**Tạm dịch:** the @ sign used in e-mail addresses to signify the word 'at', is a 500-year-old invention of Italian merchants : *kí hiệu @ được dùng trong tên địa chỉ e-mail để biểu thị cho từ at, là một phát minh 500 năm tuổi của các thương gia Italia.*

1. actually = in fact *(thực tế là)*
2. truly *(đúng sự thật)*
3. essentially *(thuộc bản chất, cần thiết)*
4. accurately *(chính xác)*

Ghép các đáp án vào chỗ trống ta có đáp án hợp lí là đáp án A purposes: *Nó có thể được sử dụng mục đích quảng bá*

**Question 24: Chọn D**

**Tạm dịch:** …as a(an) of a measure of weight or volume: *như là của đơn vị đo khối lượng hoặc thể tích.*

1. proof *(bằng chứng)*
2. sign *(dấu hiệu, kí hiệu)*
3. evidence *(bằng chứng)*
4. indication *(sự biểu thị, ám chỉ)*

Ghép các đáp án vào chỗ trống ta có đáp án hợp lí là đáp án D

# Question 25: Chọn A

**Tạm dịch:** …The first instance of its use:

*Trường hợp đầu tiên về việc sử dụng của nó*

1. known *(được biết đến)*
2. knowing *(hiểu biết)*
3. knowable *(có thể biết được)*
4. knowledgeable *(hiểu biết)*

Ghép các đáp án vào chỗ trống ta có đáp án hợp lí là đáp án A

# Question 26: Chọn D

**Tạm dịch:** …even earlier documents the symbol lying forgotten in their archives*: những tài liệu có trước đây kí hiệu này bị lãng quên trong kho lưu trữ*

1. take *(cầm, nắm, đưa)*
2. carry *(mang, vác)*
3. deliver *(phân phối, bày tỏ)*
4. bear *(chứa đựng, mang dấu vết)*

Ghép các đáp án vào chỗ trống ta có đáp án hợp lí là đáp án D

# Question 27: Chọn B

**Tạm dịch:** …It could be used publicity

Ta có cụm từ be used for nghĩa là được sử dụng cho mục đích gì

# Question 28: Chọn C

**Key words:** true, Lake Vostok

**Clue:** “Now known as Lake Vostok, this huge body of water is located under the ice block that comprises Antarctic”, under the ice block = beneath a thick slab of ice: *nằm dưới tảng băng dày*

# Question 29: Chọn D

**Key words:** 1970, Antarctica, except

**Clue:** aerial survey (= conducted by air), radio waves penetrated the ice (made use of radio waves), indeterminate size (could not determine the lake's exact size), It was not until much more recently that data collected by satellite

Nghiên cứu về Nam Cực năm 1970 là một nghiên cứu được thực hiện trên không, dùng sóng radio và chưa thể xác định được kích thước chính xác của hồ; phải đến

gần đây thí nghiệm mới được điều khiển bằng vệ tin.

Chú ý ở đây đề bài yêu cầu tìm câu sai do đó đáp án chính xác là đáp án D

**Question 30: Chọn A Key words:** ice, not flat

**Clue:** … an extremely flat region where the ice remains level because it is floating on the water of the lake: *một khu vực cực kỳ phẳng nơi mà tảng băng luôn cân bằng vì nó nổi trên mặt hồ*

Ta thấy tảng băng luôn cân bằng vì nó nổi trên mặt hồ do đó nếu không có hồ ở bên dưới thì tảng băng sẽ không thể cân bằng, do đó đáp án chính xác là đáp án A

**Question 31: Chọn C**

1. pieces of dust *(mảnh bụi)*
2. tiny bubbles *(bong bóng nhỏ bé)*
3. tiny organisms *(sinh vật nhỏ bé)*
4. rays of light *(tia sang)*

**Microbles** *(vi khuẩn)*, gần nghĩa nhất với tiny organisms

# Question 32: Chọn B

**Key words:** Lake Vostok, important

**Clue:** …of interest to the scientific community because of the potential that the lake contains ancient microbes that have survived for thousands upon thousands of years, unaffected by factors such as nuclear fallout and elevated ultraviolet light: *mối quan tâm của cộng đồng khoa học vì có khả năng là hồ này chứa những vi khuẩn cổ đại đã sống hàng ngàn năm mà không bị ảnh hưởng bởi những yếu tố như bụi phóng xạ hạt nhân và ánh sáng tia cực tím cao*

1. can be studied using radio waves: có thể nghiên cứu bằng sóng radio
2. may contain uncontaminated microbes: *có thể chứa vi khuẩn chưa bị hư hỏng/còn sống*
3. may have elevated levels of ultraviolet light: *có thể có mức độ ánh sáng tia cực tím cao*
4. has already been contaminated: *đã bị hư hỏng*

Đáp án chính xác là đáp án B

**Question 33: Chọn C**

**Key words:** last paragraph, scientists, aware

**Clue:** conducting research … without actually exposing the lake to contamination – *tiến hành nghiên cứu … mà không làm tổn hại đến hồ*

1. further discoveries on the surface of Antarctica: *khám phá nhiều hơn bề mặt của Nam Cực*
2. problems with satellite-borne radar equipment: *những vấn đề với thiết bị rada vệ tinh*
3. ways to study Lake Vostok without contaminating it: *phương pháp nghiên cứu hồ Vostok mà không làm tổn hại đến hồ*
4. the harsh climate of Antarctica: *khí hậu khắc nghiệt của Nam Cực*

*Đáp án chính xác là đáp án C*

**Question 34: Chọn D**

1. explain how Lake Vostok was discovered: *giải thích hồ Vostok được phát hiện như thế nào*
2. provide satellite data concerning Antarctica: *cung cấp dữ liệu vệ tinh liên quan đến Nam Cực*
3. discuss future plans for Lake Vostok: *bàn về kế hoạch tương lai cho hồ Vostok*
4. present an unexpected aspect of Antarctica's geography: *giới thiệu một khía cạnh bất ngờ của địa lý Nam Cực*

Ta thấy bài viết được mở đầu bằng “A rather surprising geographical feature of Antarctica”: *“Một đặc điểm địa lý khá ngạc nhiên của Nam Cực”* và cả bài viết đều nói về đặc điểm này (hồ nước ngọt Vostok) nên đáp án chính xác là D

# Question 35: Chọn D

**Clue:** It was not the originality of the idea that made these satires popular: *Không phải là nguồn gốc của ý tưởng khiến văn trào phúng trở nên phổ biến.*

Satire exists because there is need for it: *Văn trào phúng tồn tại vì bởi mọi người cần đến nó.*

1. Difficulties of writing satiric literature: *khó khăn của việc viết văn trào phúng*
2. Popular topics of satire: *những chủ đề được ưa thích của văn trào phúng*
3. New philosophies emerging from satiric literature:

*những triết lý mới xuất hiện từ văn trào phúng*

1. Reasons for the popularity of satire*: những lý do tại sao văn trào phúng phổ biến*

Đáp án chính xác là đáp án D

# Question 36: Chọn A

1. classic satiric works: *tác phẩm trào phúng kinh điển*
2. a typical approach to satire: *một phương pháp tiếp cận trào phúng điển hình*
3. best satirists of all times: *những tác giả trào phúng hay nhất mọi thời đại*
4. good critiques by satirists: *những bài phê bình hay của những tác giả trào phúng*

Dễ thấy *Don Quixote, Brave New World* và *A Modest Proposal* là tên những tác phẩm trào phúng do đó đáp án chính xác là đáp án A

# Question 37: Chọn A

**Tạm dịch:** What satires fascinates readers is how\_\_\_: *Điều làm văn trào phúng thu hút người đọc là .*

1. ideas are expressed: *cách ý tưởng được thể hiện*
2. ideas are organized: *cách ý tưởng được sắp xếp*
3. realistic they are: *sự chân thực của chúng*
4. plots are created: *cách cốt truyện được dựng lên*

**Clue:** It was not the originality of the idea that made these satires popular. It was the manner of expression, the satiric method, that made them interesting and entertaining: *Không phải là nguồn gốc của ý tưởng khiến văn trào phúng trở nên phổ biến mà là cách thể hiện, phương pháp trào phúng làm chúng trở nên thú vị và có tính giải trí.*

Dễ thấy đáp án chính xác là đáp án A

# Question 38: Chọn B

1. Newly emerging philosophies: *những triết lý mới xuất hiện*
2. Odd combinations of objects and ideas: *sự kết hợp kỳ lạ của những đối tượng và ý tưởng*
3. Abstract discussion of morals and ethics: *sự thảo luận trừu tượng về đạo đức và đạo lý*
4. Wholesome characters who are unselfish: *những nhân vật tốt không ích kỷ*

**Clue:** satire rearranges perspectives, scrambles familiar objects into incongruous juxtaposition: *văn trào phúng sắp xếp lại những khía canh, đặt những đối tượng quen thuộc cạnh nhau một cách không thích hợp*

Vậy đáp án chính xác là đáp án B

# Question 39: Chọn C

**Tạm dịch:** According to the passage, there is a need for satire because people need to be : *Dựa vào bài văn, cần có văn trào phúng vì con người cần được .*

1. informed about new scientific developments: *biết về những sự phát triển mới của khoa học*
2. exposed to original philosophies when they are formulated: *đặt vào những triết lý căn nguyên khi chúng được hình thành*
3. reminded that popular ideas may often be inaccurate: *nhắc nhở rằng những ý tưởng phổ biến thường không chính xác*
4. told how they can be of service to their communities: *nói về việc họ có thể phục vụ cộng đồng như thế nào* **Clue:** Satire tends to remind people that much of what they see, hear, and read in popular media is ***sanctimonious,*** sentimental, and only partially true: *Văn trào phúng có xu hướng nhắc nhở con người rằng phần lớn những gì thấy, họ nhìn và họ đọc trên những phương tiện truyền thông phổ biến đều phô trương, đa cảm và chỉ đúng phần nào.*

Vậy đáp án chính xác là đáp án C

# Question 40: Chọn D

1. popular *(phổ biến)*
2. revitalizing *(đem lại sức sống mới)*
3. common *(chung, thông thường)*
4. awakening *(thức tỉnh)*

**Refreshing** *(làm cho tươi tỉnh)*. Đoạn văn cuối cùng nói về lý do tại sao văn trào phúng lại tồn tại và có nhắc tới lý do là vì văn trào phúng nhắc nhở con người rằng những ý tưởng mà họ chấp nhận vô điều kiện thường không chính xác, cũng có nghĩa là văn trào phúng thức tỉnh con người. Vậy đáp án chính xác là đáp án D

**Question 41: Chọn A**

1. exaggerated *(phóng đại)*good *(tốt)*
2. educational *(có giáo dục)*
3. moderate *(khiêm tốn)*

**Sanctimonious** *(phô trương)*. Vậy đáp án chính xác là đáp án A

# Question 42: Chọn A

1. introducing readers to unfamiliar situations: *giới thiệu tới độc giả những tình huống mới lạ*
2. brushing away illusions: *xua tan những ảo tưởng*
3. reminding readers of the truth: *nhắc nhở độc giả về sự thật*
4. exposing false values: *phơi bày những giá trị sai* Chú ý đề bài yêu cầu tìm đáp án sai vì vậy đáp án chính xác là đáp án A

# Question 43: Chọn B → assigned

Ở đây phải dùng bị động để được hiểu là các chỗ ngồi đã được bố trí

# Question 44: Chọn B → ask

**Ask for sth***: yêu cầu cái gì*, **ask a question**: *hỏi*

**Question 45: Chọn B** → **focus on Focus on sth**: *tập trung vào cái gì*

**Question 46: Chọn C**

**Tạm dịch:** *Bạn không cố gắng. Bạn sẽ trượt kỳ thi.*

1. Unless you don’t try to work hard, you will fail in the exam: *Trừ khi bạn không cố gắng, bạn sẽ trượt kỳ thi*
2. Unless you try to work hard, you won’t fail in the exam: *Trừ khi bạn cố gắng, bạn sẽ không trượt kỳ thi*
3. Unless you try to work hard, you will fail in the exam: *Trừ khi bạn cố gắng, bạn sẽ trượt kỳ thi*
4. Unless do you try to work hard, you will fail in the exam: Sai cấu trúc vế đầu

Cấu trúc Unless thì bằng If… not. Các em cố nhớ mẹo này để làm dạng bài unless.

# Question 47: Chọn C

**Tạm dịch:** *Marry rất yêu con thú nhồi bông của cô ấy hồi còn nhỏ. Cô ấy không thể đi ngủ mà không có nó..*

1. When Marry was young, she loved her stuffed animal so as not to sleep with it: *Khi Marry còn nhỏ, cô ấy rất yêu con thú nhồi bông của cô ấy đến nỗi đi ngủ mà không có nó:* Sai
2. As Marry couldn’t sleep without her stuffed animal when she was young, she loved it: *Bởi vì Marry không thể ngủ mà không có con thú nhồi bông của cô ấy hồi còn nhỏ nên cô ấy yêu nó:* Nguyên nhân kết quả bị ngược, không thể chọn đáp án này.
3. When Marry was young, she loved her stuffed animal so much that she couldn’t sleep without it: *Khi Marry còn nhỏ, cô ấy yêu con thú nhồi bông của cô ấy nhiều đến nỗi mà không thể đi ngủ khi không có nó.*
4. When Marry was young, she loved her stuffed animal though she couldn’t sleep without it: *Khi Marry còn nhỏ, cô ấy yêu con thú nhồi bông của cô ấy mặc dù cô ấy không thể ngủ mà không có nó:* Chữ “though” thiếu logic.

# Question 48: Chọn B

**Tạm dịch:** *Anh ấy đã quyết định không học đại học và đi làm ở một nhà hàng.*

1. Despite of going to university he went to work in a restaurant: *Bất chấp rằng đang học đại học, anh ấy đi làm ở một nhà hàng:* Sai nghĩa với câu gốc là anh ấy không đi học đại học.
2. He went to work in a restaurant instead of going to university: *Anh ấy đi làm ở một nhà hàng thay vì đi học đại học*
3. Instead of going to university, he went to work in a restaurant: *Thay vì đi học đại học, anh ấy đi làm ở một nhà hàng*
4. He decided to go to work in a restaurant because he liked it: *Anh ấy quyết định đi làm ở một nhà hàng vì anh ấy thích thế:* Sai

Chọn đáp án B vì instead of hay được dùng ở giữa câu thay vì đứng đầu câu như ở câu C

# Question 49: Chọn A

**Tạm dịch:** *Bí quyết tới thành công là làm việc chăm chỉ.*

1. Working hard ensures success: *Làm việc chăm chỉ sẽ giành được thành công*
2. If you keep your work secret, you will succeed: *Nếu bạn giữ bí quyết công việc của mình, bạn sẽ thành công*
3. One cannot succeed if he has secrets: *Một người không thể thành cồng nếu anh ta có bí quyết*
4. One must work hard to keep secrets: *Một người phải làm việc chăm chỉ để giữ bí quyết*

# Question 50: Chọn D

**Tạm dịch:** *Thay vì quấy rầy cuộc họp, tôi đi mà không chào tạm biệt .*

* 1. I disturbed the meeting because I said goodbye:

*Tôi quấy rầy cuộc họp bời vì tôi chào tạm biệt*.

* 1. I would rather disturb the meeting than leave without saying goodbye: *Tôi thà quấy rầy cuộc họp hơn là đi mà không chào tạm biệt*.
  2. The meeting was disturbed as I left saying goodbye: *Cuộc học bị quấy rầy vì tôi chào tạm biệt*.
  3. I left without saying goodbye as I didn’t want to disturb the meeting: *Tôi đi mà không chào tạm biệt vì tôi không muốn quấy rầy cuộc họp.*

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***Mark*** ***the*** ***letter*** ***A,*** ***B,*** ***C,*** ***or*** ***D*** ***on*** ***your*** ***answer*** ***sheet*** ***to*** ***indicate*** ***the*** ***word*** ***that*** ***differs*** ***from*** ***the other*** ***three*** ***in*** ***the*** ***position*** ***of*** ***primary*** ***stress*** ***in*** ***each*** ***of*** ***the*** ***following*** ***questions.***

**Question 1**. **A**. discover B. rural C. active D. common

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A B **C** D

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***Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on*** ***your*** ***answer*** ***sheet*** ***to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks.***

**Rock ‘n’ Roll Changes The World**

Musicians who want to make it in the world have a lot of options, but the best one to lead them obscurity to \_\_\_(27)\_\_\_ might be rock ‘n’ roll. Especially in the days when other forms of music are waning, rock ‘n’ roll \_\_\_(28)\_\_\_\_ in the memory. Nevertheless, it is music that transcends cultures and keeps the youth of many nations invigorated.

Before rock ‘n’ roll, there were many different forms of popular music. If looking at a timeline, the music of African Americans created both jazz and blues. These \_\_\_(29)\_\_\_\_ into what is known as rhythm and blues, which is often just called R&B. With the invention of the electric guitar, rock ‘n’ roll came.

\_\_\_ (30)\_\_\_\_ as musicians experimented with what they could do with the sounds this new style of instrument could make.

Musicians were quick to see the possibilities that rock ‘n’ roll offered. Early musicians like Chuck Berry \_\_(31)\_\_\_ the way for the likes of Elvis Presley, who would go on to become known as the King of Rock ‘n’ Roll.

**Question 27**. A. renovation B. decline **C**. fame D. coruption

**Question 28**. A. exists **B**. lives on C. comes round D. grows up

**Question 29**. A. involved B. grew C. transformed **D**. evolved

**Question 30**. A. into reality B. true **C**. into being D. independent

**Question 31**. **A**. pave B. cover C. build D. construct

***Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D on*** ***your*** ***answer*** ***sheet*** ***to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.***

Curling is an event in the Winter Olympics that is played on an ice rink. This event requires a high level of skill and dexterity. The equipment includes stones with handles and brushes to sweep the ice.

Two teams of four compete to get a stone as close as possible to the centre of a series of concentric circles. Hitting **the target** is more complicated than it seems. The two teams alternate to throw their stones. It is possible to remove a stone from a play area by hitting it with another stone or to use a stone to protect another stone. To assist in the progress of the stone across the ice, the other players will use their brushes to sweep the path in front of the stone so as to **influence** the direction and distance it can travel.

In sixteenth century Scotland, stones were taken from the bottom of ponds. In North America, the metal- rimmed hubcaps of carriages with handles attached were used. In eighteenth century Canada, there were iron “stone” that weighed more than thirty kilograms. The game would have required more strength in the past than today.

Curling was first introduced as a break from the drudgery of work and a way of alleviating the monotony of the long winters. Curling is catching on today. There is an increase in the number of countries taking part in the Winter Olympics for this event. Ever since the beginning, this game has been enjoyed by both the young and old.

**Question 32**: Curling is not for those who……

A. like winter sports B. like to play team sports

**C**. are not good with their hands D. have never been to the Winter Olympics

**Question 33**: What does “**the target**” in the passage refer to?

A. the concentric circles **B**. the centre of the circles

C. a stone that is blocking the player’s path D. a stone that is used to guard another stone

**Question 34**: Which is the following was never used in curling?

**A**. wheels B. stones C. iron “stones” D. hubcaps

**Question 35**: How has curling changed over the years?

A. It is not played in winter now

**B**. Players today do not have to be as strong as before.

C. It is a game enjoyed by those of different ages.

D. More than one country is playing the game now.

**Question 36**: What does the writer tell the readers in this passage?

A. The strategies to use to win a game.

B. The different sports in the Winter Olympics.

C. The importance of curling in the world today

**D**. How curling began.

**Question 37**: The word “**influence**” in the passage is closet in meaning to….

A. follow **B**. affect C. attract D. remain

**Question 38**: According to the passage, which of the following statements is NOT true?

A. Players need stones with handles and brushes to play curling.

B. Players are not allowed to touch the stones to influence its direction.

**C**. The two teams throw their stones at the same time when playing curling.

D. There are more and more countries partcipating in curling Winter Olympics.

***Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D on*** ***your*** ***answer*** ***sheet*** ***to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.***

In the 19th and early 20th centuries, women had limited opportunities for a technical education and career, and few of them had an independent income. However, the history of women inventors in this period is very long. What sorts of women chose to become inventors under such difficult circumstances? The personal stories and achievements of two of them will always **inspire** future generations of inventors.

The nineteenth-century inventor Margaret Knight was born in the USA in 1838. As a young girl, she was made to work in a cotton factory by her parents. While she was working there, there was an accident and somebody was almost killed by a machine. Margaret was only 12 at the time, but she invented a way to **fix** the machine so that if there was the same fault again, straight away the machine would shut down completely.

She had more than eighty inventions, from a machine for cutting shoes to improvements for the steam engine. But her most important invention – a machine that produced paper bags with flat bottom – never made her much money. In fact, the idea for the original invention was stolen by the person who made the model for the machine. She had to go through a long legal battle to be finally recognized as the owner of the idea.

In those days, women were not encouraged to be business people any more than they were encouraged to be inventors. Once Margaret Knight had produced an invention, she would usually sell it to somebody for not much cash, and when she died in 1914, all she left was 275 dollars.

Beulah Henry also began inventing things when she was a young girl. In 1912, at age 25, she got her first patent for an ice-cream freezer. A year later, she patented a parasol – an umbrella for the sun – with changeable covers so that a woman could match her parasol with her clothes. Working out how to fix the covers so that **they** would not fly away on windy days was difficult, but she managed to do it. In fact, as she herself put it, ‘The biggest umbrella men in the country told me it could not be done.’ The invention earned her about 50,000 dollars from the manufacturers.

In all, she patented 49 inventions. But for someone with such a long career, surprisingly little is known about Beulah Henry’s personal life. She was born in the USA in 1887 and grew up in an artistic family. She entered university in 1909 and we suppose her education did not include technical or mechanical subjects, as she was always honest about her lack of such skills.

**Question 39**. What does the passage mainly discuss?

**A**. Two great female inventors B. Patented inventions that change the world

C. A long battle for legal rights D.Women inventors in the 19th and 20th centuries

**Question 40**. The word “**inspire**” in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. model **B**. encourage C. produce D. change

**Question 41**. It is implied in the first paragraph that \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. In the 19th and 20th centuries, it was not difficult for women to make money by inventing machines.

**B**. There were a large number of women inventors in the 19th and early 20th centuries.

C. Women in the 19th and 20th centuries can easily approach to modern technical education.

D. The inventions of women in the 19th and 20th centuries were fully appreciated.

**Question 42**. In the 19th century, \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. female inventors outnumbered businesswomen

B. many women made a fortune from their inventions

C. Margaret sold all of her inventions at a reasonable price

**D**. being an inventor was as difficult for a woman as being a business person

**Question 43**. The word “**fix**” in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. install B. organize C. repair D. prepare

**Question 44**. Which of the following did Margaret Knight and Beulah Henry have in common?

A. They were encouraged to invent by their parents.

B. They had secret private lives.

**C**. They began their inventing career at a young age.

D. They started work in a factory.

**Question 45**. The word “**they**” in paragraph 5 refers to \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. things B. coversC. clothes D. manufacturers

**Question 46**. What is true about Beulah Henry?

A. She was born into an engineering family.

B. She did a mechanical degree at university in 1909.

C. She was always honest about her private life.

**D**. She was prepared to admit that her technical skills were not very developed.

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**Question 47**. If there\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ happen to be any reason for late delivery, please inform our Accounts Department.

A. might B. could C. would **D**. should

**Question 48**. The children rarely stay late this evening, \_\_\_\_\_\_?

A. is it **B**. do they C. don’t they D. isn’t it

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**Question 49**.It was only she got to the station that she realised she had left her purse behind.

**A** B C D

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**Question 50**. The workers heard the manager’s footsteps. They immediately stopped chatting on the net.

**A**. Hardly had the workers heard the manager’s footsteps when they stopped chatting on the net.

B. The workers would only stop chatting on the net whenever they heard the manager’s footsteps.

C. Not only when the workers stopped chatting on the net did they hear the manager’s footsteps

D. Because the manager arrived immediately, the workers did not chat on the net any more.

--- **The End** ---

**ĐÁP ÁN**

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***Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on*** ***your*** ***answer*** ***sheet*** ***to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks.***

**Rock ‘n’ Roll Changes The World**

Musicians who want to make it in the world have a lot of options, but the best one to lead them obscurity to \_\_\_(27)\_\_\_ might be rock ‘n’ roll. Especially in the days when other forms of music are waning, rock ‘n’ roll \_\_\_(28)\_\_\_\_ in the memory. Nevertheless, it is music that transcends cultures and keeps the youth of many nations invigorated.

Before rock ‘n’ roll, there were many different forms of popular music. If looking at a timeline, the music of African Americans created both jazz and blues. These \_\_\_(29)\_\_\_\_ into what is known as rhythm and blues, which is often just called R&B. With the invention of the electric guitar, rock ‘n’ roll came.

\_\_\_ (30)\_\_\_\_ as musicians experimented with what they could do with the sounds this new style of instrument could make.

Musicians were quick to see the possibilities that rock ‘n’ roll offered. Early musicians like Chuck Berry \_\_(31)\_\_\_ the way for the likes of Elvis Presley, who would go on to become known as the King of Rock ‘n’ Roll.

**Question 27**. A. renovation B. decline **C**. fame D. coruption

**Question 28**. A. exists **B**. lives on C. comes round D. grows up

**Question 29**. A. involved B. grew C. transformed **D**. evolved

**Question 30**. A. into reality B. true **C**. into being D. independent

**Question 31**. **A**. pave B. cover C. build D. construct

***Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D on*** ***your*** ***answer*** ***sheet*** ***to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.***

Curling is an event in the Winter Olympics that is played on an ice rink. This event requires a high level of skill and dexterity. The equipment includes stones with handles and brushes to sweep the ice.

Two teams of four compete to get a stone as close as possible to the centre of a series of concentric circles. Hitting **the target** is more complicated than it seems. The two teams alternate to throw their stones. It is possible to remove a stone from a play area by hitting it with another stone or to use a stone to protect another stone. To assist in the progress of the stone across the ice, the other players will use their brushes to sweep the path in front of the stone so as to **influence** the direction and distance it can travel.

In sixteenth century Scotland, stones were taken from the bottom of ponds. In North America, the metal- rimmed hubcaps of carriages with handles attached were used. In eighteenth century Canada, there were iron “stone” that weighed more than thirty kilograms. The game would have required more strength in the past than today.

Curling was first introduced as a break from the drudgery of work and a way of alleviating the monotony of the long winters. Curling is catching on today. There is an increase in the number of countries taking part in the Winter Olympics for this event. Ever since the beginning, this game has been enjoyed by both the young and old.

**Question 32**: Curling is not for those who……

A. like winter sports B. like to play team sports

**C**. are not good with their hands D. have never been to the Winter Olympics

**Question 33**: What does “**the target**” in the passage refer to?

A. the concentric circles **B**. the centre of the circles

C. a stone that is blocking the player’s path D. a stone that is used to guard another stone

**Question 34**: Which is the following was never used in curling?

**A**. wheels B. stones C. iron “stones” D. hubcaps

**Question 35**: How has curling changed over the years?

A. It is not played in winter now

**B**. Players today do not have to be as strong as before.

C. It is a game enjoyed by those of different ages.

D. More than one country is playing the game now.

**Question 36**: What does the writer tell the readers in this passage?

A. The strategies to use to win a game.

B. The different sports in the Winter Olympics.

C. The importance of curling in the world today

**D**. How curling began.

**Question 37**: The word “**influence**” in the passage is closet in meaning to….

A. follow **B**. affect C. attract D. remain

**Question 38**: According to the passage, which of the following statements is NOT true?

A. Players need stones with handles and brushes to play curling.

B. Players are not allowed to touch the stones to influence its direction.

**C**. The two teams throw their stones at the same time when playing curling.

D. There are more and more countries partcipating in curling Winter Olympics.

***Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D on*** ***your*** ***answer*** ***sheet*** ***to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.***

In the 19th and early 20th centuries, women had limited opportunities for a technical education and career, and few of them had an independent income. However, the history of women inventors in this period is very long. What sorts of women chose to become inventors under such difficult circumstances? The personal stories and achievements of two of them will always **inspire** future generations of inventors.

The nineteenth-century inventor Margaret Knight was born in the USA in 1838. As a young girl, she was made to work in a cotton factory by her parents. While she was working there, there was an accident and somebody was almost killed by a machine. Margaret was only 12 at the time, but she invented a way to **fix** the machine so that if there was the same fault again, straight away the machine would shut down completely.

She had more than eighty inventions, from a machine for cutting shoes to improvements for the steam engine. But her most important invention – a machine that produced paper bags with flat bottom – never made her much money. In fact, the idea for the original invention was stolen by the person who made the model for the machine. She had to go through a long legal battle to be finally recognized as the owner of the idea.

In those days, women were not encouraged to be business people any more than they were encouraged to be inventors. Once Margaret Knight had produced an invention, she would usually sell it to somebody for not much cash, and when she died in 1914, all she left was 275 dollars.

Beulah Henry also began inventing things when she was a young girl. In 1912, at age 25, she got her first patent for an ice-cream freezer. A year later, she patented a parasol – an umbrella for the sun – with changeable covers so that a woman could match her parasol with her clothes. Working out how to fix the covers so that **they** would not fly away on windy days was difficult, but she managed to do it. In fact, as she herself put it, ‘The biggest umbrella men in the country told me it could not be done.’ The invention earned her about 50,000 dollars from the manufacturers.

In all, she patented 49 inventions. But for someone with such a long career, surprisingly little is known about Beulah Henry’s personal life. She was born in the USA in 1887 and grew up in an artistic family. She entered university in 1909 and we suppose her education did not include technical or mechanical subjects, as she was always honest about her lack of such skills.

**Question 39**. What does the passage mainly discuss?

**A**. Two great female inventors B. Patented inventions that change the world

C. A long battle for legal rights D.Women inventors in the 19th and 20th centuries

**Question 40**. The word “**inspire**” in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. model **B**. encourage C. produce D. change

**Question 41**. It is implied in the first paragraph that \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. In the 19th and 20th centuries, it was not difficult for women to make money by inventing machines.

**B**. There were a large number of women inventors in the 19th and early 20th centuries.

C. Women in the 19th and 20th centuries can easily approach to modern technical education.

D. The inventions of women in the 19th and 20th centuries were fully appreciated.

**Question 42**. In the 19th century, \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. female inventors outnumbered businesswomen

B. many women made a fortune from their inventions

C. Margaret sold all of her inventions at a reasonable price

**D**. being an inventor was as difficult for a woman as being a business person

**Question 43**. The word “**fix**” in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. install B. organize C. repair D. prepare

**Question 44**. Which of the following did Margaret Knight and Beulah Henry have in common?

A. They were encouraged to invent by their parents.

B. They had secret private lives.

**C**. They began their inventing career at a young age.

D. They started work in a factory.

**Question 45**. The word “**they**” in paragraph 5 refers to \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. things B. coversC. clothes D. manufacturers

**Question 46**. What is true about Beulah Henry?

A. She was born into an engineering family.

B. She did a mechanical degree at university in 1909.

C. She was always honest about her private life.

**D**. She was prepared to admit that her technical skills were not very developed.

***Mark*** ***the*** ***letter*** ***A,*** ***B,*** ***C,*** ***or*** ***D*** ***on*** ***your*** ***answer*** ***sheet*** ***to*** ***indicate*** ***the*** ***correct*** ***answer*** ***to*** ***each*** ***of*** ***the following*** ***questions.***

**Question 47**. If there\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ happen to be any reason for late delivery, please inform our Accounts Department.

A. might B. could C. would **D**. should

**Question 48**. The children rarely stay late this evening, \_\_\_\_\_\_?

A. is it **B**. do they C. don’t they D. isn’t it

***Mark*** ***the*** ***letter*** ***A,*** ***B,*** ***C,*** ***or*** ***D*** ***on*** ***your*** ***answer*** ***sheet*** ***to*** ***indicate*** ***the*** ***underlined*** ***part*** ***that*** ***needs correction*** ***in*** ***each*** ***of*** ***the*** ***following*** ***questions.***

**Question 49**.It was only she got to the station that she realised she had left her purse behind.

**A** B C D

***Mark*** ***the*** ***letter*** ***A,*** ***B,*** ***C,*** ***or*** ***D*** ***on*** ***your*** ***answer*** ***sheet*** ***to*** ***indicate*** ***the*** ***sentence*** ***that*** ***best*** ***combines each*** ***pair*** ***of*** ***sentences*** ***in*** ***the*** ***following*** ***questions.***

**Question 50**. The workers heard the manager’s footsteps. They immediately stopped chatting on the net.

**A**. Hardly had the workers heard the manager’s footsteps when they stopped chatting on the net.

B. The workers would only stop chatting on the net whenever they heard the manager’s footsteps.

C. Not only when the workers stopped chatting on the net did they hear the manager’s footsteps

D. Because the manager arrived immediately, the workers did not chat on the net any more.

--- **The End** ---

**EXPLANATION**

***Mark*** ***the*** ***letter*** ***A,*** ***B,*** ***C,*** ***or*** ***D*** ***on*** ***your*** ***answer*** ***sheet*** ***to*** ***indicate*** ***the*** ***correct*** ***answer*** ***to*** ***each*** ***of*** ***the following*** ***questions.***

**Question 47**. If there\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ happen to be any reason for late delivery, please inform our Accounts Department.

A. might B. could C. would **D**. should

**Conditional 1 with SHOULD**

**Question 48**. The children rarely stay late this evening, \_\_\_\_\_\_?

A. is it **B**. do they C. don’t they D. isn’t it

**Tag question, main clause with negative adverb RARELY**

***Mark*** ***the*** ***letter*** ***A,*** ***B,*** ***C,*** ***or*** ***D*** ***on*** ***your*** ***answer*** ***sheet*** ***to*** ***indicate*** ***the*** ***underlined*** ***part*** ***that*** ***needs correction*** ***in*** ***each*** ***of*** ***the*** ***following*** ***questions.***

**Question 49**.It was only she got to the station that she realised she had left her purse behind.

**A** B C D

**Correction:It was only when**

***Mark*** ***the*** ***letter*** ***A,*** ***B,*** ***C,*** ***or*** ***D*** ***on*** ***your*** ***answer*** ***sheet*** ***to*** ***indicate*** ***the*** ***sentence*** ***that*** ***best*** ***combines each*** ***pair*** ***of*** ***sentences*** ***in*** ***the*** ***following*** ***questions.***

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C. Not only when the workers stopped chatting on the net did they hear the manager’s footsteps

D. Because the manager arrived immediately, the workers did not chat on the net any more.

**Inversion**: **Hardly …………………. when ………………….**

***Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D on*** ***your*** ***answer*** ***sheet*** ***to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.***

In the 19th and early 20th centuries, women had limited opportunities for a technical education and career, and few of them had an independent income. However, the history of women inventors in this period is very long. What sorts of women chose to become inventors under such difficult circumstances? The personal stories and achievements of two of them will always **inspire** future generations of inventors.

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She had more than eighty inventions, from a machine for cutting shoes to improvements for the steam engine. But her most important invention – a machine that produced paper bags with flat bottom – never made her much money. In fact, the idea for the original invention was stolen by the person who made the model for the machine. She had to go through a long legal battle to be finally recognized as the owner of the idea.

In those days, women were not encouraged to be business people any more than they were encouraged to be inventors. Once Margaret Knight had produced an invention, she would usually sell it to somebody for not much cash, and when she died in 1914, all she left was 275 dollars.

Beulah Henry also began inventing things when she was a young girl. In 1912, at age 25, she got her first patent for an ice-cream freezer. A year later, she patented a parasol – an umbrella for the sun – with changeable covers so that a woman could match her parasol with her clothes. Working out how to fix the covers so that **they** would not fly away on windy days was difficult, but she managed to do it. In fact, as she herself put it, ‘The biggest umbrella men in the country told me it could not be done.’ The invention earned her about 50,000 dollars from the manufacturers.

In all, she patented 49 inventions. But for someone with such a long career, surprisingly little is known about Beulah Henry’s personal life. She was born in the USA in 1887 and grew up in an artistic family. She entered university in 1909 and we suppose her education did not include technical or mechanical subjects, as she was always honest about her lack of such skills.

**Question 39**. What does the passage mainly discuss?

**A**. Two great female inventors B. Patented inventions that change the world

C. A long battle for legal rights D. Women inventors in the 19th and 20th centuries

**Topic sentence: The personal stories and achievements of two of them will always inspire future generations of inventors**.

**Question 41**. It is implied in the first paragraph that \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. In the 19th and 20th centuries, it was not difficult for women to make money by inventing machines.

**B**. There were a large number of women inventors in the 19th and early 20th centuries.

C. Women in the 19th and 20th centuries can easily approach to modern technical education.

D. The inventions of women in the 19th and 20th centuries were fully appreciated.

**Readers can infer from the evidence:** In the 19th and early 20th centuries, women had limited opportunities for a technical education and career, and few of them had an independent income. **However, the history of women inventors in this period is very long.**

**Question 42**. In the 19th century, \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. female inventors outnumbered businesswomen

B. many women made a fortune from their inventions

C. Margaret sold all of her inventions at a reasonable price

**D**. being an inventor was as difficult for a woman as being a business person

**Readers can infer from the evidence:** In those days, women were not encouraged to be business people any more than they were encouraged to be inventors.

**Question 46**. What is true about Beulah Henry?

A. She was born into an engineering family.

B. She did a mechanical degree at university in 1909.

C. She was always honest about her private life.

**D**. She was prepared to admit that her technical skills were not very developed

**Evidence**: She entered university in 1909 and we suppose her education did not include technical or mechanical subjects, as she was always honest about her lack of such skills.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
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**Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of primary stress in each of the following questions.**

**Question 1.**A. ingr*e*dient **B.*e*ra** C. del*e*te D. rel*ie*f

**Question 2.A. gau*ch*e** B. A*ch*illes C. epo*ch* D. a*ch*e

**Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.**

**Question 3.** A. perversity B.**penetrative** C. inhabitant D. democracy

**Question 4.**A. compulsory B.**mountaineer** C. injurious D. accessible

**Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of thefollowing questions.**

**Question 5.**I’m in favor of his plan. It sounds \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to me.

A. **perfect**  B. perfectly C. perfected D. perfection

**Question 6.**In a child, curiosity normally suggests intelligence and is welcomed; but an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ adult is best avoided.

A. indulgent B.**inquisitive** C. indecisive D. indefinite

**Question 7.**The newly wed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ spent their honeymoon in Hawaii.

A. pair B. two C. double D. **couple**

**Question 8.**I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at my watch. It was already well after three.

A. checked B.**glanced** C. viewed D. faced

**Question 9.**The man talking to Professor Evers has just been elected to become \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ MP (Member of Parliament).

**A. an** B. the C. 0 D. a

**Question 10.**It is not always easy to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a good decision at the last minute.

A. take B. **make** C. have D. do

**Question 11.**The more we learn, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. we become wise B. we become wiser **C. the wiser we become** D. wiser we become

**Question 12.**At 6.00 pm, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was an hour before the plane was due, thick fog descended.

A. when B. **which** C. who D. that

**Question 13.**Remember to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ your shoes when you are in a Japanese house.

**A. take off**  B. put on C. turn off D. give up

**Question 14.**This is the photo of my great great grandfather. He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ married six times.

A. has been B. is C. is getting D. **was**

**Question 15.**She is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ girl with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. green-eyes/red hair B. green-eyed/red hairs C. green-eye/a red hair **D. green-eyed/red hair**

**Question 16.**The Prime Minister \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the Parliament, but he did.

A. had better not to dissolve B. must have not dissolved giải tán

**C. should not have dissolved**  D. need not to dissolve

***Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined wordfs) in each of the following questions.***

**Question 17.**The incidence of the illness ***differs*** greatly between men and women.

A. alters B.**resembles** C. contrasts D. varies

**Question 18.**After the accident, the safety inspector ***threw the book at*** the company directors.

A. criticized B.**extolled** C. punished severely D. blamed the fault of

**Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined wordfs) in each of the following questions.**

**Question 19.**They live in a rather ***scruffy*** part of town.

A. small and poor B. busy and noisy **C. untidy and dirty** D. elite and wealthy

**Question 20.**That DJ's voice really ***sets my teeth on edge****.*

A. exhausts me B. excites me C. amuses me **D. annoys me**

***Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.***

**Question 21.** Animals like frogs *have* waterproof skin *that* prevents *it* from drying out quickly in air, sun, or *wind*. A B  **C** D

**Question 22.**Mrs. Stevens, *along with* her cousins *from* New Mexico, **are** planning *to attend* the festivities.

A B **C**  D

**Question 23.**John could not help *gettingangry* when he learnt that they *had refused****offering*** him a promotion.

A B C **D**

**Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the most suitable response to complete each of the following exchanges.**

**Question 24.** Liz is telling Andrew about her first novel.

***Serena***: "You know what? My boss has promised to promote me." ***Andrew***: "------------"

A. It’s a pleasure! B.Are you really? C. **Congratulations**! D. I am grateful.

**Question 25.**Complete the telephone conversation between a hotel receptionist and a client.

***Receptionist***: “Hello, the Grand Royal Hotel. Sarah Brown speaking, what can I do for you?”

***Client***: “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”

**A. Hello, my name’s Peter, calling from Microsoft**. B. Can I have your name, please?

C. Would you like to leave a message? D. I’ll put you through. Hold the line, please.

***Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 26 to 31.***

**A GOOD LIAR?**

According to recent research, it appears that children who tell lies are more likely to be successful in their later careers. I imagine this might come as a shock to the (26) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of parents who try to teach their toddlers about the importance of honesty. However, the research also suggests that lying children are not going to (27)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_up to become criminals! Although the way their brains work might point them in the direction of becoming very successful bankers!

The findings at Toronto University show that the percentage of children who lie (28)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from twenty percent at the age of two to almost ninety percent at the age of four! The most (29) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_age is apparently twelve and nearly every child is guilty of lying then. The scientists believe that the best liars can cover (30) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_their tracks and the ability to do this shows advanced cognitive abilities. So if your younger brother or sister is brilliant at inventing believable stories to prevent you or yourparents from (31) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_through their lies, they may well be in line for a top job in the future!

**Question26:**A. all B. most C. lots D.**majority**

**Question27:**A. turn B.**grow** C. bring D. develop

**Question28:**A. becomes B. raises C.**rises** D. lifts

**Question29:**A. cheating B.**deceitful** C. unbelievable D. false

**Question30:**A. in B. down C. on **D. up**

**Question31:**A. looking B. noticing C. glancing D.**seeing**

***Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.***

Matthew Youlden speaks nine languages fluently and understands more than a dozen more. Below is his advice for those who have been struggling to merely pick up a second language.

First, know why you’re doing it. If you don’t have a good reason to learn a language, you are less likely to stay motivated over the long-run. No matter your reason, once you’ve decided on a language, it’s crucial to commit: “OK, I want to learn this and I’m therefore going to do as much as I can in this language, with this language and for this language.”

Second, find a partner. Matthew learned several languages together with his twin brother Michael. Matthew and Michael gained their superpowers from good- old, healthy sibling rivalry: “We were very motivated, and we still are. We push each other to really go for it. So if he realizes that I’m doing more than he is he’ll get a bit jealous and then try and outdo me - and the other way round.”

Having any kind of partner will push both of you to always try just a little bit harder and stay with it: “I think it’s a really great way of actually going about it. You have someone with whom you can speak, and that’s the idea behind learning a language.”

Third, talk to yourself. When you have no one else to speak to, there’s nothing wrong with talking to yourself: “It might sound really weird, but actually | speaking to yourself in a language is a great way to practice if you’re not able to use it all the time.” This can keep new words and phrases fresh in your mind and build up your confidence for the next time you speak with someone.

(Adapted from: <https://www.babbcl.com/en/magazine/10-tips-from-an-expert>)

**Question 32.***How many languages does Matthew know?*

A. Fewer than 10 B. Around 12 **C. About 20** D. Approximately 30

**Question33.** *What is the first tip for learning a foreign language?*

A. Plan to learn step by step B. Find someone to speak to

C. Talk as much as possible **D. Set a goal and stick to it**

**Question**.**34***Why is it necessary to have an appropriate reason?*

A. To know about the people **B. To have strong motivation**

C. To run long in the language D. To be able to use the language

**Question 35.***What does the word “****he****” in the third paragraph refer to?*

A. Matthew B. **Michael** C. The author D. The reader’s partner

**Question 36.***It can be inferred from the passage that Matthew and his partner are* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. strong B.powerful C. **competitive** D. intelligent

**Question 37.***What is NOT mentioned as a benefit of self-talk?*

A. To develop beliefs in your ability B. To practice when having no partners

C. To remember learned expressions **D. To imagine having a partner**

**Question 38.***What is the passage about?*

A. Advice for studying well **B. Tips for learning languages**

C. Ways to learn English fast D. Tricks to doing language tests

***Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.***

Charity organizations are responsible for most of the help extended to the destitute. Each organization caters to a different group of people.

The Red Cross is a well-known organization that has centres in countries all over the world. It had its beginnings in a small Italian town in 1859. A fierce battle was taking place then and more than forty thousand people were wounded. The medical services of the army were inadequate. The situation horrified a Swiss businessman who then wrote a book depicting the dreadful situation. His book was the impetus for the setting up of charity organizations.

Today, countries emulate the workings of the Red Cross. They carry out fund raising activities to help children who cannot receive an education or victims of natural disasters. Both the young and old contribute willingly to these organizations. In fact, without these charity organizations, millions of people around the world would **perish** because of poverty or natural disasters.

In India, a compassionate woman started PUSS (Palli Unnayan Sevi Samiti). Supported by social workers and teachers, she has helped hundreds of children receive a proper education. Without her help, the literacy rate in India would be much lower than what it is today.

Charity organizations are crucial today. They cannot function without the benevolent people who help to run these organizations.

*(Comprehension Fast Forward 6—J. Lee — SAP)*

**Question 39.***The first centre of the Red Cross was in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*.

A. India B**. Italy** C. Singapore D. Switzerland

**Question 40.***The Red Cross was first set up to help* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A. injured solders** B. sick children C. children with no education D. victims of natural disasters

**Question 41.***What was the businessman's book (paragraph 2) about?*

A. Sick children B. How the rich can help the poor

**C. People suffering in a war** D. Different charity organizations

**Question 42.***Charity organizations obtain their funds through \_\_\_\_\_\_\_*.

**A. donations** B. victims C. the government D. the Red Cross

**Question 43.***The highlighted word "****perish****" in passage 3 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.*

A. suffer B. hurt C. forget **D. die**

**Question 44.***According to the passage*, *India is facing the problem of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.*

A. natural disasters B. poor and hungry children

C. children with no homes **D. large numbers of uneducated children**

**Question 45.***According to the passage*, *which of the following statements is NOT true?*

A. PUSS helped increase the literacy rate in India. B. There are many charity organizations all over the world.

**C. The Red Cross only helps victims of natural disasters**. D. People of different ages contribute to charity organizations.

**Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to each of the following questions.**

**Question 46**.I am on the tenth page of the report I am writing.

A. I have completed writing ten pages of the report.

B. Tonight, I’m going to write the tenth page of the report.

**C. So far I have written ten pages of the report.**

D. I have finished writing the report on the tenth page.

**Question 47.**They arrived at the airport late, so they missed their flight.

A. Had they not arrived at the airport earlier, they did not miss their flight.

B. In case they had arrived at the airport earlier, they wouldn’t have missed their flight.

**C. If they hadn’t arrived at the airport late, they would be on their flight now.**

D. Because they had missed their flight, they arrived at the airport late.

**Question 48.***"Why did you apply for the job?" askedher mother.*

**A. Her mother wanted to know the reason she applied for the job.**

B. Her mother wanted to know the reason she had applied for the job.

C. Her mother wanted to know why did she applied for the job.

D. Her mother wanted to know why had she applied for the job.

***Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that best combines each pair of sentences in the following questions.***

**Question 49.**The announcement was made. Everyone started to cheer.

A. No sooner had everyone started cheering than the announcement was made.

**B. As soon as the announcement was made, everyone started cheering.**

C. Everyone started cheering, therefore the announcement was made.

D. Everyone started cheering, then the announcement was made.

**Question 50.***Emily didn’t receive a scholarship. Emily is a good student*.

**A. In spite of being a good student, Emily didn’t receive a scholarship.**

B. Emily didn’t receive a scholarship unless she is a good student.

C. Though a good student, but Emily didn’t receive a scholarship.

D. She didn’t receive a scholarship, as Emily a good student.

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***Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.***

**Question 1:** **A.** searched **B.** controlled **C.** subscribed **D.** warned

**Question 2:** **A.** educate **B.** engineer **C.** acceptable **D.** department

***Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of primary stress in each of the following questions.***

**Question 3:** **A.** existence **B.** survival **C.** consequence **D.** profession

**Question 4:** **A.** disappearance **B.** education **C.** impossible **D.** optimistic

***Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.***

Question 5: If Mary had time, she \_\_\_\_\_\_to the beach with her classmates this weekend.

A. would go B. would have gone C. will have gone D. will go

Question 6: He is disappointed at not being offered the job, but I think he will \_\_\_\_\_\_it.

A. take after B. get over C. turn off D. fill in

**Question 7:** The scientists \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on this project try to find the solutions to air pollution.

**A.** working **B.** worked **C.** are working **D.** who working

Question 7. That carcinogenic substances \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in many common household items is well-known.

A. are contained B. containing C. are containing D. contained

Question 8. The second-hand car Patrick bought was almost new \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it was made in the 1990s.

A. or B. because C. although D. however

Question 9: Despite many recent \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ advances, there are parts where schools are not equipped with computers.

A. technologist B. technologically C. technological D. technology

Question 10: A survey was conducted among American, Chinese and Indian students to determine their attitudes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_love and marriage  
 A.for B.about C.with D.toward

**Question 11:** Tim looks so frightened and upset. He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ something terrible.

**A.** must experience **B.** can have experienced

**C.** should have experienced **D.** must have experienced

Question 12: As soon as I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ my assignment, I'll show you how to solve that problem.

**A.** have finished **B.** will finish **C.** will have finished **D.** finished

**Question 13:** Violent films may have a negative \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on children.

**A.** opinion **B.** influence **C.** dependence **D.** decision

**Question 14:** We were quite impressed by the \_\_\_\_\_\_ students who came up with the answer to our question almost instantly.

**A.** absent-minded **B.** big-headed **C.** quick-witted **D.** bad-tempered

**Question 15:** Some researchers are finding that daydreaming may be important to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ mental health.

**A.** the **B.** a **C.**an **D.** Ø ( no article)

**Question 16:** While attemping to reach his homebefore the storm, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

**A.** the storm caught Tom **B.**Tom’s bicycle broke down

**C.**Tom had an accident on his bicycle **D.** it happened that Tom’s bicycle broke down

**Question 17:** We should \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ full use of the Internet as it is an endless source of information.

**A.** make                       **B.** take                        **C.** get                           **D.** do

**Question 18:** Anna solved her computer problem quite \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as she happened to mention it to a friend who had had the same problem and told her what to do.

**A.** occasionally **B.** clumsily **C.** attentively **D.** accidentally

***Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questons.***

**Question 19:** United States is aimed at develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for the

**A B**

principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples.

**C D**

**Question 20:** After driving for twenty miles, he suddenly realized that he has been driving in the

**A** **B** **C**

wrong direction.

**D**

**Question 21:** Today, many serious childhood diseases can prevent by early immunization.

**A B C D**

***Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.***

**Question 22:** My parents always **disapproved of** my smoking. They even told me once it would stop me growing taller.

**A.** denied **B.**supported **C.** refused **D.** objected to

**Question 23:** If you are **at a loose end** this week, I will show you round the city.

**A.** confident  **B.** reluctant **C.** free  **D.** occupied

***Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.***

**Question 24 :** The issue of pay rise will **loom large** at this year’conference as it is what all the attendees want to mention.

**A.**be improved **B.** become improtant **C.** be avoided **D.**be discussed

**Question 25:** I didn’t think his the comments were very ***appropriate*** at the time.

**A.** correct **B.** right **C.** exact **D.** suitable

***Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the most suitable response to complete each of the following exchanges.***

**Question 26:** *Ken and Tom are high – school students. They are discussing where their study group will meet.*

- **Ken**: “Where is our study group going to meet next weekend?”

– **Tom**: “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”.

**A.** Studying in a group is great fun. **C.** We are too busy on weekdays.

**B.** Why don’t you look at the atlas? **D.** The library would be best.

**Question 27:** *Peter and Mary are talking about their test.*

**Peter:** - “I think this grammar test is the hardest one we’ve ever had this semester!”

**Mary:** – “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** I couldn’t agree more. **B.** I don’t mention it.

**C.** You’re right. **D.** I don’t see it that way.

***Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that best combines each pair of sentences in the following questions.***

**Question 28:** She raised her hand high. She wanted to attract her teacher’s attention.

**A.** Because her teacher attracted her, she raised her hand high.

**B.** To attract her teacher’s attention, she raised her hand high.

**C.** Though she raised her hand high, she could not attract her teacher’s attention.

**D.** She had such a high raising of hand that she failed to attract her teacher’s attention.

**Question 29:** He was very tired. He agreed to help me with my homework.

**A.** As tired as was he, he agreed to help me with my homework

**B.** Despite being very tired, but he agreed to help me with my homework.

**C.** Tired though he was, but he agreed to help me with my homework.

**D**. Tired as he was, he agreed to help me with my homework.

***Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to each of the following questions.***

**Question 30:** I could not get the job because I did not speak English well.

**A.** I failed to get the job because of my poor English

**B.** Despite my poor English, I was successful in the job

**C.** I wish I had got the job so that I could speak English well

**D.** I would have spoken English well if I could get the job

**Question 31:** “Yes, I stole your purse”, the boy said to the young woman.

**A.** The boy denied stealing the young man’s purse.

**B.** The young woman thanked the boy for stealing her purse.

**C.** The boy admitted stealing the woman’s purse.

**D.** The young woman accused the boy of stealing her purse.

**Question 32:** The crowd became increasingly angry at the long delay.

**A.** The crowd became very angry because the delay was so long.   
**B.** The more increasingly the crowd became, the longer the delay was.   
**C.** The longer the delay was, the angrier the crowd became.

**D.** The more the crowd became angry at the delay, the longer they feel.

***Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 33 to 37.***

Humans have struggled against weeds since the beginning of agriculture. The global need for weed control has been answered mainly by the chemical industry. Its herbicides are effective and sometimes necessary, but some pose serious problems, particularly if misused. Toxic compounds threaten animals and public health when they are present in food plant, ground water, and drinking water. They also harm workers who apply them.

In recent years the chemical industry has introduced several herbicides that are more ecologically sound. Yet new chemicals alone cannot solve the world’s weed problems. Therefore, scientists are exploring the innate weed-killing powers of living organisms, primarily insects and microorganisms.

The biological agents now in use are harmless to humans, environmentally friendly, and offer the benefits of specificity. **They** can be chosen for their ability to attack selected targets and leave crops and other plants untouched. In contrast, some of the most effective chemicals kill almost all the plants they come in contact with, sparing only those that are naturally resistant to those that have been genetically modified for resistance. Furthermore, a number of biological agents can be administered only once, after that no added applications are needed. Chemicals, typically, must be used several times per growing season.

**Question 33 :** What is the passage primarily about?   
 **A.** The importance of the chemical industry   
 **B.** The dangers of toxic chemicals   
 **C.** Advantages of biological agents over chemical ones   
 **D.** A suggestion to ban the use of all herbicides.

**Question 34 :** According to the passage, the use of chemical agents \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .  
 **A.** is occasionally required. **B.** has become more dangerous in recent years

**C.** is perfectly safe **D.** should be increased

**Question 35 :** The word “they” in paragraph 3 refers to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** biological agents **B.** humans **C.** benefits **D.** targets

**Question 36 :** Which of the following is NOT given as an advantage of using biological agents overchemical herbicides?   
 **A.** They are less likely to destroy desirable plants. **B.** They are safer for workers.   
 **C.** They are more easily available. **D.** They do not have to be used as often.

**Question 37 :** The word ‘toxic’ in line 5 means \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .  
 **A.** useful **B.** useless **C.** harmless **D.** poisonous

***Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 38 to 42.***

`Although women now (38)\_\_\_\_almost half of all workers in theUS, nearly 80 percent of them are employed in low-paying clerical, sales, service, or factory jobs. Approximately a third of all women workers have clerical jobs, (39)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ pay on average $12,000 or less. Partly as a result, women make only seventy-five cents for every dollar (40)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_by men. (41)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, men routinely make more money even when education, experience, and responsibilties are (42)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

**Question 38: A.** made of         **B.** make up             **C.** take up               **D.** take in

**Question 39:** **A.**which             **B.** where               **C.** who                        **D.** fwhom

**Question 40:** **A.** earns           **B.** earning             **C.** to earn               **D.** earned

**Question 41:** **A.** Although      **B.** Whatever         **C.** Moreover           **D.** Contrary

**Question 42:** **A.** equally           **B.** equality           **C.** equal                 **D.** equalizing

***Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 43 to 50.***

In most discussions of cultural diversity, attention has focused on visible, explicit aspects of culture, such as language, dress, food, religion, music, and social rituals. Although they are important, these visible expressions of culture, which are taught **deliberately** and learned consciously, are only the tip of the iceberg of culture. Much of culture is taught and learned implicitly, or outside awareness. Thus, neither cultural insiders nor cultural outsiders are aware that certain “invisible” aspects of their culture exist.

Invisible elements of culture are important to us. For example, how long we can be late before being impolite, what topics we should avoid in a conversation, how we show interest or attention through listening behaviour, what we consider beautiful or ugly- these are all aspects of culture that we learn and use without being aware of it. When we meet other people whose invisible cultural assumptions differ from **those** we have learned implicitly, we usually do not recognize their behaviour as cultural in origin.

Differences in invisible culture can cause problems in cross-cultural relations. Conflicts may arise when we are unable to recognize others’ behavioural differences as cultural rather than personal. We tend to misinterpret other people’s behaviour, blame them, or judge their intentions or competence without realizing that we are experiencing cultural rather than individual differences.

Formal organizations and institutions, such as schools, hospitals, workplaces, governments, and the legal system are collection sites for invisible cultural differences. If the differences were more visible, we might have less misunderstanding. For example, if we met a man in a courthouse who was wearing **exotic** clothes, speaking a language other than ours, and carrying food that looked strange, we would not assume that we understood his thoughts and feelings or that he understood ours. Yet when such a man is dressed similarly to us, speaks our language, and does not differ from us in other obvious ways, we may fail to recognize the invisible cultural differences between us. As a result, mutual misunderstanding may arise.

**Question  43:** What is the main purpose of the passage?

**A.** To point out that much of culture is learned consciously.

**B.** To describe cultural diversity.

**C.**To explain the importance of invisible aspects of culture.

**D.** To explain why cross-cultural conflict occurs.

**Question 44:** The word "deliberately" in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**A.** slowly **B.** intentionally` **C.** accurately  **D.** randomly

**Question 45:** Which of the following was NOT mentioned as an example of invisible culture?

**A.** How people express interest in what others are saying

**B.** What food to eat in a courthouse

**C.** What topics to avoid in conversation

**D.** How late is considered impolite

**Question 46:** The word **“those”** in paragraph 2 refers to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

***A.*** invisible cultural assumptions                         **B.** people from a different culture

**C.** topics that should be avoided in conversation   **D.** people who speak a different language   
**Question 47:** According to the passage, which of the following is NOT true?

**A.** We are often aware that we are learning about culture.

**B.** Visible aspects of cultures receive much attention in discussion of cultural diversity.

**C.** People misinterpret other people's behavior because they know they are experiencing cultural differences.

**D.** Invisible cultural differences are often witnessed at formal organizations and institutions.

**Question 48:** It can be inferred from paragraph 3 that conflict results when \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** one culture is more invisible than another culture

**B.** people compete with those from other cultures

**C.** some people recognize more cultural differences than others

**D.** people think cultural differences are personal

**Question 49:** The author implies that institutions such as schools and workplaces \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** are aware of cultural differences **B.** reinforce invisible cultural differences

**C.** share a common culture **D.** teach their employees about cultural differences

**Question 50:** Which of the following would most likely result in misunderstanding?

**A.** Strange behaviour from someone speaking a foreign language

**B.** Learning about our own culture in school

**C.** Strange behaviour from someone speaking our language

**D.** Unusual food being cooked by foreign visitors

\_\_\_ The end \_\_\_\_

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| **A** | **D** | **C** | **C** | **A** | **B** | **A** | **C** | **C** | **D** |
| 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 |
| **D** | **A** | **B** | **C** | **D** | **C** | **A** | **D** | **A** | **C** |
| 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 |
| **C** | **B** | **D** | **B** | **D** | **D** | **A** | **B** | **D** | **A** |
| 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 40 |
| **C** | **C** | **C** | **B** | **A** | **C** | **D** | **B** | **A** | **D** |
| 41 | 42 | 43 | 44 | 45 | 46 | 47 | 48 | 49 | 50 |
| **C** | **C** | **C** | **B** | **B** | **A** | **C** | **D** | **B** | **C** |

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***Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.***

**Question 1.** **A.** love**s** **B.** cook**s**  **C.** join**s**  **D.** spend**s**

**Question 2.** **A.** **ch**angeable **B.** **ch**aracter **C.** s**ch**olarship **D.** **ch**emistry

***Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of primary stress in each of the following questions.***

**Question 3.** **A.** digest **B.** confide **C.** willing **D.** reserve

**Question 4.** **A.** eradicate **B.** diversity **C.** majority **D.**economic

***Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.***

**Question 5.** Pacific is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ world's largest ocean, covering one third of the Earth's surface.

**A.** Ø **B.** a **C.** an **D.** the

**Question 6.** The test\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by the time the teacher returns.

**A.** had been finished **B.** had finished **C.** will have finished **D.** will have been finished

**Question 7.** The girl \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_dress you admire has been working for an expo company since she left school.

**A.** which **B.** that **C.** who **D.** whose

**Question 8.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_her illness, she was absent from her class.

**A.** In spite of **B.** Because **C.** Because of **D.** Although

**Question 9.** Many plant and animal species around the globe are threatened \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_extinction.

**A.** for **B.** with **C.** of **D.** in

**Question 10.** As the conversation went on, he became \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** more and more talkative **B.** the more talkative

**C.** more and more talkatively **D.** more talkatively

**Question 11.** The road \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to his village is narrow and bumpy.

**A.** leading **B.** led **C.** leads **D.** to lead

**Question 12.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ anything else, please ring the bell for the attendant.

**A.** Should you require **B.** If you had required **C.** Were you to require **D.** If you required

**Question 13.** We'd better \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_early in order to avoid the heavy traffic.

**A.** go on **B.** run up **C.** take up **D.** set off

**Question 14.** Thanks to the women's liberation women can take part in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_activities.

**A.** socially **B.** society **C.** socialize **D.** social

**Question 15.** In my company, the director deputy usually \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the responsibility for organizing meetings and conferences.

**A.** takes **B.** makes **C.** gets **D.** becomes

**Question 16.** John \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ knowledge from many of his life experiences to his work.

**A.** accomplished **B.** applied **C.** appreciated **D.** approved

**Question 17.** Remember to appreciate what your friends do for you. You shouldn't take them\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** out of habit **B.** for granted **C.** as a rule **D.** as usual

**Question 18.** The kind-hearted woman\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ all her life to helping the disabled and the poor.

**A.** lived **B.** wasted **C.** dedicated **D.** spent

***Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.***

**Question 19.** He had never experienced such **discourtesy** towards the president as it occurred at the annual meeting in May.

**A.** encouragement **B.** measurement **C.** politeness **D.** rudeness

**Question 20.** He **didn't hat an eye** when he realized he failed the exam again.

**A.** didn't show surprise **B.** didn't care **C.** wasn't happy **D.** didn't want to see

***Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.***

**Question 21.** It is really quite **incredible** that he is unaware of such basic facts.

**A.** believable **B.** reasonable **C.** acceptable **D.** remarkable

**Question 22.** I'm sorry I can't come out this weekend - I'm **up to my ears** in work.

**A.** free **B.** bored **C.** busy **D.** scared

***Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the most suitable response to complete each of the following questions.***

**Question 23.** Mr Pike is talking to Tom, his employee, about a report:

**Mr Pike:** "Good job on the report. I'm really contented with it." - **Tom:** "\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_"

**A.** Oh really? **B.** You're welcome.

**C.** I don't think so. **D.** That's a nice compliment. Thank you.

**Question 24.** Harry is talking to a porter in the hotel lobby.

**Porter**: "Shall I help you with your suitcase?" - **Harry**: "\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_"

**A.** That's very kind of you. **B.** Not a chance.

**C.** What a pity! **D.** I can't agree more.

***Mark the letter A , B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.***

**Question 25.** There was not many people so I had no difficulty getting a good seat.

**A B C D**

**Question 26.** I apologise for the mistake made by my office. There appears to have been a slight understanding.

**A B C D**

**Question 27.** Not until they were robbed of money they became more careful.

**A B C D**

***Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 28 to 32.***

Throughout history, women have always aimed for a recognized place in (28)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . Guided by their own (29)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of knowledge and expertise, women like Marie Curie in science, Mary Wollstonecraft in literary writing, Simone de Beauvois in philosophical existentialist debate, and Marie Stopes in medicine, to name a few, have brought about an awareness of the role of the women in any walks of life. These women have helped redefine and consolidate the nature of women's place in society. Today the spread of global women's organizations and the impact of women's contributions (30)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ society show that progress has been made and the progress in furthering the role of women in society has been some benefits to the (31)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ woman. It is true to say that not all women have the same need. The need of the woman who stays at home and raises children will differ widely from the woman who works outside. (32)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ , in the extensive field of equal opportunities, it would be good to know that access is given to both with equal measure according to the true value of respective abilities. It also would be good to know that the woman at home is recognized as a valued member of society just as much as the one who deals on business outside the home.

**Question 28. A.** socialist **B.** society **C.** social **D.** socialize

**Question 29. A.** region **B.** path **C.** farm **D.** field

**Question 30. A.** on **B.** to **C.** for **D.** in

**Question 31. A.** personal **B.** private **C.** individual **D.** own

**Question 32. A.** Although **B.** Nonetheless **C.** Therefore **D.** Because

***Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 33 to 37.***

Last week I went to visit Atlantic College, an excellent private college in Wales. Unusually, it gives young people much needed experience of life outside the classroom, as well as the opportunity to study for their exams. The students, who are aged between 16 and 18 and come from all over the world, spend the morning studying. In the afternoon **they** go out and do a really useful activities, such as helping on the farm, looking after people with learning difficulties, or checking for pollution in rivers.

One of the great things about Atlantic College students is that they come from many different social backgrounds and countries. As few can afford the fee of £ 20,000 over two years, grants are available. A quarter of the students are British, and many of those can only attend because they receive government help.

"I really admire the college for trying to encourage international understanding among young people", as Barbara Molenkamp, a student from the Netherlands, said "You learn to live with people and respect them , even the ones you don't like. During the summer holidays my mother couldn't believe how much less I **argued** with my sister."

To sum up, Atlantic College gives its students an excellent education, using methods which really seem to work.

**Question 33.** What is the writer trying to do in the text?

**A.** To give an opinion about a particular student.

**B.** To describe the activities the students do in their free time.

**C.** To give an opinion about a special type of education.

**D.** To describe his own experience of education.

**Question 34.** The word "**They**" in paragraph 1 refer to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** Atlantic College students' parents **B.** People working on the farm

**C.** Atlantic college students **D.** People with learning difficulties

**Question 35.** The word "**argued**" in the third paragraph is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** respected **B.** admired **C.** regarded **D.** quarreled

**Question 36.** How has Barbara changed since being at Atlantic College?

**A.** She prefers her new friends to her family. **B.** She knows a lot about other countries.

**C.** She is more confident than her sister now. **D.** She finds it easier to get on with other people.

**Question 37.** What is the writer's opinion of Atlantic College?

**A.** It doesn't allow students enough study time. **B.** Its way of teaching is successful.

**C.** It doesn't give good value for money. **D.** Its students are taught to like each other.

***Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 38 to 45.***

It is hard to think of a world without gas or electricity. Both are commonly used for lighting and heating today. We now can instantly flick a **lighter** or strike a match to make a flame. But it was not long ago that there were no such things as matches or lighters. To make fire, it was necessary to strike a piece of iron on flint for sparks to ignite some tinder. If the tinder was damp, or the flint old, you had to borrow some fire from a neighbor.

We do not know exactly when or how people first used fire. Perhaps, many ages ago, they found that sticks would burn if they were dropped into some hole where melted lava from a volcano lay boiling. They brought the lighted sticks back to make their fire in a cave. Or, they may have seen trees catch fire through being struck by lightning, and used the trees to start their own fires.

Gradually people learned they could start a fire without traveling far to find flames. They rubbed two pieces of wood together. **This method** was used for thousands of years.

When people became used to making fires with which to cook food and stay warm at night, they found that certain resins or gums from trees burnt longer and brighter. They melted resins and dipped branches in the liquid to make torches that lit their homes at night. Iron stands in which torches used to be fixed can still be seen in old buildings of Europe.

There was no lighting in city streets until gas lamps, and then electric lamps were installed. Boys ran about London at night carrying torches of burning material. They were called torch boys, or link boys, and earned a living by guiding visitors to friends' houses at night.

For centuries homes were lit by candles until oil was found. Even then, oil lamps were no more effective than a cluster of candles. We read about the splendors and marvels of ancient palaces and castles, but we forget that they must have been **gloomy** and murky places at night.

**Question 38.** The best title for the passage could be\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** Fire: Discovery and Uses **B.** Different types of lamps

**C.** The advantage of candles **D.** Prehistoric People and Fire

**Question 39.** To make a fire in times just before the advent of matches, it was essential to have access to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** flint, iron and dry tinder **B.** a magnifying glass

**C.** a burning fire or to possess flint **D.** a burning fire or to possess iron

**Question 40.** The word " **lighter**" in the passage mostly means\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**A.** the energy from the sun, a lamp, etc. that makes it possible to see things.

**B.** A small device that produces a flame for lighting cigarettes, etc.

**C.** A device that uses electricity, oil, or gas to produce light.

**D.** A hot bright stream of burning gas that comes from something that is on fire.

**Question 41.** The words "**this method**" refers to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** starting a fire by traveling far to find flames.

**B.** using fire to cook food and warmed their house.

**C.** rubbing two pieces of wood together to start a fire.

**D.** melting resins and dipping branches into the liquid to make torches.

**Question 42.** Torches for lighting were made from\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** tree branches dipped in melted resins **B.** the wood of gum trees

**C.** iron bars dipped in melted resins **D.** wooded poles dipped in oil or gas

**Question 43.** The word "**gloomy**" in the passage mostly means\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**A.** badly lit in a way that makes one feel sad. **B.** totally covered with darkness.

**C.** containing of lot of white. **D.** full of light; having the natural light of day.

**Question 44.** What form of street light was used in London when link boys used to work there?

**A.** no light at all **B.** gas lighting **C.** oil lighting **D.** electric lighting

**Question 45.** which sentence is NOT TRUE according to the passage?

**A.** Matches and lighters were invented not long ago.

**B.** We know exactly when and how people first used fire.

**C.** We can make a fire by striking a piece of iron on flint to ignite some tinder.

**D.** A world is impossible without gas or electricity.

**Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that best combines each pair of sentences in the following questions.**

**Question 46.** He had failed twice. He didn't want to try again.

**A.** Because he didn't want to try again, he failed twice.

**B.** He tried twice although he had failed many times.

**C.** Having failed twice, he didn't want to try again.

**D.** Having tried twice, he failed again.

**Question 47.** The experiment was successful. It was conducted at the University of Chicago.

**A.** The experiment was successful because it was conducted at the University of Chicago.

**B.** Having conducted at the University of Chicago, the experiment was successful.

**C.** The experiment was successful although it was conducted at the University of Chicago.

**D.** The experiment conducted at the University of Chicago was successful.

**Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to the sentence given in each of the following questions.**

**Question 48.** "Don't stay at the hotel near the airport," Peter said to Ann.

**A.** Peter advised Ann to stay at the hotel near the airport.

**B.** Ann wanted Peter to stay at the hotel near the airport.

**C.** Peter warned Ann against staying at the hotel near the airport.

**D.** Peter warned Ann to stay at the hotel near the airport.

**Question 49.** People believe that he won a lot of money on the lottery.

**A.** He is believed to win a lot of money on the lottery.

**B.** It was believed that he won a lot of money on the lottery.

**C.** It is believed that he wins a lot of money on the lottery.

**D.** He is believed to have won a lot of money on the lottery.

**Question 50.** It wasn't obligatory to submit my assignment today.

**A.** I mightn't have submitted my assignment today.

**B.** I couldn't have submitted my assignment today.

**C.** I needn't have submitted my assignment today.

**D.** I shouldn't have submitted my assignment today.

--The end--

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***Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the rest in each of the following questions***.

Question 1: A. hear B. clear C. heavy D. ideal

Question 2. A. derriv***ed*** B. fac***ed*** C. hir***ed*** D. inclin***ed***

***Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of primary stress in each of the following questions.***

Question 03: A. particular B. circumstances C. environment D. advertisement

Question 04: A. pleasure B. capture C. picture D. Ensure

***Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.***

Question 5: Hanoi is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ capital of Viet Nam.

A. a B. x C. an D. The

Question 6: If someone .................... into the store, smile and say, 'May I help you?'

A. comes B. came C. will come D. would come

Question 7: By the end of last March, I\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ English for five years.

A. will have been studying B. had been studying

C. had been studied D. will have studied

Question 8: Tom wakes his parents up\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ playing the guitar very softly.

A. because B. in spite of C. because of D. although

Question 9: She had to hand in her notice\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ advance when she decided to leave the job.

A. in B. from C. with D. to

Question 10: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the national park before, Sue was amazed to see the geyser.

A. Being not B. Not having been C. Not being D. Having not been

Question 11: On \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ he had won, he jumped for joy.

A. he was told              B. having told               C. being told                 D. telling

Question 12: They now regret \_\_\_\_\_\_ their son by providing too many material possessions.

*a. having spoiled* b. to have spoiled

c. having been spoiled d. to have been spoiled

Question 13: The\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ dressed woman in the advertisement has a pose smile on her face.

A. stylistic B. stylishly C. stylish D. stylistical

Question 14: It was very\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of you to pay for all the drinks last night.

A. sensitive B. thoughtful C. grateful D. nice

Question 15: The Internet is a very fast and convenient way for people to...............information.

A. get B. make C. do D. achieve

Question 16: The more.........you are, the easier it is for you to make friends.

A. reserved B. funny C. sociable D. social

Question 17: They.....admitted their responsibility for the unfinished report.

A. mostly B. likely C. frankly D. greatly

Question 18: I am well..........with the problems encountered in starting a business.

A. aware B. informed C. acquainted D. knowledgeable

***Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions***.

Question 19. The report ***advocated*** that all buildings should be fitted with smoke detectors.

A. supported B. cheered C. forced D. warned

Question 20. he ***resembles*** his father very much.

A. looks after B. names after C. takes after D. calls after

***Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions***.

Question 21. After five days on trial, the court found him ***innocent*** of the crime and he was released.

A. innovative B. benevolent C. guilty D. naive

Question 22. The consequences of the typhoon were ***disastrous*** due to the lack of precautionary measures.

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

**Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the most suitable response to complete each of the following exchanges.**

Question 23. *Tom and David are talking about the reasons why peole have hunted animals.*

Tom: I think people have hunted animals for food, hides, and ivory.

David: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A. I couldn’t agree more B. Oh, I don’t know

C. Certainly, very good D. The same to you

Question 24. *Nam and Lan are talking about scuba-diving.*

- Lan : I think scuba-diving is a dangerous sport.

- Nam : \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. It’s wonderful for those who love adventure.

**A**. You can say that again **B**. I can't agree with you more

**C**. Yes, you're right **D**. I don’t quite agree with you

**Read the passage and choose the best option A, B, C or D to complete the passage. Mark your choice on the answer sheet.**

Environment, housing, employment and nutrition are all factors that affect our quality of life. Health is, ……(25)… , possibly the most important element. With good health, people can function to their fullest capacity and provide for those (26).......... are incapable of providing for themselves—the elderly, the sick and children.

Health is not just absence of disease, though freedom from disease is of major importance. (27) .....is the state of total physical, mental and social well-being. To be healthy, people need a reasonable (33)..........of physical labour, a decent environment, which includes sanitation and clean water, a balanced, dear diet, and adequate rest. In developing countries, diseases are not the on problem of high mortality rates. Unhealthy or exhausting work, crowded living conditions, too little food and a poor diet are also prime causes of the numbers of deaths.

Providing basic health care and preventing and treating disease are primary goals today. Hygiene and immunization programs must be (29)....... to all. Health care for everybody cannot be just a noble aim; it must be a basic human right.

Question 25: A.however B.while C.therefore D.despite

Question 26: A. which B. who C. when D. people

Question 27:A. Food B. Wealth C. Health D. Exercise

Question 28:A. amount B. dose C. work D. time

Question 29: A. available B.availability C.availableness D.avail

***Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions***.

*Jupiter* is the largest and most massive planet and is fifth in order of distance from the sun. It is well placed for observation for several months in every year and on average is the brightest of the planets apart from *Venus*, though for relatively brief periods *Mars* may outshine it. Jupiter's less than 10 hour rotation period gives it the shortest day in the solar system in so far as the principal planets are concerned. There are no true seasons on Jupiter because the axial inclination to the perpendicular of the orbital plane is only just over 3° less than that for any other planet.

The most famous mark on Jupiter is the *Great Red Spot*. ***It*** has shown variations in both intensity and colour, and at times it has been invisible, but it always returns after a few years. At its greatest extent it may be 40,000 kilometres long and 14,000 kilometres wide, so its surface area is greater than that of Earth. Though the latitude of the *Red Spot* varies little, it drifts about in longitude.

Over the past century the total longitudinal drift has amounted to approximately 1200°. The latitude is generally very close to -22°, It was once thought that the *Red Spot* might be a solid or semisolid body floating in Jupiter's outer gas. However, the *Pioneer* and *Voyager* results have ***refuted*** that idea and proven the *Red Spot* to be a phenomenon of Jovian meteorology. Its longevity may well due to its ***exceptional*** size, but there are signs that it is decreasing in size, and it may not be permanent. Several smaller red spots have been seen occasionally but have not lasted.

Question 30: *According to the passage, which planet typically shines the most brightly*?

A. Earth B. Venus C. Jupiter D. Mars

Question 31: *According to the passage, which of the following is NOT true*?

A. Jupiter is bigger than all the other planets in the solar system.

B. A day in Jupiter is nearly 10 hours long.

C. The Red Great Spot moves more vertically than horizontally.

D. Scientists have proof showing that smaller red spots are increasing other Great Red Spots.

Question 32: *The word* "***it***" *can be referred to*\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. intensity B. Jupiter C. Great Red Spot D. colour

Question 33: *According to the passage, Great Red Spot*\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. is as big as the Earth B. has different colours

C. is a solid structure floating in the air D. has increased its size over the years

Question 34: *The word* "***exceptional***" *mostly means*\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. sustainable B. extreme C. temporary D. infrequent

***Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.***

Very few people in the modern world obtain their food supply by hunting and gathering in the natural environment surrounding their homes. This method of harvesting from nature’s provision is the oldest known subsistence strategy and has been practised for at least the last two million years. It was, indeed, the only way to obtain food until rudimentary farming and the ***domestication*** of wild animals were introduced about 10,000 years ago.

Because hunter-gatherers have fared poorly in comparison with their agricultural cousins, their numbers have dwindled, and they have been forced to live in marginal environments, such as deserts and arctic wastelands. In higher latitudes, the shorter growing seasons have restricted the availability of plant life. Such ***conditions*** have caused a greater dependence on hunting, and on fishing along the coasts and waterways. The abundance of vegetation in the lower latitudes of the tropics, on the other hand, has provided a greater opportunity for gathering a variety of plants. In short, the environmental differences have restricted the diet and have limited possibilities for the development of subsistence societies.

Contemporary hunter-gatherers may help us understand our prehistoric ancestors. We know from the observation of modern hunter-gatherers in both Africa and Alaska that a society based on hunting and gathering must be very mobile. While the entire community camps in a central location, a smaller party harvests the food within a reasonable distance from the camp. When the food in the area has become exhausted, the community moves on to exploit another site. We also notice seasonal migration patterns evolving for most hunter-gatherers, along with a strict division of labor between the sexes. These patterns of behavior may be similar to those practiced by mankind during the Paleolithic Period.

Question 35: *According to the passage, subsistence societies depend mainly on*\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. agricultural products B. hunter-gatherers’ tools

C. nature’s provision D. farming methods

Question 36: *Which of the following would serve as the best title of the passage*?

A. Evolution of Humans’ Farming Methods B. Hunter-gatherers: Always on the Move

C. Hunter-gatherers and Subsistence Societies D. A Brief History of Subsistence Farming

Question 37: *According to the author, most contemporary and prehistoric hunter-gatherers share*\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. some methods of production B. only the way of duty division

C. some patterns of behaviour D. some restricted daily rules

Question 38: *The word* “***conditions***” *in the second paragraph refers to*\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. the situations in which hunter-gatherers hardly find anything to eat

B. the situations in which hunter-gatherers can grow some crops

C. the environments where it is not favorable for vegetation to grow

D. the places where plenty of animals and fish can be found

Question 39: *According to the passage, studies of contemporary subsistence societies can provide a*\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. deeper insight into the dry-land farming.

B. further understanding of prehistoric times.

C. further understanding of modem subsistence societies.

D. broader vision of prehistoric natural environments.

Question 40: *According to the passage, which of the following is NOT mentioned*?

A. The environmental differences produce no effect on subsistence societies.

B. Hunting or fishing develops where there are no or short growing seasons.

C. Harvesting from the natural environment had existed long before farming was taken up.

D. The number of hunter-gatherers decreases where farming is convenient.

Question 41: *The word* “***domestication***” *in the first paragraph mostly means*\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. adapting animals to suit a new working environment

B. making wild animals used to living with and working for humans

C. teaching animals to do a particular job or activity in the home

D. hatching and raising new species of wild animals in the home

Question 42: *In the lower latitudes of the tropics, hunter-gatherers*\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. live along the coasts and waterways for fishing B. harvest shorter seasonal crops

C. have better food gathering from nature D. can free themselves from hunting

***Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.***

Question 43: My brother always goes to bed early, but he gets never up early.

A B C D

Question 44: The switch must not touch while the machine is working.

A B C D

Question 45: 13. David or his brother were indicted yesterday on charges of grand theft.

A B C D

***Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to each of the following questions.***

Question 46: Every student is required to write an essay on the topic.

A. Every student might write an essay on the topic.   
 B. Every student must write an essay on the topic.   
 C. They require every student write an essay on the topic.   
 D. Every student should write an essay on the topic.

Question 47:No one in the class is taller than Dave.

A. Dave is the tallest student in the class**.**   
 B. Dave is taller student in the class.   
 C. Dave is the taller student in the class.   
 D. Dave is tallest student in the class.

Question 48: “Where are you spending your holidays?” Janet asked us.

A. Janet wanted to know that where we were spending our holidays.

B. Janet wanted to know where we was spending our holidays

C. Janet asked us where you were spending your holidays

D. Janet asked us where we were spending our holidays

***Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that best combines each pair of sentences in the following questions.***

Question 49:Peter bought the secondhand computer.he now regrets it.

A. Peter regrets not buying the secondhand computer.

B. If only Peter bought the secondhand computer.

C**.** Peter wishes he hadn’t bought the secondhand computer.

D. Peter regrets to buy the secondhand computer.

Question 50: Overeating is a cause of several deadly diseases. Physical inactivity is another cause of several deadly diseases.

1. Not only overeating but also physical inactivity may lead to several deadly diseases.
2. Apart from physical activities, eating too much also contributes to several deadly diseases.
3. Both overeating and physical inactivity result from several deadly diseases.
4. Overeating and physical inactivity are caused by several deadly diseases.

ĐÁP ÁN

1.C 2.B 3.D 4.D 5. D 6.A 7. B 8.B 9. A 10. B

11.C 12. A 13. B 14.D 15. A 16.C 17. C 18.C 19. A 20. C

21.C 22.D 23.A 24.D 25. A 26.B 27. C 28.A 29.A 30. B

31. B 32.C 33. B 34. D 35. C 36.C 37. C 38. C 39. C 40.A

41.B 42.C 43.C 44. B 45. B 46.B 47. A 48.D 49.C 50.A

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***Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.***

**Question 1**. A. hoped B.decided C. dressed D. looked

**Question 2**. A.cooks B.loves C. joins D. spends

***Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of primary stress in each of the following questions.***

**Question 3**. A. maintain B. believe C. attract D. promise

**Question 4**. A. situation B. entertainment C. certificate D.education

***Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.***

**Question 5**. Universities send letters of \_\_\_\_\_\_ to successful candidates by post.

**A.** accept **B.** acceptably **C.** acceptance **D.** acceptable

**Question 6.** I kept them in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**A.** black metal small box **B.** small black metal box

**C.** small metal black box. **D.** metal black small box

**Question 7**. A university is an -institution of higher education and research, which grants \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ degrees at all levels in a variety of subjects.

A. secondary B. optional C. academic D. vocational

**Question 8.** Dad is always willing to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a hand with cleaning a house.

1. take B. give C. have D. shake

**Question 9.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a sport in which people or teams race against each other in boats with oars.

A. Rowing B. Windsurfing C. Swimming D. Water polo

**Question 10.** He is the man \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ car was stolen last week.

A. whom B. that C. which D. whose

**Question 11.** Clearing forests for timber has resulted \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the loss of biodiversity.

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

**Question 12.**Lots of houses \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by the earthquake last week.

A. are destroyed B. have been destroyed C.had been destroyed D. were destroyed

**Question 13.**The boy \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ next to me is my son.

1. Who sit B. sitting C. sat D. is sitting

**Question 14.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you study for these exams, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you will do.

A. The harder / the better B. The more / the much

C. The hardest / the best D. The more hard / the more good

**Question 15.** Two tablets \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ twice a day *to* have *you* recover from the illness quickly.

A. must take B. must be taken C. must have taken D. must be taking

**Question 16.** I don't think Peter will come with us, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

**A.** do I **B.** will he **C.** don't I **D.** won't he

***Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the most suitable response to complete each of the following exchanges.***

**Question 17.** Two friends Laura and Maria are talking about Maria's house.

**Laura**: "What a lovely house you have!" **Maria**: " \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_".

A. Thank you. Hope you will drop in B. Of course not, it's not costly

C. I think so D. No problem

**Question 18.** "Would you like to have coffee, lemonade, or something different?"

**Cathy**: "\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_" .

**A.** I'm afraid not. **B.** Yes, please. C. Anything will do. **D.** Never mind.

***Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined***

**Question19. *Advanced*** students need to be aware of the importance of collocation.

A. of great importance B. of high level C. of low level D. reputation

**Question 20.** School uniform is **compulsory** in most of Vietnamese schools.

A. popular B. special C. necessary d. optional

***Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.***

**Question 21**. Whenever problems ***come up***, we discuss them frankly and find solutions quickly.

A. arrive B. clean C. encounter D. happen

**Question 22**. Bone and ivory are light, strong and ***accessible*** materials for Inuit artists

A. available B. beautiful C. economic D. natural

***Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.***

**Question 23**. Both Tom and Mary , as well as John is ready for the exam.

A. and B. is C. for D. the

**Question 24**. A certificate is an official document starting that you have passed an examination, completing a course achieve some necessary qualifications

A. official B have C. completing D. necessary

**Question 25.** After driving for twenty miles, he suddenly realized that he has been driving

**A B C**

in the wrong direction.

**D**

***Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks.***

**WHY DO ANIMALS GO EXTINCT?**

Different kinds of animals have appeared and disappeared throughout Earth’s history. Some animals go extinct because the climate (26)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ they live changes. The climate may become wetter or drier. It may become warmer or cooler. If the animals cannot change, or adapt, to the new climate, they die.

Some animals go extinct because thay cannot (27) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with other animals for food. Some animals go extinct because they are killed by enemies. New kinds of animals are always evolving. Evolving means that the animals are changing (28)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from generation to generation. Small differences between parents, children, and grandchildren slowly add up over many, many generations. Eventually, a different kind of animal evolves.

Sometimes many of the animals on Earth go extinct at the (29) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ time. Scientists call this a mass extinction. Scientists think there (30) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at least five mass extinctions in Earth’s history. The last mass extinction happened about 65 million years ago. This mass extinction killed off the dinosaurs.

**Question 26:** A. which B. where C. when D. what

**Question 27:** A. complete B. find C. compete D. exist

**Question 28:** A. accidentally B. suddenly C. quickly D. slowly

**Question 29:** A. same B. similar C. different D. various

**Question 30:** A. has been B. have been C. will be D. are

***Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.***

After twenty years of growing student enrollments and economic **prosperity,** business schools in the United States have started to face harder times. Only Harvard’s MBA School has shown a substantial increase in enrollment in recent years. Both Princeton and Stanford have seen decreases in their enrollments. Since 1990, the number of people receiving Masters in Business Administration (MBA) degrees, has dropped about 3 percent to 75,000, and the trend of lower enrollment rates is expected to continue.

There are two factors causing this decrease in students seeking an MBA degree. The first one is that many graduates of four-year colleges are finding that an MBA degree does not guarantee a plush job on Wall Street, or in other financial districts of major American cities. Many of the entry- level management jobs are going to students graduating with Master of Arts degrees in English and the humanities as well as those holding MBA degrees. Students have asked the question, “Is an MBA degree really what I need to be best prepared for getting a good job?” The second major factor has been the cutting of American payrolls and the lower number of entry-level jobs being offered. Business needs are changing, and MBA schools are **struggling** to meet the new demands.

**Question 31.** What is the main focus of this passage?

**A.** Jobs on Wall Street **B.** Types of graduate degrees

**C.** Changes in enrollment for MBA schools **D.** How schools are changing to reflect the economy

**Question 32.** The word “**prosperity**” in the first paragraph could be best replaced by which of the following?

**A.** success **B.** surplus **C.** nurturing **D.** education

**Question 33**. Which of the following business schools has shown an increase in enrollment?

**A.** Princeton **B.** Harvard **C.** Stanford **D.** Yale

**Question 34.** Which of the following descriptions most likely applies to Wall Street?

**A.** a center for international affairs **B.** a major financial center

**C.** a shopping district **D.** a neighborhood in New York

**Question 35:** According to the passage, what are two causes of declining business school enrollments?

**A.** lack of necessity for an MBA and an ecorfomic recession **B.** low salary and foreign competition

**C.** fewer MBA schools and fewer entry-level jobs **D.** declining population and economic prosperity

**Question 36:** As used in the second paragraph, the word **“struggling”** is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** evolving **B.** plunging **C.** starting **D.** striving

**Question 37:** Which of the following might be the topic of the next paragraph?

**A.** MBA schools’ efforts to change **B.** Future economic predictions

**C.** A history of the recent economic changes **D.** Descriptions of non-MBA graduate programs

**Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that best combines each pair of sentences**

**Question 38.** The gift is very expensive. He gave it to me on my 18th birthday.

1. The gift which he gave to me on my 18th birthday is very expensive.
2. The gift to which he gave me on my 18th birthday is very expensive.
3. The gift that he gave it to me on my 18th birthday is very expensive.
4. The gift is very expensive ,which he gave to me on my 18th birthday**.**

**Question 39:** He is very intelligent. He can solve all the problems in no time.

**A.** So intelligent is he that he can solve all the problems in no time.

**B.** He is very intelligentthat he can solve all the problems in no time.

**C.** An intelligent student is he that he can solve all the problems in no time.

**D.** So intelligent a student is hethat he can solve all the problems in no time.

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**Question 40:** Much to my surprise, I found her lecture on wild animals extremely interesting.

**A.** Contrary to my expectations, her lecture on wild animals was the most fascinating of all.

**B.** I was fascinated by what she said in her lecture on wild animals though I hadn’t expected to be.

**C.** I hadn’t expected her to lecture on wild animals, but she spoke well.

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A. The old man has not been seen again by anyone since then.

B. The old man has never seen anyone since then.  
C. The old man was not seen by anyone since then.

D. The old man has never been seen again since then.

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While watching sports on TV, the chances are children will see professional players cheating, having tantrums, fighting, or abusing officials. In addition, it’s highly likely that children will be aware of well-known cases of sportspeople being caught using drugs to improve their performance. The danger of all this is that it could give children the idea that winning is all that counts and you should win at all costs. Good behavior and fair play aren’t the message that comes across. Instead, it looks as if cheating and bad behavior are reasonable ways of getting what you want. This message is further **bolstered** by the fact that some of these sportspeople acquire enormous fame and wealth, making it seem they are being handsomely rewarded either despite or because of their bad behavior.

What can parents do about this? They can regard sport on television as an opportunity to discuss attitudes and behavior with their children. When watching sports together, if parents see a player swearing at the referee, they can get the child’s opinion on that behavior and discuss whether a player’s skill is more important than their behavior. Ask what the child thinks the player’s contribution to the team is. Point out that no player can win a team game on their own, so it’s important for members to work well together.

Another thing to focus on is what the commentators say. Do they frown on bad behavior from players, think it’s amusing or even consider it’s a good thing? What about the officials? If they let players get away with a clear foul, parents can discuss with children whether this is right and what effect it has on the game. Look too at the reactions of coaches and managers. Do they accept losing with good grace or scowl and show a bad attitude? Parents can use this to talk about attitudes to winning and losing and to remind children that both are part of sport.

However, what children learn from watching sports is by no means all negative and parents should make sure they **accentuate** the positives too. They should emphasise to children the high reputation that well-behaved players have, not just with their teammates but also with spectators and the media. **They** can focus on the contribution made by such players during a game, discussing how valuable they are in the team. In the interviews after a game, point out to a child that the well-behaved sportspeople don’t gloat when they win or sulk when they lose. And parents can stress how well these people conduct themselves in their personal lives and the good work they do for others when not playing. In other words, parents should get their children to focus on the positive role models, rather than the antics of the badly behaved but often more publicized players.

(*Adapter from “New English File – Advanced” by Will Maddox*)

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**C.** Moral lessons for children from watching sports

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**C.** it brings about undesirable results. **D.** it is disadvantagesous to all concerned.

**Question 46.** According to paragraph 2, what should parents teach their children through watching sports?

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**B.** A team with badly-behaved players will not win a game.

**C.** A player’s performance is of greater value than his behavior.

**D.** Collaboration is fundamental to any team’s success.

**Question 47.** The word “**accentuate**” in paragraph 4 can be best replaced by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** highlight. **B.** embolden. **C.** consolidate. **D.** actualize.

**Question 48.** The word “**They**” in paragraph 4 refers to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** children. **B.** spectators. **C.** teammates. **D.** parents.

**Question 49.** Which of the following about sport is NOT mentioned in the passage?

**A.** Misconduct from sportspeople may go unpunished despite the presence of officials.

**B.** A well-behaved player enjoys a good reputation among his teammates, spectators and the media.

**C.** Reactions of coaches and managers when their teams lose a game may be of educational value.

**D.** Many sportspeople help others so as to project good images of themselves.

**Question 50.** Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

**A.** The media tend to turn the spotlight more on sportspeople’s wrongdoings than on their good deeds.

**B.** The well-behaved players in a game invariably display desirable conducts when not playing.

**C.** Players with good attitudes make a greater contribution to their teams’ budgets than others.

**D.** Well-mannered players sometimes display strong emotions after winning or losing a game.

**ĐÁP ÁN**

***Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.***

**Question 1**. A. hoped **B. decided** C. dressed D. looked

**Question 2**. **A.cooks**  B.loves C. joins D. spends

***Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of primary stress in each of the following questions.***

**Question 3**. A. maintain B. believe C. attract **D. promise**

**Question 4**. A. situation B. entertainment **C. certificate** D.education

***Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.***

**Question 5**. Universities send letters of \_\_\_\_\_\_ to successful candidates by post.

**A.** accept **B.** acceptably **C. acceptance** **D.** acceptable

**Question 6.** I kept them in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**A.** black metal small box **B. small black metal box**

**C.** small metal black box. **D.** metal black small box

**Question 7**. A university is an -institution of higher education and research, which grants \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ degrees at all levels in a variety of subjects.

A. secondary B. optional **C. academic** D. vocational

**Question 8.** Dad is always willing to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a hand with cleaning a house.

1. take **B. give** C. have D. shake

**Question 9.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a sport in which people or teams race against each other in boats with oars.

**A. Rowing** B. Windsurfing C. Swimming D. Water polo

**Question 10.** He is the man \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ car was stolen last week.

A. whom B. that C. which **D. whose**

**Question 11.** Clearing forests for timber has resulted \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the loss of biodiversity.

A. with B. at C.**in**  D. for

**Question 12.**Lots of houses \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by the earthquake last week.

A. are destroyed B. have been destroyed C.had been destroyed **D. were destroyed**

**Question 13.**The boy \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ next to me is my son.

1. Who sit **B. sitting** C. sat D. is sitting

***Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.***

**Question 14.** Two friends Laura and Maria are talking about Maria's house.

**Laura**: "What a lovely house you have!" **Maria**: " \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_".

**A. Thank you. Hope you will drop in** B. Of course not, it's not costly

C. I think so D. No problem

**Question 15.** "Would you like to have coffee, lemonade, or something different?"

**Cathy**: "\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_" .

**A.** I'm afraid not. **B.** Yes, please. **C. Anything will do.** **D.** Never mind.

***Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.***

**Question 16**. Whenever problems ***come up***, we discuss them frankly and find solutions quickly.

A. arrive B. clean C. encounter **D. happen**

**Question 17**. Bone and ivory are light, strong and ***accessible*** materials for Inuit artists

**A. available** B. beautiful C. economic D. natural

***Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined***

**Question 18. *Advanced*** students need to be aware of the importance of collocation.

A. of great importance B. of high level **C. of low level** D. reputation

**Question 19.** School uniform is **compulsory** in most of Vietnamese schools.

A. popular B. special C. necessary **d. optional**

***Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.***

**Question 20.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you study for these exams, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you will do.

**A. The harder / the better** B. The more / the much

C. The hardest / the best D. The more hard / the more good

**Question 21.** Two tablets \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ twice a day *to* have *you* recover from the illness quickly.

A. must take B**. must be taken** C. must have taken D. must be taking

**Question 22.** I think Peter will come with us, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

**A.** do I **B.** will he **C.** don't I **D. won't he**

***Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.***

**Question 23**. Both Tom and Mary , as well as John is ready for the exam.

A. and **B. is**  C. for D. the

**Question 24**. A certificate is an official document starting that you have passed an examination, completing a course achieve some necessary qualifications

A. official B. have **C. completing** D. necessary

**Question 25:**After driving for twenty miles, he suddenly realized that he has been driving

in the wrong direction.

1. After driving B. suddenly realized

**C. has been driving** D. in the wrong direction

***Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks.***

**WHY DO ANIMALS GO EXTINCT?**

Different kinds of animals have appeared and disappeared throughout Earth’s history. Some animals go extinct because the climate (26)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ they live changes. The climate may become wetter or drier. It may become warmer or cooler. If the animals cannot change, or adapt, to the new climate, they die.

Some animals go extinct because thay cannot (27) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with other animals for food. Some animals go extinct because they are killed by enemies. New kinds of animals are always evolving. Evolving means that the animals are changing (28)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from generation to generation. Small differences between parents, children, and grandchildren slowly add up over many, many generations. Eventually, a different kind of animal evolves.

Sometimes many of the animals on Earth go extinct at the (29) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ time. Scientists call this a mass extinction. Scientists think there (30) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at least five mass extinctions in Earth’s history. The last mass extinction happened about 65 million years ago. This mass extinction killed off the dinosaurs.

**Question 26: A.** which **B. where** **C.** when **D.** what

**Question 27: A.** complete **B.** find **C. compete** **D.** exist

**Question 28:** A. accidentally B. suddenly C. quickly **D. slowly**

Question 29: **A. same** **B.** similar **C.** different **D.** various

**Question 30: A.** has been **B. have been** **C.** will be **D.** are

***Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions***

After twenty years of growing student enrollments and economic **prosperity,** business schools in the United States have started to face harder times. Only Harvard’s MBA School has shown a substantial increase in enrollment in recent years. Both Princeton and Stanford have seen decreases in their enrollments. Since 1990, the number of people receiving Masters in Business Administration (MBA) degrees, has dropped about 3 percent to 75,000, and the trend of lower enrollment rates is expected to continue.

There are two factors causing this decrease in students seeking an MBA degree. The first one is that many graduates of four-year colleges are finding that an MBA degree does not guarantee a plush job on Wall Street, or in other financial districts of major American cities. Many of the entry- level management jobs are going to students graduating with Master of Arts degrees in English and the humanities as well as those holding MBA degrees. Students have asked the question, “Is an MBA degree really what I need to be best prepared for getting a good job?” The second major factor has been the cutting of American payrolls and the lower number of entry-level jobs being offered. Business needs are changing, and MBA schools are **struggling** to meet the new demands.

**Question 31.** What is the main focus of this passage?

**A.** Jobs on Wall Street **B.** Types of graduate degrees

**C. Changes in enrollment for MBA schools** **D.** How schools are changing to reflect the economy

**Question 32.** The word “**prosperity**” in the first paragraph could be best replaced by which of the following?

**A. success** **B.** surplus **C.** nurturing **D.** education

**Question 33**. Which of the following business schools has shown an increase in enrollment?

**A.** Princeton **B. Harvard** **C.** Stanford **D.** Yale

**Question 34.** Which of the following descriptions most likely applies to Wall Street?

**A.** a center for international affairs **B. a major financial center**

**C.** a shopping district **D.** a neighborhood in New York

**Question 35:** According to the passage, what are two causes of declining business school enrollments?

**A. lack of necessity for an MBA and an ecorfomic recession**

**B.** low salary and foreign competition

**C.** fewer MBA schools and fewer entry-level jobs

**D.** declining population and economic prosperity

**Question 36:** As used in the second paragraph, the word **“struggling”** is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** evolving **B.** plunging **C.** starting **D. striving**

**Question 37:** Which of the following might be the topic of the next paragraph?

**A. MBA schools’ efforts to change** **B.** Future economic predictions

**C.** A history of the recent economic changes **D.** Descriptions of non-MBA graduate programs

***Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that best combines each pair of sentences***

**Question 38.** The gift is very expensive. He gave it to me on my 18th birthday.

1. **The gift which he gave to me on my 18th birthday is very expensive.**
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**B.** He is very intelligentthat he can solve all the problems in no time.

**C.** An intelligent student is he that he can solve all the problems in no time.

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**A.** children. **B.** spectators. **C.** teammates. **D. parents.**

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**B.** A well-behaved player enjoys a good reputation among his teammates, spectators and the media.

**C.** Reactions of coaches and managers when their teams lose a game may be of educational value.

**D. Many sportspeople help others so as to project good images of themselves.**

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**A. The media tend to turn the spotlight more on sportspeople’s wrongdoings than on their good deeds.**

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**C.** Players with good attitudes make a greater contribution to their teams’ budgets than others.

**D.** Well-mannered players sometimes display strong emotions after winning or losing a game.

**---------- the end --------------**

**LỜI GIẢI CHI TIẾT**

**Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, c, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 28 to 34.**

**Question 31 Chọn đáp án C**

Trọng tâm chính của bài đọc này là gì?

A. Các công việc trên phố Wall

B. Các loại bằng tốt nghiệp

C. Những thay đổi trong việc tuyển sinh của các trường MBA

D. Cách thức các trường đang thay đổi để phản ánh nền kinh tế

**Dẫn chứng:**

Đoạn 1: After twenty years of growing student enrollments and economic prosperity, business schools in the United States have started to face harder times... (Sau 20 năm gia tăng số sinh viên đăng kí học và sự phát triển thịnh vượng của nền kinh tế thì các trường kinh doanh ở Mỹ đã bắt đầu phải đối mặt với những khó khăn...)

Đoạn 2: There are two factors causing this decrease in students seeking an MBA degree. (Có 2 yếu tố dẫn đến tình trạng giảm số lượng sinh viên theo đuổi bằng MBA.)

**Question 32 Chọn đáp án A**

- success (n): sự thành công

- surplus (n): số dư

- nurture (n): sự nuôi dưỡng

- education (n): giáo dục

“After twenty years of growing student enrollments and economic prosperity, business schools in the United States have started to face harder times... (Sau 20 năm gia tăng số sinh viên đăng kí học và sự phát triển thịnh vượng của nền kinh tế thì các trường kinh doanh ở Mỹ đã bắt đầu phải đối mặt với những khó khăn...)”

Do đó: prosperity: ~ success: sự thịnh vượng, sự thành công

**Question 33 Chọn đáp án B**

Trường kinh doanh nào sau đây cho thấy sự gia tăng trong việc tuyển sinh?

A. Princeton

B. Harvard

C. Stanford

D. Yale

**Dẫn chứng:** Only Harvard’s MBA School has shown a substantial increase in enrollment in recent years. Both Princeton and Stanford have seen decreases in their enrollments. (Chỉ có trường kinh doanh MBA ở Harvard đã cho thấy việc tuyển sinh tăng đáng kể trong những năm gần đây. Cả Princeton và Standford đều cho thấy việc tuyển sinh giảm xuống.)

**Question 34 Chọn đáp án B**

Miêu tả nào sau đây có thể thích hợp nhất với Phố Wall?

A. Một trung tâm ngoại giao

B. Một trung tâm tài chính lớn

C. Một khu vực mua sắm

D. Một vùng lân cận ở New York

**Dẫn chứng:** The first one is that many graduates of four-year colleges are finding that an MBA degree does not guarantee a plush job on Wall Street, or in other financial districts of major American cities... (Yếu tố đầu tiên là nhiều sinh viên tốt nghiệp đại học 4 năm nhận thấy rằng bằng MBA không đảm bảo công việc tốt ở phố Wall hoặc các khu vực tài chính khác ở các thành phố lớn của nước Mỹ.)

**Question 35 Chọn đáp án A**

Theo bài đọc, hai nguyên nhân của việc giảm học sinh đăng kí ở các trường kinh doanh là gì?

A. Thiếu sự cần thiết cho bằng MBA và suy thoái kinh tế

B. Mức lương thấp và cạnh tranh nước ngoài

C. Ít trường MBA và ít công việc không đòi hỏi kinh nghiệm hơn

D. Dân số suy giảm và sự thịnh vượng kinh tế

**Dẫn chứng:**

The first one is that many graduates of four-year colleges are finding that an MBA degree does not guarantee a plush iob on Wall Street, or in other financial districts of major American cities...

(Yếu tố đầu tiên là nhiều sinh viên tốt nghiệp đại học 4 năm nhận thấy rằng bằng MBA không đảm bảo công việc tốt ở phố Wall hoặc các khu vực tài chính khác ở các thành phố lớn của nước Mỹ)

The second major factor has been the cutting of American payrolls and the lower number of entry- level jobs being offered. (Yếu tố chính thứ hai là việc cắt giảm biên chế của nước Mỹ và số lượng công việc không đòi hỏi kinh nghiệm thấp hơn đang được cung cấp.)

**Question 36 Chọn đáp án D**

- evolving: tiến hóa

- plunging: lao xuống, đẩy vào

- starting: bắt đầu

- striving: cố gắng, đấu tranh

Business needs are changing, and MBA schools are struggling to meet the new demands. (Nhu cầu kinh doanh đang thay đổi và các trường MBA đang cố gắng hết sức để đáp ứng các yêu cầu mới.)”

Do đó: struggling ~ striving: cố gắng phấn đẩu

**Question 37 Chọn đáp án A**

Điều nào sau đây có thể là chủ đề của đoạn văn tiếp theo?

A. Những nỗ lực thay đổi của các trường MBA

B. Những dự đoán kinh tế trong tương lai

C. Lịch sử của những thay đổi kinh tế gần đây

D. Những mô tả về các chương trình đại học không phải của MBA

**Dẫn chứng:** Business needs are changing, and MBA schools are struggling to meet the new demands. (Nhu cầu kinh doanh đang thay đổi và các trường MBA đang cố gắng hết sức để đáp ứng các yêu cầu mới.)

=> Đoạn tiếp theo sẽ nói về việc các trường MBA nỗ lực để thay đổi

**Question 40 Chọn đáp án B**

Câu ban đầu: Rất ngạc nhiên, tôi thấy bài giảng của cô ấy về động vật hoang dã vô cùng thú vị.

A. Trái với mong đợi của mình, tôi thấy bài giảng của cô ấy về động vật hoang dã thú vị nhất trong tất cả.

B. Tôi bị cuốn hút bởi những gì mà cô ấy nói trong bài giảng về động vật hoang dã mặc dù tôi đã không mong đợi như vậy

C. Tôi đã không mong đợi cô ấy giảng về động vật hoang dã, nhưng cô ấy đã nói rất tốt.

D. Tại bài giảng của cô ấy về động vật hoang dã, tôi đã nhận ra mình cần học thêm về nó.

**Question 41 Chọn đáp án D**

Câu ban đầu: Ngay khi tôi quen những người hàng xóm thì họ chuyển đi nơi khác.

A. Ngay sau khi tôi quen những người hàng xóm mới thì tôi ngừng liên lạc với họ.

B. Nếu những người hàng xóm của tôi ở lại lâu hơn thì tôi đã quen họ hơn.

C. Một khi tôi quen với những hàng xóm mới thì họ chuyển đến nơi khác

D. Ngay khi tôi quen với những hàng xóm của mình thì họ đến nơi khác sống.

+ no sooner ... than ~ hardly ... when: ngay khi... thì...

***Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions .***

**Question 43. Chọn đáp án C**

Which of the following does the passage mainly discuss?: *Câu nào sau đây là nội dung chính của bài văn?*

A. The importance of team spirit in sport: *Tầm quan trọng của tinh thần nhóm trong thể thao*

B. The influence of model sportspeople on children: *Ảnh hưởng của những người chơi thể thao hình mẫu đối với trẻ em*

**C. Moral lessons for children from watching sports:** *Bài học đạo đức cho trẻ em từ việc xem thể thao*

D. Different attitudes toward bad behavior in sport: *Các thái độ khác nhau đối với hành vi cư xử tệ trong thể thao*

**Dẫn chứng (đoạn 2):** What can parents do about this? They can regard sport on television as an opportunity to discuss attitudes and behavior with their children: *Cha mẹ có thể làm gì về việc này? Họ có thể coi việc xem thể thao trên TV là một cơ hội để thảo luận với con mình về thái độ và hành vi ứng xử.*

Ở bài văn này đoạn thứ nhất chủ yếu là giới thiệu tình huống, phải đến đầu đoạn 2 ta mới thấy mục đích của tác giả khi viết là để đưa ra những cách thức mà cha mẹ có thể áp dụng để định hướng cho con (về mặt đạo đức) khi cùng con mình xem thể thao trên TV.

Vậy phương án C là phù hợp nhất. Ta chọn đáp án đúng là C.

**Question 44. Chọn đáp án D**

The word “bolstered” in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_: *Từ “bolstered”* *trong đoạn thứ nhất gần nghĩa nhất với \_\_\_\_\_\_\_*

A. inspired: *truyền cảm hứng*

B. represented: *đại diện*

C. energized: *tạo hứng khởi, truyền nhiệt huyết*

**D. reinforced:** *củng cố*

**Dẫn chứng:** This message is further **bolstered** by the fact that some of these sportspeople acquire enormous fame and wealth, making it seem they are being bad behavior: *Thông điệp này được củng cố hơn bởi sự thật là một số người chơi thể thao có được hào quang và tiền tài khổng lồ, khiến nó có vẻ như họ đang được tán thưởng đầy hào phóng dù có những hành động xấu, mà cũng có thể là bởi vì những hành động xấu đó*.

Ta có: **bolster (v) = reinforce (v):** *củng cố, ủng hộ*

Vậy ta chọn đáp án đúng là D.

**Question 45. Chọn đáp án A**

According to paragraph 1, misconduct exhibited by players may lead children to think that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_: *Theo đoạn 1, hành vi cư xử xấu của các vận động viên có thể khiến trẻ em nghĩ rằng \_\_\_\_\_\_\_*

**A. it is an acceptable way to win the game:***đó là một cách chiến thắng cuộc chơi có thể chấp nhận được*

B. it is necessary in almost any game: *điều đó là cần thiết trong hầu hết mọi cuộc chơi*

C. it brings about undesirable results:*nó mang đến những kết quả không mong muốn*

D. it is disadvantageous to all concerned: *nó gây bất lợi đến tất cả những ai có liên quan*

**Dẫn chứng:** Instead, it looks as if cheating and bad behavior are reasonable ways of getting what you want: *thay vào đó, nó trông như thể gian lận và cư xử xấu là những cách hợp lí để có được những gì bạn muốn.*

Như vậy dẫn chứng trên cho thấy những hành xử xấu của vận động viên có thể khiến trẻ em nghĩ rằng việc cư xử xấu để chiến thắng là điều chấp nhận được. Vậy ta chọn đáp án đúng là A.

**Question 46. Chọn đáp án D**

According to paragraph 2, what should parents teach their children through watching sports?: *Theo đoạn 2, điều cha mẹ nên dạy con mình thông qua việc xem thể thao là gì?*

A. Cheating is frowned upon by the majority of players: *Gian lận bị phản đối bởi hầu hết các vận động viên*

B. A team with badly-behaved players will not win a game: *Một đội với những người chơi cư xử xấu sẽ không thắng cuộc*

C. A player’s performance is of greated value than his behavior: *Màn trình diễn của một người chơi có giá trị cao hơn hành vi cư xử của anh ta*

**D. Collaboration is fundamental to any team’s success:** *Hợp tác với nhau là nền tảng của thành công với bất cứ đội nhóm nào*

**Dẫn chứng:** Point out that no player can win a team game on their own, so it’s important for members to work well together: *Chỉ ra rằng không người chơi nào có thể chiến thắng chỉ dựa vào sức mình mà điều quan trọng là các thành viên phải hợp tác tốt với nhau*

Như vậy phương án phù hợp nhất là D. Ta chọn đáp án đúng là D

**Question 47. Chọn đáp án A**

The word “accentuate” in paragraph 4 can be best replaced by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_: *Từ “accentuate” trong đoạn 4 có thể được thay thế bằng \_\_\_\_\_\_\_*

**A. highlight (v):** *làm nổi bật lên, nhấn mạnh*

B. embolden (v): *khuyến khích*

C. consolidate (v): *củng cố, làm vững chắc*

D. actualize (v): *hiện thức hóa*

Ta có: **accentuate (v) = highlight (v):** *nhấn mạnh, nêu bật*

Vậy chọn đáp án đúng là A.

**Question 48. Chọn đáp án D**

The word “They” in paragraph 4 refers to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_: *Từ “They” trong đoạn 4 ý chỉ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_*.

A. children (n): *trẻ em*

B. spectators (n): *người xem (tại sân vận động)*

C. teammates (n): *đồng đội*

**D. parents (n):** *cha mẹ*

**Dẫn chứng:** However, what children learn from watching sports is by no means all negative and parents should make suire they accentuate the positives too. They should emphasise … **They** can focus …: *Tuy nhiên, những gì trẻ em học được từ việc xem thể thao không thể nào chỉ là những điều tiêu cực và cha mẹ cũng nên nhấn mạnh những điều tiêu cực. Họ nên nhấn mạnh … Họ nên tập trung vào …*

Vậy “họ” ở đây chính là những bậc cha mẹ. Ta chọn đáp án là D.

**Question 49. Chọn đáp án D**

Which of the following about sport is NOT mentioned in the passage?*: Câu nào về thể thao mà không được nhắc đến trong bài văn*?

A. Misconduct from sportspeople may go unpunished despite the presence of officials: *Hành vi cư xử xấu của người chơi thể thao có thể không bị phạt mặc dù có sự có mặt của người điều khiển trận đấu*

B. A well-behaved player enjoys a good reputation among his teammates, spectators and the media: *Một người chơi cư xử đẹp có uy tín đối với đồng đội, người xem và cả truyền thông*

C. Reactions of coaches and managers when their teams lose a game may be of educational value: *Phản ứng của huấn luyện viên và người quản lí khi đội của họ thua cuộc có thể có giá trị giáo dục*

**D. Many sportspeople help others so as to project good images of themselves:** *Rất nhiều người chơi giúp đỡ nhau để phô ra những hình ảnh tốt của bản thân*

**Dẫn chứng (đoạn 3):** Another thing to focus on is what the commentators says. Do they frown on bad behavior from players, think it’s amusing or even consider it’s a good thing? What about the officials? If they let players get away with a clear foul, parents can discuss with children whether this is right and what effect it has on the game. Look too at the reactions of coaches and managers. Do they accept losing with good grace or scowl and show a bad attitude?: *Một điều khác cần chú ý là những gì bình luận viên nói. Họ có phản đối những hành vi xấu của người chơi hay coi đó là điều tốt? Những người điều khiển trận đấu thì sao? Nếu họ để người chơi nhận án phạt rõ ràng, cha mẹ có thể thảo luận liệu rằng điều này là đúng và nó có ảnh hưởng gì tới trận đấu. Cũng nên nhìn vào phản ứng của huấn luyện viên và người quản lí. Họ có chấp nhận thua với thái độ tốt hay chửi mắng và tỏ thái độ xấu?*

**Dẫn chứng (đoạn 4):** They should emphasise to children the high reputation that well-behaved players have, not just with their teammates but also with spectators and the media: *Họ nên nhấn mạnh với con mình rằng uy tín, danh tiếng tốt mà những người chơi cư xử đẹp có được không chỉ với đồng đội và còn với người xem và cả truyền thông*

Ta thấy chỉ có phương án D là không được nhắc tới. Vậy ta chọn đáp án đúng là D.

**Question 50. Chọn đáp án A**

Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?: *Câu nào sau đây có thể được suy ra từ bài văn này?*

**A. The media tend to turn the spotlight more on sportspeople’s wrongdoings than on their good deeds:** *Truyền thông có xu hướng nhắm vào những hành vi sai trái của người chơi hơn là những việc làm tốt của họ*

B. The well-behaved players in a game invariably display desirable conducts when not playing: *Những người chơi cư xử đẹp trong cuộc chơi vẫn biểu hiện tốt ngay cả khi không thi đấu*

C. Players with good attitudes make a greater contribution to their teams’ budgets than others: *Những người chơi có thái độ tốt đóng góp lớn vào ngân sách của đội hơn người khá*

D. Well-mannered players sometimes display strong emotions after winning or losing a game: *Những người chơi cư xử đẹp đôi khi thể hiện cảm xúc quá đà sau khi thắng hay thua cuộc*.

**Dẫn chứng (đoạn cuối):** In other words, parents should get their children to focus on the positive role models, rather than the antics of the badly behaved but often more publicized players: *Nói cách khác, cha mẹ nên hướng trẻ tập trung vào những hình mầu tích cực thay vì biểu hiện của những người chơi cư xử xấu nhưng lại nổi tiếng hơn.*

Như vậy ta có thể suy ra từ dẫn chứng này là truyền thông thường nhắm vào các hành vi sai trái, vậy nên chọn những người chơi cư xử xấu lại nổi tiếng hơn. Ta chọn đáp án đúng cho câu hỏi là A.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
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***Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.***

**Question 1: A.** cover **B.** university **C.** prefer **D.** circle

**Question 2: A.** preference **B.** precious **C.** preparation **D.** prescription

***Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of primary stress in each of the following questions.***

**Question 3: A.** photography **B.** contribute **C.** determine **D.** industry

**Question 4: A.** concentrate **B.** memory **C.** memorial **D.** confidence

***Mark letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions***

**Question 5:** Edwards seems **like a dog with two tails** this morning. Haven’t you heard the news? His wife gave birth to a baby early this morning.

**A.**  very proud **B.**  exhausted **C.**  extremely dazed **D.**  extremely pleased

**Question 6:** You can withdraw money from the account at any time without **penalty.**

**A.** demand **B.** offense **C.** loss **D.** punishment

***Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the most suitable response to each of the following exchanges.***

**Question 7:** “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?” “I love it. It's great, especially at night.”

**A.** When do you often listen to classical music? **B.** How do you like classical music?

**C.** How often do you listen to classical music? **D.** What kind of music do you like?

**Question 8:** Tom: “Hello, nice to see you again.” Jerry: “\_\_\_\_\_\_.”

**A.** I don’t think you are **B.** You shouldn’t be so

**C.** Me too **D.** Neither am I

***Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions***

**Question 9:** The Oxford Dictionary is well known for including many different meanings of words and

**A**  **B**  **C**

to give real examples.

**D**

**Question 10:** All the candidates for the scholarship will be equally treated regarding of their sex, age, or nationality. **A** **B** **C**

**D**

**Question 11:** The assumption that smoking has bad effects on our health have been proved.

**A** **B** **C**  **D**

***Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer in each of the following question.***

**Question 12:** Olives are a principal source of cooking oil, but by no means the only source. \_\_\_\_\_\_ olives, cooking oil can be extracted from coconuts, corn and sunflower seeds.

**A.** In spite of **B.** In addition to **C.** Because of **D.** In case of

**Question 13:** Communities in remote areas are extremely \_\_\_\_ to famine if crops fail.

**A.** vulnerable **B.** defenseless **C.** disappointed **D.** helpless

**Question 14:** Li has \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_; he loves cakes, chocolate, ice- cream – anything which is sweet.

**A.** a sweet tooth **B.** sweet lips **C.** a sweet tongue **D.** a sweet mouth

**Question 15:** Up \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and the people cheered.

**A.** goes the balloon **B.** does the balloon go **C.** did the balloon go **D.** went the balloon

**Question 16:** The superstar, accompanied by the other members of the band, \_\_\_\_ to visit our school next week.

**A.** are going **B.** has had **C.** is going **D.** are

**Question 17:** The government was finally \_\_\_\_\_ by a minor scandal.

**A.** put back **B.** pulled down **C.** take down **D.** brought down

**Question 18:** The more you talk about the matter, \_\_\_\_

**A.** the worse the situation seems **B.** the situation seems worse

**C.** the worse seems the situation **D.** the situation seems the worse

**Question 19:** The professor could hardly find sufficient grounds \_\_\_\_ his arguments in favors of the new theory.

**A.** on which to base **B.** which to base on **C.** to base on **D.** to be based on

**Question 20:** She often wears \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**A.** modern wonderful Italian sports shoes **B.** wonderful modern Italian sport shoes

**C.** Wonderful Italian modern sport shoes **D.** modern Italian wonderful sports shoes

**Question 21:** The choir stood in four rows according to their \_\_\_\_ heights.

**A.** respected **B.** respective **C.** respectable **D.** respectful

**Question 22:** She took a course in fine arts \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ starting her own business interior design.

**A.** with reference to **B.** in order to **C.** in term of **D.** with a view to

**Question 23:** The rumors go that Jack will be arrested. He is said \_\_\_ a bloody robbery.

**A.** to have taken part in **B.** to take part in

**C.** to join in **D.** to have joined in

***Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that is CLOSEST in meaning to the sentence given in each of the following question .***

**Question 24: *He was very sorry that he didn’t see Audrey on her trip to London.***

**A.** He greatly regretted not to see Audrey on her trip to London.

**B.** He greatly wished not seeing Audrey on her trip to London.

**C.** He greatly regretted not having seen Audrey on her trip to London.

**D.** He greatly wished he had not seen Audrey on her trip to London.

**Question 25:** He’ll know if he’s got the position or not sometimes before 5 o’clock today.

**A.** If they decide to accept him for the position, they’ll contact him around 5 o’clock today.

**B.** Although it seems certain that he will be accepted, the decision won’t be made known to him until 5 o’clock.

**C.** If he has been accepted for the position, he will receive the confirmation at around 5 p.m today.

**D.** By 5 p. m today he’ll be informed about whether he’s been accepted for the position.

**Question 26: *When you practice regularly, you will become more skillful***

**A.** Without regular practice, you would not become more skillful.

**B.** Thanks to regular practice, you would not become more skillful.

**C.** Without regular practice, you would not have become more skillful.

**D.** Without regular practice, you will not become more skillful.

***Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that best combines each pair of sentences in the following questions.***

**Question 27:** *I strongly disapproved of your behavior. However, I will help you this time.*

**A.** Despite my strong disapproval of your behavior, I will help you this time.

**B.** Although I strongly disapproved of your behavior, but I will help you this time.

**C.** Because of your behavior, I will help you this time.

**D.** Despite of my strong disapproval of your behavior, I will help you this time.

**Question 28:** *The agreement ended six-month negotiation. It was signed yesterday*

**A.** The agreement which ends six-month negotiation was signed yesterday.

**B.** The agreement which was signed yesterday ended six-month negotiation.

**C.** The negotiation which lasted six months was signed yesterday.

**D.** The agreement which was signed yesterday lasted six months,

***Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to choose the word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 29 to 33***

Tomato originated in Central and South America. The Nahuatl (Aztec language) word tomatl gave rise to the Spanish word "tomate", from which the English word tomato originates.

Numerous varieties of tomato are (29)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ grown in temperate climates across the world, with greenhouses allowing its production throughout the year and in cooler areas. The plants typically grow to 1–3 meters (30)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ height and have a weak stem that often sprawls over the ground and vines over other plants. It is a perennial in its native habitat, and grown as an annual in temperate climates. An average common tomato (31)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ approximately 100 grams.

Its use as a food originated in Mexico, and spread throughout the world following the Spanish colonization of the Americas. Tomato is (32)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in diverse ways, including raw, as an ingredient in many dishes, sauces, salads, and drinks. (33)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ tomatoes are botanically berry-type fruits, they are considered culinary vegetables, being ingredients of savory meals.

**Question 29:** **A.** widen **B.** widely **C.** wide **D.** width

**Question 30: A.** at **B.** about **C.** in **D.** on

**Question 31: A.** raises **B.** weighs **C.** rises **D.** grows

**Question 32:** **A.** consumed **B.** sold **C.** stored **D.** bought

**Question 33:** **A.** When **B.** Because **C.** Although **D.** While

**Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from *34 to 40***

A few years ago I moved with my family from the city to the country, and we now live in an old farmhouse on the edge of a village. The house itself was built in the 1800s and looks like something out of a novel. It’s an old stone house with very thick walls. These walls make the house slow to heat up in the winter, so we always have a fire in the living room fire place in the winter months. And it is always cool inside in the summer – too cool, actually, as the English summers never get that warm!

For an old house, the ceilings are quite high, but they are also very thin. They are just the wooden floors of the upstairs rooms. When the lights are on in the kitchen, they shine through the floorboards into the bedroom above! And when you walk around upstairs, you can hear every step downstairs. Downstairs, the floor are made of black stone and are old and uneven. In fact, the whole house isn’t straight. If you put a ball in the middle of the dining room, it rolls immediately into the far right-hand corner.

The best thing about the house is the living room. It is a lovely, light room and I can spend hours looking out of the window. The view is made even more interesting because the window has the original glass in it, and each small pane of glass is different and **alters** the view outside. From the sofa you can look straight into the garden, and to the fields beyond. The scene is always changing and there is always something to see, including lots of different wildlife.

It has taken me a while to appreciate this view, though. For a long time I missed the noise and the **bustle** of city life. I preferred to see people, shops and buses on my way to school, not fields and trees. And it took me a long while to be able to sleep well at night – it was too quiet! Now I’ve got used to country life. I cycle everywhere and I like the space and freedom. But I never wait too long before going back and visiting my old friends in the city!

**Question 34:** The old farmhouse \_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** was built by the narrator’s family **B.** takes a very long time to get warm

**C.** is better for the summer than for the winter **D.** was described in a book a long time ago

**Question 35:** Inside the farmhouse \_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** the stairs make a lot of noise **B.** there are very interesting lights

**C.** the floors upstairs aren’t very thick **D.** there’s enough room to play ball games

**Question 36:** Which is true about the living room?

**A.** The window is good for observing animals. **B.** It’s a bit dark as the windows are very small.

**C.** The window had to be changed recently. **D.** Each window looks out onto different scenery.

**Question 37:** The narrator \_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** sleeps only a few hours a day **B.** used to like the city sights and sounds

**C.** wanted to move here for the views **D.** can’t wait to move back to the city

**Question 38:** According to the text, the narrator \_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** is planning to move back to the city.

**B.** has got used to living in the country but doesn’t feel happy

**C.** is happy living in the farmhouse in the country **D.** still prefers the city

**Question 39:** The highlighted word “**alters**” in the passage is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** holds **B.** enjoys **C.** transforms **D.** presents

**Question 40:** The highlighted word “**bustle**” in the passage is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** quiet **B.** busy **C.** peaceful **D.** relaxing

**Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 41 to 48**

Whereas literature in the first half of the eighteenth century in America had been largely religious and moral in tone, by the latter half of the century the revolutionary **fervor** that was coming to life in the colonies began to be reflected in the literature of the **time**, which in turn served to further influence the population. Although not all writers of this period supported the Revolution, the two best-known and most influential writers, Ben Franklin and Thomas Paine, were both strongly supportive of that cause.

Ben Franklin first attained popular success through his writings in his brother's newspaper, the New England Current. In these articles **he** used a simple style of language and common sense argumentation to defend the point of view of the farmer and the Leather Apron man. He continued with the same common sense practicality and appeal to the common man with his work on Poor Richard's Almanac from 1733 until 1758. Firmly established in his popular acceptance by the people, Franklin wrote a variety of extremely effective articles and pamphlets about the colonists’ revolutionary cause against England.

Thomas Paine was an Englishman working as a magazine editor in Philadelphia at the time of the Revolution. His pamphlet Common Sense, which appeared in 1776, was a force in encouraging the colonists to declare their independence from England. Then throughout the long and **desperate** war years he published a series of Crisis papers (from 1776 until 1783) to encourage the colonists to continue on with the struggle. The effectiveness of his writing was probably due to his emotional yet oversimplified depiction of the cause of the colonists against England as a classic struggle of good and evil.

***(Source: The Master of TOEFL (2016), Iisrohli Irawati, Yunita Widiyantari)***

**Question 41:** The paragraph preceding this passage most likely discusses \_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** how literature influences the population **B.** literature supporting the cause of the American Revolution

**C.** religious and moral literature **D.** what made Thomas Paine's literature successful

**Question 42:** The word "**fervor**" in the passage is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** war **B.** spirit **C.** action **D.** anxiety

**Question 43:** The word "**time**" in the first paragraph could best be replaced by \_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** period **B.** hour **C.** appointment **D.** duration

**Question 44:** It is implied in the passage that \_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** Franklin and Paine were the only writers to influence the Revolution

**B.** authors who supported England did not remain in the colonies during the Revolution

**C.** because Thomas Paine was an Englishman, he supported England against the colonies

**D.** some writers in the American colonies supported England during the Revolution

**Question 45:** The underlined word "**he**" in the passage refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** Poor Richard **B.** Ben Franklin's brother **C.** Thomas Paine **D.** Ben Franklin

**Question 46:** According to the passage, the tone of Poor Richard's Almanac is \_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** scholarly **B.** theoretical **C.** pragmatic **D.** erudite

**Question 47:** The word "**desperate**" in the passage could best be replaced by \_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** hopeless **B.** strategic **C.** unending **D.** combative

**Question 48:** The purpose of the passage is to \_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** explain which authors supported the Revolution

**B.** discuss American literature in the first half of the eighteenth century

**C.** give biographical data on two American writers

**D.** describe the literary influence during revolutionary America

***Mark letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word or phrase that is OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions****.*

**Question 49:** The Red Cross is an international humanitarian agency dedicated to reducing the **sufferings**of wounded soldiers, civilians and prisoners of war.

**A.** worry and sadness **B.** happiness **C.** loss **D.** pain and sorrow

**Question 50:** She was unhappy that she **lost contact with**a lot of her old friends when she went abroad to study.

**A.** lost control of **B.** made room for **C.** put in charge of **D.** got in touch with

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**ĐÁP ÁN**

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| **2** | **D** | **12** | **B** | **22** | **D** | **32** | **A** | **42** | **B** |
| **3** | **D** | **13** | **A** | **23** | **A** | **33** | **C** | **43** | **A** |
| **4** | **C** | **14** | **A** | **24** | **C** | **34** | **B** | **44** | **D** |
| **5** | **D** | **15** | **D** | **25** | **D** | **35** | **C** | **45** | **D** |
| **6** | **D** | **16** | **C** | **26** | **D** | **36** | **A** | **46** | **C** |
| **7** | **B** | **17** | **D** | **27** | **A** | **37** | **B** | **47** | **A** |
| **8** | **C** | **18** | **A** | **28** | **B** | **38** | **C** | **48** | **D** |
| **9** | **D** | **19** | **A** | **29** | **B** | **39** | **C** | **49** | **B** |
| **10** | **C** | **20** | **B** | **30** | **C** | **40** | **B** | **50** | **D** |

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***Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions from 1 to 2.***

**Question 1: A.** wicked **B.** watched **C.** stopped **D.** cooked

**Question 2: A.** head **B.** bread **C.** clean **D.** dead

***Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of primary stress in each of the following questions from 3 to 4.***

**Question 3: A.** system **B.** achieve **C.** consist **D.** require

**Question 4: A.** intellectual **B.** intervention **C.** necessary **D.** productivity

***Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions******from 5 to 16.***

**Question 5:** They were among the first companies to exploit the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_of the Internet.

**A.** potential **B.** prospect **C.** possibility **D.** ability

**Question 6:** It is reported that humans are the main reason for most species decline and habitat\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**A.** destructive **B.** destroy **C.** destructor **D.** destruction

**Question 7:** His clothes are in a mess because he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the house all morning.

**A.** had been painting **B.** has been painting **C.** will have painted **D.** will be painting

**Question 8:** Ann hoped \_\_\_\_\_ to join the private club. She could make important business contact here.

**A.** to invite **B.** being invited **C.** to be invited **D.** inviting

**Question 9:** The more she practises, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_she becomes.

**A.** the most confident **B.** the greater confidence

**C.** more confidently **D.** the more confident

**Question 10:** Tom seldom drinks coffee,\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

**A.** does he **B.** does Tom **C.** doesn’t Tom **D.** doesn’t he

**Question 11:** He always takes full\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_of the mistake by these competitors.

**A.** advice **B.** benefit **C.** advantage **D.** profit

**Question 12:** I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ this letter while I was tidying up.

**A.** brought back **B.** came across **C.** came by **D.** brought in

**Question 13:** In most \_\_\_\_\_ developed countries, up to 50% of \_\_\_\_\_ population enters higher education at some time in their lives.

**A.** Ø / the **B.** Ø / Ø **C.** the / a **D.** the / Ø

**Question 14:** Having been found guilty of theft, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to find work in his chosen field as an accountant.

**A.** found Henry Jones difficult **B.** it was found by Henry Jones difficult

**C.** it was difficult for Henry Jones **D.** Henry Jones found it difficult

**Question 15:** His letter is full of mistakes. He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the mistakes carefully before sending it.

**A.** can have checked **B.** must have checked

**C.** should have checked **D.** could have checked

**Question 16:** She gave me a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ box.

**A.** jewelry metal small square **B.** small square metal jewelry

**C.** jewelry small metal square **D.** small square jewelry metal

***Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions from 17 to 18.***

**Question 17:** Thousands are going **starving** because of the failure of this year's harvest.

**A.** full **B.** rich **C.** hungry **D.** poor

**Question 18:** Drivers are advised to get enough petrol because filling stations are **few and far between** on the highway.

**A.** easy to find **B.** difficult to access **C.** unlikely to happen **D.** impossible to reach

***Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions from 19 to 20.***

**Question 19:** The place has rapidly **evolved** from the small fishing community into a thriving tourist resort.

**A.** developed **B.** generated **C.**  created **D.** increased

**Question 20:** When the police arrived the thieves **took to flight** leaving all the stolen things behind.

**A.** took away **B.** climbed on **C.** did away **D.** ran away

***Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the most suitable response to  
complete each of the following exchanges from******21 to 22.***

**Question 21:** Two friends Diana and Anne are talking about Anne’s new blouse.

Diana: “That blouse suits you perfectly, Anne”

Anne: “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”

**A.** Never mind. **B.** Don’t mention it. **C.** Thank you. **D.** You are welcome.

**Question 22:** Mary is talking to a porter in the hotel lobby.

Porter: “ Shall I help you with your suitcase”

Mary : “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”

Marilyn: “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”

**A.** Not a chance. **B.** That’s very kind of you.

**C.** I can’t agree more. **D.** What a pity!

***Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 23 to 27.***

**SPORTS IN SOCIETY**

The position of sport in today's society has changed out of all recognition. People no longer seem to think of sports as ‘just a game’ - to be watched or played for the (23) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of enjoyment. Instead, it has become big business worldwide. It has become accepted practice for leading companies to provide sponsorship. TV companies pay large sums of money to screen important matches or competitions. The result has been huge rewards for athletes, some of (24) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are now very wealthy, particularly top footballers, golfers and tennis players.

(25) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ , it is not unusual for some athletes to receive large fees on top of their salary, for advertising products or making personal appearances.

A trend towards shorter working hours means that people generally tend to have more free time, both to watch and to take in sporting activity; sport has become a significant part of the recreation industry that we now rely (26) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to fill our leisure hours. Professional sport is a vital part of that industry, providing for millions of (27) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ people all over the world.

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| **Question 23:** | **A.** advantage | **B.** good | **C.** benefit | **D.** sake |
| **Question 24:** | **A.** whose | **B.** whom | **C.** who | **D.** that |
| **Question 25:** | **A.** In addition | **B.** However | **C.** In contrast | **D.** Therefore |
| **Question 26:** | **A.** for | **B.** with | **C.** on | **D.** in |
| **Question 27:** | **A.** ordinary | **B.** mighty | **C.** extremist | **D.** abnormal |

***Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 28 to 35.***

Most human diets contain between 10 and 15 percent of their total calories as protein. The rest of the dietary energy comes from carbohydrates, fats, and in some people, alcohol. The proportion of calories from fats varies from 10 percent in poor communities to 40 percent or more in rich communities.

      In addition to providing energy, fats have several other functions in the body.  The fat-soluble vitamins, A, D, E,  and K, are dissolved in fats, as their name implies. Good sources of these vitamins have high oil or fat content, and the vitamins are stored in the body’s fatty tissues. In the diet, fats cause food to remain longer in the stomach, thus increasing the feeling of fullness for some time after a meal is eaten. Fats add variety, taste, and texture to foods, which accounts for the popularity of fried foods. Fatty deposits in the body have an insulating and protective value. The curves of the human female body are due mostly to strategically located fat deposits.

      Whether a certain amount of fat in the diet is **essential to** human health is not definitely known. When rats are fed a fat-free diet, their growth eventually ceases, their skin becomes inflamed and scaly, and their reproductive systems are damaged. Two fatty acids, linoleic and arachidonic acids, prevent **these abnormalities**and hence are called essential fatty acids. They also are required by a number of other animals, but their roles in human beings are debatable. Most nutritionists consider linoleic fatty acid an essential nutrient for humans.

**Question 28:** *This passage probably appeared in which of the following?*

**A.** diet book **B.** A book on basic nutrition

**C.** A cookbook **D.** A popular women’s magazine

**Question 29:** *We can infer from the passage that all of the following statements about fats are true* ***EXCEPT***

**A.** fats provide energy for the body

**B.** economics influences the distribution of calorie intake

**C.** poor people eat more fatty foods

**D.** alcohol is not a common source of dietary energy

**Question 30:**   *The phrase “****stored in****” in line 7 is closest in meaning to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*

**A.** manufactured in **B.** attached to

**C.** measured by **D.** accumulated in

**Question 31:** *The author states that fats serve all of the following body functions EXCEPT to*

**A.** promote a feeling of fullness

**B.** insulate and protect the body

**C.** provide energy

**D.** control weight gain

**Question 32:** *The word “****essential to****” in line 12 is closest in meaning to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*

**A.** required for **B.** desired for

**C.** detrimental to **D.** beneficial to

**Question 33:** *According to the author of the passage, which of the following is true for rats when they are fed a fat free diet?*

**A.** They stop growing **B.** They have more babies

**C.** They lose body hair **D.** They require less care

**Question 34:** *Linoleic fatty acid is mentioned in the passage as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*

**A.** an essential nutrient for humans **B.** more useful than arachidonic acid

**C.** preventing weight gain in rats **D.** a nutrient found in most foods

**Question 35:** *The phrase “****these abnormalities****” refers to\_\_\_\_\_*

**A.** a condition caused by fried foods

**B.** strategically located fat deposits

**C.** curves on the human female body

**D.** cessation of growth, bad skin, and damaged reproductive systems

***Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 36 to 42.***

The biologist's role in society as well as his moral and ethical responsibility in the discovery and development of new ideas has led to a reassessment of his social and scientific value systems. A scientist can no longer ignore the consequences of his discoveries; he is as concerned with the possible misuses of his findings as he is with the basic research in which he is involved. This emerging social and political role of the biologist and all other scientists requires a weighing of values that cannot be done with the accuracy or the objectivity of a laboratory balance. As a member of society, it is necessary for a biologist now to redefine his social obligations and his functions, particularly in the realm of making judgments about such ethical problems as man's control of his environment or his manipulation of genes to direct further evolutionary development.

As a result of recent discoveries concerning hereditary mechanisms, genetic engineering, by which human traits are made to order, may soon be a reality. As desirable as it may seem to be, such an accomplishment would entail many value judgments. Who would decide, for example, which traits should be selected for change? In cases of genetic deficiencies and disease, the desirability of the change is obvious, but the possibilities for social misuse are so numerous that **they** may far outweigh the benefits.

Probably the greatest biological problem of the future, as it is of the present, will be to find ways to curb environmental pollution without interfering with man's constant effort to improve the quality of his life. Many scientists believe that **underlying** the spectre of pollution is the problem of surplus human population. A rise in population necessitates an increase in the operations of modern industry, the waste products of **which** increase the pollution of air, water, and soil. The question of how many people the resources of the Earth can support is one of critical importance.

Although the solutions to these and many other problems are yet to be found, they do indicate the need for biologists to work with social scientists and other members of society in order to determine the requirements necessary for maintaining a healthy and productive planet. For although many of man's present and future problems may seem to be essentially social, political, or economic in nature, they have biological ramifications that could affect the very existence of life itself.

**Question 36:** *According to the passage, a modern scientist should be more concerned about \_\_\_\_.*

**A.** his basic research **B.** the development of new ideas

**C.** his manipulation of genes **D.** the consequences of his discoveries

**Question 37:** *It is implied in the passage that genetic engineering \_\_\_\_.*

**A.** may do us more harm than good **B.** is no longer desirable

**C.** is the most desirable for life **D.** will change all human traits

**Question 38:** *The pronoun "****they****" in paragraph 2 refers to \_\_\_\_.*

**A.** discoveries concerning hereditary mechanisms

**B.** effects of genetic engineering misuse

**C.** cases of genetic deficiencies

**D.** possibilities for genetic deficiencies

**Question 39:** *The word "****which****" in paragraph 3 refers to \_\_\_\_.*

**A.** activities of an overpopulated society's industry

**B.** the waste products dumped into our environment

**C.** activities of surplus human population

**D.** serious environmental pollution

**Question 40:** *The word "****underlying****" in paragraph 3 could best be replaced by "\_\_\_\_".*

**A.** noticing **B.** causing **C.** finding **D.** depriving

**Question 41:** *According to the passage, to save our planet, biologists should work\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*

**A.** harder and harder **B.** accurately and objectively

**C.** on social and political purposes **D.** with other social scientists

**Question 42:** *What is the author's purpose in this passage?*

**A.** To conduct a survey of the biologist's role in society

**B.** To urge biologists to solve the problem of surplus human population

**C.** To emphasize the biologist's role in solving the world's problems

**D.** To advise biologists to carry out extensive research into genetic engineering

***Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the underlined part that needs  
correction in each of the following questions from 43 to 45.***

**Question 43:** **Measles** **are** an **infectious** disease that causes fever **and** small red spots.

**A B C D**

**Question 44:** The various parts of the body require **so** different **surgical** skills that **many** surgical **A B C**

specialties **have** developed.

**D**

**Question 45:** Many people **who live** near the ocean **depend on** it as **a source of food**, recreation, and

**A B C**

**to have economic opportunities.**

**D**

*Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to each of the following questions* ***from******46 to 48.***

**Question 46:** It’s a waste of time asking Peter for help because he is too busy.

**A.** Peter is too busy that he can’t help anyone.

**B.** You shouldn’t ask Peter for help as he will refuse.

**C.** There’s no point asking Peter for help because he is too busy.

**D.** It takes your time when you ask Peter for help because he is too busy,

**Question 47:** Without my teacher’s advice, I wouldn’t have participated in the competition.

**A.** If my tutor hadn’t advised me, I would have participated in the competition.

**B.** If my teacher didn’t advised me, I wouldn’t have participated in the competition.

**C.** If it hadn’t been for my teacher’s advice, I wouldn’t have participated in the competition.

**D.** But for my teacher’s advice, I would have participated in the competition.

**Question 48:** “ I’m sorry I gave you the wrong number”, said Paul to Susan.

**A.** Paul thanked to Susan for giving the wrong number.

**B.** Paul accused Susan of giving him the wrong number.

**C.** Paul apologized to Susan for giving the wrong number.

**D.** Paul denied giving Susan the wrong number.

***Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that best combines each pair of sentences in the following questions from 49 to 50.***

**Question 49:** The warning was ignored. It was given to the players about their behavior on the pitch.

**A.** The warning giving to the players about their behavior on the pitch was ignored.

**B.** The warning given to the players about their behavior on the pitch was ignored.

**C.** The warning was ignored given the players about their behavior on the pitch.

**D.** The warning it was given to the players about their behavior on the pitch was ignored.

**Question 50:**The teacher explained the theory clearly. However, the students found it hard to understand it.

**A.** Despite the teacher’s clear explanation of the theory, students had difficulty understanding it.

**B.** In spite of explaining the theory clearly, students themselves found it hard to understand it.

**C.** Although the teaching theory was clear, there was a real challenge to the students.

**D.** Though explained clearly, the theory of teaching was difficult to students.

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**Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.**

**Question 1**: **A.** faces **B.** strikes **C.** creates **D.** cigarettes

**Question 2**: **A.** humane **B.** hold **C.** handle **D.** heir

**Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position ofprimary stress in each of the following questions.**

**Question 3**: **A.** effort **B.** cancer **C.** deafness **D.** effect

**Question 4**: **A.** economy **B.** decoration **C.** universal **D.** expectation

**Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions**.

**Question 5**: I'm sure Yuri Gagarin was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ first person to travel in space.

**A.** a **B.** an **C.** the **D.** Ø (*no article*)

**Question 6:** We are aware that, \_\_\_\_\_\_, the situation will get worse.

**A.** if dealt not carefully with **B.** unless dealing with carefully

**C.** if not carefully dealt with **D.** if not carefully dealing with

**Question 7**: Justin is writing a book about his adventure in Tibet. I hope he can find a good publisher when he \_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** finished **B.** has finished **C.** will finish **D.** is finishing

**Question 8**: Although Anne is happy with her success she wonders \_\_\_\_\_\_ will happen to her private life.

**A.** that **B.** when **C.** which **D.** what

**Question 9**: This survey is to find out the young people’s attitudes \_\_\_\_\_ love.

**A.** towards **B.** into **C.** above **D.** beneath

**Question** **10**: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ his new car, Mr. De Rosa discovered a small dent in the rear fender.

**A.** When washed **B.** To wash

**C.** Having washed **D.** On washing

**Question 11**: ­­­­­­­\_\_\_\_\_\_\_for a visit tomorrow, my parents will see our new baby for the first time.

**A.** On arrival **B.** Arrived **C.** When arrived **D.** Arrive

**Question 12**: Jane would never forget\_\_\_\_\_\_first prize in such a prestigious competition.

**A.** to be awarded **B.** being awarded

**C.** to have awarded **D.** having awarded

**Question 13**: Philip dressed in strange clothes and wore a mask on his face for a party. He was completely \_\_\_\_\_\_. No one knew who he was.

**A.** unrecognizing **B.** unrecognizable **C.** recognizable **D.** recognizing

**Question 14**: The government \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ major changes to the education system recently.

**A.** declared **B.** announced **C.** warned **D.** expressed

**Question 15**: You can \_\_\_\_\_\_ what is happening on the other side of the world by telephone.

**A.** see **B.** hear **C.** make **D.** learn

**Question 16**: I found it very stressful living in the centre of town, so I was pleased when we moved to a quiet residential area in the \_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** edge **B.** outskirts **C.** suburbs **D.** estate

**Question 17**: It is our \_\_\_\_\_\_ policy that we will achieve unity through peaceful means.

**A.** continuous **B.** consistent **C.** considerate **D.** continual

**Question 18**: - “Why don’t you ask Tom to do it?”

- “I don’t know whether he is \_\_\_\_\_ to. He sometimes makes things worse.”

**A.** able **B.** afraid **C.** easy **D.** possible

**Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions**.

**Question 19**: The man remained **motionless** on the grass when the dogs approached him. He was too frightened.

**A.** dead **B.** asleep **C.** unconscious **D.** still

**Question 20**: I **unexpectedly met** a very old friend yesterday. In fact, we hadn’t seen each other for several years.

**A.** ran over **B.** ran into **C.** looked for **D.** looked into

**Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions**.

**Question 21**: It was quite a **rocky** relationship as we used to argue with each other all the time and we sometimes went days without speaking to each other.

**A.** better **B.** stable **C.** unsteady **D.** appalling

**Question 22**: I need to **catch up** on world events. I haven't seen the news in ages.

**A.** become outdated **B.** go ahead with **C.** catch sight of **D.** watch the news

**Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the option that best completes each of the following exchanges.**

**Question** **23**. *Jack is talking to Jack about reading kinds of books.*

-Jim: “Do you read novels or detective stories?”

-Jack: “\_\_\_\_\_\_”

**A.** No, I don’t have any. **B.** Yes, novels or detective stories.

**C.** I enjoy detective stories a lot more. **D.** Why novels? No more of them.

**Question** **24**. *Jane asks Hoa about her new roommate.*

-Jane: “\_\_\_\_\_\_”

-Hoa: “He’s very outgoing.”

**A.** Are you and your new roommate alike? **B.** What does your new roommate like?

**C.** What’s your new roommate like? **D.** What does your new roommate look like?

**Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 25 to 29.**

(25) \_\_\_\_\_\_ you first arrive in a foreign country, your initial reaction is often completely positive. Everything seems exciting, different and fascinating. It's an adventure. If you're just on a short holiday, you'll probably never leave this phase, but if you stay longer, your attitude towards your (26) \_\_\_\_\_\_ environment can start to change.

As soon as you start to realize how little you understand the new culture, life can get frustrating. People misunderstand (27) \_\_\_\_\_\_ you're trying to say, or they may even laugh at you for saying something incorrectly. Even simple things, like posting a letter, can seem impossibly difficult, and you are likely to (28) \_\_\_\_\_\_ by getting angry or upset when things go wrong.

With time, however, you start to adjust to become more comfortable with the differences and better able to handle frustrating and embarrassing (29) \_\_\_\_\_\_. Your sense of humour reappears. Finally, you reach the stage of feeling able to be enthusiastic about the culture once again, enjoy living in it, and maybe even prefer certain aspects of the culture to your own.

(Source: *www.english-grammar.at*)

**Question 25**: **A.** When **B.** However **C.** Dispite **D.** Although

**Question** **26**. **A.** new **B.** natural **C.** original **D.** old

**Question** **27**. **A.** what **B.** how **C.** which **D.** where

**Question** **28**. **A.** overreact **B.** overflow **C.** overcome **D.** outdo

**Question** **29**. **A.** locations **B.** conditions **C.** situations **D.** circumstances

**Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 30 to 34.**

Many people believe the glare from snow causes snow-blindness. Yet, dark glasses or not, they find themselves suffering from headaches and watering eyes, and even snow-blindness, when exposed to several hours of "snow light".

The United States Army has now determined that the glare from snow does not cause snow-blindness in troops in a snow-covered country. Rather, a man's eyes frequently find nothing to focus on in a broad expanse of a snow-covered area. So his gaze continually shifts and jumps back and forth over the entire landscape in search of something to look at. Finding nothing, hour after hour, the eyes never stop searching and the eyeballs become **sore** and the eye muscles ache. Nature balances this annoyance by producing more and more liquid which covers the eyeballs. The liquid covers the eyeballs in increasing quantity until vision blurs. And the result is total, even though temporary, snow-blindness.

Experiments led the Army to a simple method of overcoming this problem. Scouts ahead of a main body of troops are trained to shake snow from evergreen bushes, creating a dotted line as **they** cross completely snow-covered landscape. Even the scouts themselves throw lightweight, dark-colored objects ahead on which they too can focus. The men following can then see something. Their gaze is arrested. Their eyes focus on a bush and having found something to see, stop searching through the snow-blanketed landscape. By focusing their attention on one object at a time, the men can cross the snow without becoming hopelessly snow-blind or lost: In this way the problem of crossing a solid white area is overcome.

(Source: *https://read01.com/LEG2yd.html*)

**Question 30**: A suitable title for this passage would be \_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** Soldiers Marching in the Snow

**B.** Snow-blindness and How to Overcome It

**C.** Nature's Cure for Snow-blindness

**D.** Snow Vision and Its Effect on Eyesight

**Question 31**: According to the paragraph 1, people can suffer from all of the following EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** headaches **B.** snow-blindness **C.** eye muscles ache **D.** watering eyes

**Question 32**: The word "**they**" in paragraph 3 refers to\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

**A.** bushes **B.** main troops **C.** scouts **D.** experiments

**Question 33**: The eyeballs become sore and the eye muscles ache because \_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** there is nothing to focus on **B.** the eyes are annoyed by blinding snow

**C.** tears cover the eyeballs **D.** the eyes are annoyed by blinding sunlight

**Question 34**: The word "**sore**"in paragraph 2 mostly means\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** hot **B.** bitter **C.** open **D.** painful

**Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 35 to 42.**

Some cities are located by chance. A wagon breaks down, the driver spends some time in repairs, finds that he is in a **congenial** spot, and settles down. Later another person builds a house near his, and later someone adds an inn. Someone else starts selling farm produce there. Soon there is a little market, which grows to a town, and later to a city.

Other places were destined by nature to become cities. London, for example, is on what is called the head of navigation - the point where it becomes too difficult for ocean-going ships to continue upriver, and must transfer their cargoes. As with London, the head of navigation is also the point where the river can be conveniently bridged. In fact, the location of a bridge is often the reason for the birth of a town - as Cambridge or Weybridge in England show. Again, a good harbour will generally lead to a city growing up about it. New York and San Francisco began life as ports, as did Cape Town in South Africa.

Some places were created mainly for military purposes, such as Milan, and the host of English cities finishing with - cester, which is derived from castra which means camp in Latin. Chester itself, created to guard the Welsh border, is a very good example. Other such military bases are Manchester, Doncaster, and of course, Newcastle.

A few cites are not created by accident, but by intention. This was the case with Milton Keynes in England, but the most famous examples of such cities are capitals. Brasilia, Canberra and Washington are capitals created in modern times, but even their greatest admirers will admit that they lack a certain character. It is no co-incidence that there are famous pop songs about New York, ("New York, New York") Chicago ("My kind of Town") San Francisco ("Going to San Francisco") and many other US cities, but none about the nation's capital. On the other hand any Londoner can give you at least three songs about the place.

(Source: *https://www.englishexercises.org/makeagame/viewgame.asp*)

**Question** **35**. This reading passage is mainly about \_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** famous cities and urban life **B.** why some city sites are chosen

**C.** why capital cities are created **D.** places where cities might begin

**Question** **36**. The word “**congenial**” in the first paragraph probably means \_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** noisy **B.** related **C.** pleasing **D.** favourable

**Question** **37**. According to the passage, London owes its origin to \_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** a river **B.** a countryside ship **C.** an army camp **D.** a bridge

**Question** **38**. The passage suggests that a large harbour \_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** is important for import/export **B.** is a place where wars start

**C.** is always located in capital cities **D.** may lead to the development of a big city

**Question** **39**. The passage suggests that English cities of military origin \_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** can be found from their names **B.** can be found from their locations

**C.** are more common than other cities **D.** always end with -cester

**Question** **40**. It can be inferred from the passage that the word “Chester” has \_\_\_\_\_ roots.

**A.** Italian **B.** Latin American **C.** Latin **D.** Roman

**Question** **41**. Which of the following is NOT given as a reason for a new city?

**A.** Random events **B.** Wars **C.** Trade **D.** Politics

**Question** **42**. There are no songs about Washington because \_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** songwriters don't like politics **B.** it is too modern

**C.** it is the national capital **D.** the city has little character

**Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.**

**Question 43**: Though its mouth is big, a crocodile can swallow small only animals.

**A B C D**

**Question 44**: More schools have built recently to make it convenient for children to receive education. **A B C D**

**Question 45**: When an Arab wants to know if his camel can make a long voyage in the desert, he

**A B**

looks at its hump to see how large and firm it is.

**C D**

**Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to each of the following questions.**

**Question 46**: HNFC are the best football club in the V.League round seven match.

**A.** No football clubs are as good as HNFC in the V.League round seven match.

**B.** HNFC play as well as others in the V.League round seven match.

**C.** HNFC don’t play as well as others in the V.League round seven match.

**D.** Other football clubs can play as well as HNFC in the V.League round seven match.

**Question 47**: "Why don't you ask the Council for help?" my neighbour said.

**A.** My neighbour wants to know why I don't ask the Council for help.

**B.** My neighbour advised me to ask the Council for help.

**C.** My neighbour recommended asking the Council for help.

**D.** My neighbour told me not to ask the Council for help.

**Question 48**: If only you told me the truth about the theft.

**A.** You should have told me the truth about the theft.

**B.** I do wish you would tell me the truth about the theft.

**C.** You must have told me the truth about the theft.

**D.** It is necessary that you tell me the truth about the theft.

**Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that best combines each pair of sentences in the following questions.**

**Question 49**: Tim dropped out of college after his first year. Now he regrets it.

**A.** Tim regretted having dropped out of college after his first year.

**B.** Tim wishes he didn’t drop out of college after his first year.

**C.** Tim regrets having dropped out of college after his first year.

**D.** Only if Tim had dropped out of college after his first year.

**Question 50**: It isn't just that the level of education of this school is high. It's that it's also been consistent for years.

**A.** Not only are the standards of education good in this school, but it has maintained those standards over the years.

**B.** The standard of education is not high in this school, but at least all the students are at the same level.

**C.** The level of education in this school, which is usually quite high, shows only slight variations from year to year.

**D.** It isn't fair to deny that this school is successful, as it has had the same high standards for many years now.

**HẾT**