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| **www.thuvienhoclieu.com**  **ĐỀ 21** | **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 differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following question.***

**Question 1:**  **A.** arrived **B.** finished **C.** talked **D.** passed

**Question 2:** **A.** young **B.** plough **C.** couple **D.** cousin

***Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word which is stressed differently from the rest.***

**Question 3:**  **A.** open **B.** happen **C.** offer **D.** begin

**Question 4:**  **A.** physical **B.** domestic **C.** possible **D.** beautiful

***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 5:** Mai is talking to Suán

- Mai: “Our living standards have been improved greatly.”

- Susan: “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.”

**A.** Thank for saying so **B.** Sure. I couldn’t agree more

**C.** No, it’s nice to say so **D.** Yes, It’s nice of you to say so

**Question 6:** Cynthia and Victor are talking about their plan:

Cynthia: “Hi, Victor. Do you think it’s possible for us to have a talk sometime today?”

Victor: “I’d love to, but \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”

**A.** it's pretty tight schedule today. **B.** I'm pretty tight schedule today.

**C.** it has a pretty tight schedule today. **D.** I’ve got a pretty tight schedule today.

***Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word or phrase that is CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined part in each of the following questions.***

**Question 7:** She got up late and **rushed** to the bus stop.

**A.** came inton **B.** went leisurely **C.** dropped by **D.** went quickly

**Question 8:** School uniform is **compulsory** in most of Vietnamese schools.

**A.** divided **B.** paid **C.** required **D.** depended

***Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word or phrase that is OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined part in each of the following questions.***

**Question 9:** I must have a watch since **punctuality**  is imperative in my new job.

**A.** being courteous **B.** being cheerful **C.** being efficient **D.** being late

**Question 10:** When he passes the entrance exam, his parents will be **walking on the air**.

**A.** feeling extremely airy **B.** extremely happy

**C.** extremely light **D.** feeling extremely unhappy

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

**Question 11:** I was angry when you saw me because I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with my sister.

**A.** have been arguing **B.** had been arguing **C.** argued **D.** would argue

**Question 12:** She got the job \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the fact that she had very little experience.

**A.** although **B.** because of **C.** despite **D.** because

**Question 13:** Betty gets up very early to prepare \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ work.

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

**Question 14:** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ back to her hometown, Julia Robert found everything new and attractive.

**A.** On arriving **B.** On she arrives **C.** On arrival **D.** When arrived

**Question 15:** If \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, he promises that he will do his best to promote public welfare.

**A.** electing **B.** elected **C.** being elected **D.** elect

**Question 16:** I remember \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ like a little princess when I was young.

**A.** being treated **B.** treating **C.** to be treated **D.** treat

**Question 17:** Mr. Smith is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ person. If he says he will do something, you know that he will do

**A.** dependent **B.** independent **C.** depending **D.** dependable

**Question 18:** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ school fees helps many poor students have more chances to attend university.

**A.** Slowing **B.** Reducing **C.** Declining **D.** Dropping

**Question 19:** The player’s protests \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ no difference to the referee's decision at all.

**A.** did **B.** made **C.** caused **D.** created

**Question 20:** The job requires certain \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. You have to be good at operating computers and dealing with people.

**A.** qualifications **B.** knowledge **C.** techniques **D.** skills

**Question 21:** It was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ easy for him to learn baseball because he had been a cricket player.

**A.** purposefully **B.** exceedingly **C.** relatively **D.** normally

**Question 22:** It’s a secret. Try not to let the cat out of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** hat **B.** bag **C.** shirt **D.** cage

**Question 23:** It is estimated that about 640 women remain illiterate in the world, mostly in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ developing countries.

**A.** the **B.** no article **C.** a **D.** an

**Question 24:** If I were you, I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ part in this competition.

**A.** have taken **B.** take **C.** would take **D.** will take

**Reading 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 1 to 8.**

You can usually tell when your friends are happy or angry by the looks on their faces or by their actions. This is useful because reading their emotional expressions helps you to know how to respond to important situations and to convey our intentions to others. But does raising the eyebrows and rounding the mouth say the same thing in Minneapolis as it does in Madagascar ? Much research on emotional expressions has centered on such questions.

According to Paul Ekman, the leading researcher in this area, people speak and understand substantially the same “facial language”. Studies by Ekman’s group have demonstrated that humans share a set of universal emotional expressions that testify to the common biological heritage of the human species. Smiles, for example, signal happiness and frowns indicate sadness on the faces of people in such far-flung places as Argentina, Japan, Spain, Hungary, Poland, Sumatra, the United States, Vietnam, the jungles of New Guinea, and the Eskimo villages north of Artic Circle. Ekman and his colleagues claim that people everywhere can recognize at least seven basic emotions : sadness, fear, anger, disgust, contempt, happiness, and surprise.

There are, however, huge differences across cultures in both the context and intensity of emotional displays – the so-called display responses – expecially ***negative*** ones – while many American children are encouraged to express their feelings more openly. Regardless of culture, however, emotions usually show themselves, to some degree, in people’s behavior. From their first days in life, babies produce facial expressions that communicate their feelings.

The ability to read facial expressions develops early, too. Very young children pay close attention to facial expressions, and by age five, they nearly equal adults in their skill at reading emotions on people’s faces. ***This evidence*** all points to a biological underpinning for our abilities to express and interpret a basic set of human emotions. Moreover, as Chales Dawin pointed out over a century ago, some emotional expressions seem to appear across species boundaries. Cross-cultural psychologists tell us that certain emotional responses carry different meanings in diferrent cultures. For example, what emotion do you suppose might be conveyed while sticking out your tounge ? For American, this might indicate disgust, while in China it can signify surprise. Likewise, a grin on an American face may indicate joy, while on a Japanese face it may just as easily mean embarrassment. Clearly, culture influences emotional expressions.

*(Adapted from* <https://www.booksource.com>*)*

**Question 25:** The best title for the passage is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**A.** human habit of displaying emotions **B.** a review of research on emotional expressions

**C.** ways to control emotional expressions **D.** cultural universals in emotional expressions

**Question 26:** The word “evolved” in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**A.** reduced **B.** increased **C.** simplified **D.** developed

**Question 27:** Many studies on emotional expressions try to answer the question whether \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**A.** raising the eyebrows has similar meaning to rounding the mouth

**B.** raising the eyebrows has similar meaning to rounding the mouth

**C.** different cultures have similar emotional expressions

**D.** eyebrow raising means the same in Minneapolis and Madagascar

**Question 28:** Paul Ekman is mentioned in the passage as an example of \_\_\_\_\_\_

**A.** investigators on universal emotional expressions

**B.** researchers who can speak and understand many languages

**C.** researchers on universal language

**D.** lacked many main ingredients

**Question 29:** Smiles and frowns \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**A.** have different meaning in different cultures. **B.** are universal expressions across cultures.

**C.** do not convey the same emotions in various cultures. **D.** are not popular everywhere.

**Question 30:** Unlike American children, Asian children are encouraged to\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** display their emotions openly. **B.** change their behaviour.

**C.** control their emotions. **D.** conceal their positive emotions.

**Question 31:** The word “***negative***” in the second paragraph is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**A.** positive **B.** enthusiastic **C.** opposing **D.** affirmative

**Question 32:** The phrase “***This evidence***” in paragraph 3 refers to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**A.** the fact that children can control their feelings

**B.** human facial expressions

**C.** a biological underpinning for humans to express emotions

**D.** the fact that children are good at recognizing others’ emotions

***Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the underlined word or phrase in each sentence that needs correcting.***

**Question 33:** John composes not only the music, but also sings the songs for the major Broadway musicals.

**A.** composes not only **B.** but **C.** the songs **D.** major

**Question 34:** Make sure that you have the words spell correctly, otherwise your form won’t be accepted.

**A.** Make sure **B.** spell **C.** otherwise **D.** won’t be accepted

**Question 35:** Our neighbor is quite safe because there have not been many crimes recently.

**A.** neighbor **B.** safe **C.** many **D.** recently

***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 question.***

**Question 36:** It would have been better if he had told us his new address.

**A.** He might have told us his new address. **B.** He should have told us his new address.

**C.** He shouldn’t have told us his new address. **D.** It doesn’t matter that he didn’t tell us his new address.

**Question 37:** She knows more about it than I do

**A.** I know as much about it as she does. **B.** She know as much about it as I do.

**C.** I don’t know as much about it as she does. **D.** She doesn’t know as much about it as I do.

**Question 38:** “Why don’t you participate in the volunteer work in summer?”, said Sophie.

**A.** Sophie suggested me to participate in the volunteer work in summer.

**B.** Sophie asked me why not participate in the volunteer work in summer.

**C.** Sophie suggested my participating in the volunteer work in summer.

**D.** Sophie made me participate in the volunteer work in summer.

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

**Question 39:** We arrived at the airport. We realized our passports were still at home.

**A.** It was until we arrived at the airport that we realized our passports were still at home.

**B.** We arrived at the airport and realized that our passports are still at home.

**C.** Not until had we arrived at the airport, we realized our passports were still at home.

**D.** Not until we arrived at the airport did we realize that our passports were still at home.

**Question 40:** Nam was so rude to them last night. Now he feels regretful.

**A.** Nam regrets to have been so rudeto them last night.

**B.** Nam regrets having so rude to them last night.

**C.** Nam wishes he hadn’t been so rude to them last night.

**D.** Nam wishes he weren’t so rude to them last night.

***Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word for each of the blanks from 41 to 45.***

**Here are the tips that help success in your job interview**

Always arrive early. If you do not know \_\_\_\_(41)\_\_\_\_\_ the organization is located, call for exact directions in advance. Leave some extra time for any traffic, parking, or unexpected events. If you are running late, call right away and let someone know. The best time to arrive is approximately 5 - 10 minutes early. Give yourself the time to read your resume one more time, to catch your breath, and to be ready for the interview. Once you are at the office, treat everyone you encounter with respect. Be \_\_\_\_(42)\_\_\_\_\_ to everyone as soon as you walk in the door. Wear a professional business suit. This point should be emphasized enough. First \_\_\_\_(43)\_\_\_\_\_ are extremely important in the interview process. Women should notwearing too much jewelry or make up. Men should \_\_\_\_(44)\_\_\_\_\_ flashy suits or wearing too much perfume. It is also important that you feel comfortable. While a suit is the standard interview attire in a business environment, if you think it is an informal environment, call before and ask. \_\_\_\_(45)\_\_\_\_\_, you can never be overdressed if you are wearing a tailored suit.

*(Adapted from* <https://www.thebalancecareers.com> *)*

**Question 41:**  **A.** who **B.** whom **C.** where **D.** which

**Question 42:**  **A.** pleasure **B.** pleasant **C.** please **D.** pleasantly

**Question 43:**  **A.** attendances **B.** attentions **C.** impressions **D.** pressures

**Question 44:** **A.** avoid **B.** suggest **C.** enjoy **D.** mind

**Question 45:**  **A.** when **B.** Regardless **C.** Moreover **D.** Therefore

***Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the best answer for each question from 46 to 50.***

Successful students often do the followings while studying. First they have an overview before reading. Next, they look for important information and pay greater attention to it (which often needs jumping forward or backward to process information). They also relate important points to one another. Also, they activate and use their ***prior*** knowledge. When they realize that their understanding is not good, they do not wait to change strategies. Last, they can monitor understanding and take action to correct or “ fix-up” mistakes in comprehension.

Conversely, students with low academic achievement often demonstrate ineffective study skills. They tend to assume a passive role in learning and rely on others(e.g, teachers, parents) to monitor their studying. For example, low-achieving students often do not monitor their understanding of content, they may not be aware of the purpose of studying, and their show little evidence of looking back, or employing “fix-up” strategies to fix understanding problems. Students who struggle with learning new information seem to be unaware that they must extent beyond simply reading the content to understand and remember it. Children with learning disabilities do not plan and judge the quality off their studying. Their studying may be disorganized. Students with learning problems face challenges with personal organization as well. They often have difficulty keeping track of materials and assignments, following directions, and completing work on time. Unlike good student who employ a variety of study skills in a flexible yet purposeful manner, low-achieving students use a restricted range of skills. ***They*** can not explain why good study strategies are important for learning, and they tend to use the same, often ineffective, study approach for all learning tasks, ignoring task content, structure of difficulty.

(*Adapter from Study Skills: Managing Your Learning – NUI Galway*)

**Question 46:** What is the topic of the passage?

**A.** Successful and low-academic achieving students. **B.** Successful learners and their learning strategies.

**C.** Study skills for high school students. **D.** Effective and ineffective ways of learning.

**Question 47:** The word “***prior***” in the first paragraph is closest meaning to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_-?

**A.** important **B.** earlier **C.** forward **D.** good

**Question 48:** According to the passage, what can be learnt about passive students?

**A.** They depend on other people to organize their learning.**B.** They are slow in their studying.

**C.** They monitor their understanding. **D.** The know the purpose of studying.

**Question 49:** According to the passage, to learn new ìnormaton, low-achieving students do NOT\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** just understand it **B.** relate it to what they have known

**C.** simply remember it **D.** read it

**Question 50:** The underlined pronoun “***They***” in the last sentence refers to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**A.** study strategies **B.** study skills **C.** low-achieving students **D.** good studiers

**--------- THE END --------**

# ĐÁP ÁN CHI TIẾT

**Question 1: A**

## arrived /ə'raivd/

## finished /'fini∫t/

## talked/ /tɔ:kt/

## passed /pɑ:st/

**Cách phát âm đuôi “ed”:**

* Được phát âm là /ɪd/ khi âm tận cùng trước nó là /t/, /d/
* Được phát âm là /t/ khi âm tận cùng trước nó là /s/, /p/, /f/, /ʃ/, /tʃ/, /k/
* Được phát âm là /d/ khi âm tận cùng trước nó là các âm còn lại.

Ở đáp án A, phần gạch chân được phát âm là /d/. Ở những đáp án khác, phần gạch chân được phát âm là /t/.

# Chọn A

# Question 2: B

## young  /jʌŋ/

## plough /plaʊ/

## couple /'kʌpl/

## cousin /'kʌzn/

Từ gạch chân trong câu B phát âm là /aʊ/ các phần còn lại / ʌ/

Chọn B

**Question 3: D**

## open /'əʊpən/

## happen /'hæpən/

## offer /’ɔ:fər/

## begin /bi'gin/

Câu D trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ hai, còn lại rơi vào âm tiết thứ nhất.

Chọn D

**Question 4: B**

## physical /'fizikl/

## domestic /də'mestik/

## possible /'pɒsəbl/

## beautiful /'bju:tifl/

Câu B trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ 2, còn lại là âm tiết thứ nhất.

Chọn B

**Question 5: B**

Tạm dịch:

Mai đang nói chuyện với Susan

* Mai: Mức sống của chúng ta đã được cải thiện rất lớn?
* Susan: “ \_\_\_\_ ”

A. Cảm ơn vì bạn nói như vậy

B. Chắc chắn rồi. Tôi hoàn toàn đồng ý

C. Không. Bạn thật là tốt bụng khi nói như vậy

D. Vâng. Bạn thật là tốt bụng khi nói như vậy

Trong ngữ cảnh này, B phù hợp nhất.

**Chọn B**

**Question 6: D**

Tạm dịch:

Cynthia và Victor đang nói chuyện về kế hoạch của họ.

* Cynthia: Chào Victor. Bạn có nghĩ rằng chúng ta có thể nói chuyện vào ngày hôm nay không?
* Victor :“. Mình rất thích nhưng\_\_\_

A. Nó là một lịch trình khá kín hôm nay.

B. Nó có một lịch trình khá kín hôm nay.

C. Tôi có lịch khá đẹp hôm nay

D. Tôi có một lịch trình khá kín hôm nay.

Trong ngữ cảnh này, D phù hợp nhất.

Chọn D

**Question 7: D**

1. Came into: bước vào, thừa hưởng
2. Went leisurely: đi chậm rãi
3. Dropped by: tạt vào
4. Went quickly: đi nhanh

* Rushed ~ went quickly: nhanh chóng, vội vã

Tạm dịch: Cô ấy dậy muộn và vội vã đến trạm xe bus.

**Question 8: C**

1. divided : được phân chia
2. paid: được trả tiền
3. required: được yêu cầu, đòi hỏi
4. depended: phụ thuộc

* compulsory ~ required: bắt buộc, đòi hỏi

Tạm dịch: Đồng phục học sinh là bắt buộc ở hầu hết các trường ở Việt Nam.

**Question 9: D**

1. being courteous : lịch sự
2. being cheerful: vui vẻ
3. being efficient: đủ
4. being late: muộn
5. punctuality (đúng giờ)>< being late: muộn

Tạm dịch: Tôi phải có 1 chiếc đồng hồ vì đúng giờ là điều bắt buộc trong công việc mới của tôi.

**Question 10: D**

1. feeling extremely airy : cảm thấy cực kì thoáng đãng
2. extremely happy: cực kì vui vẻ
3. extremely light: cực kì nhẹ
4. feeling extremely unhappy : cảm thấy rất buồn.

* Walking on the air (cực kì vui sướng )>< feeling extremely unhappy : cảm thấy rất buồn.

Tạm dịch: Khi anh ta đỗ đại học, bố mẹ của anh ta sẽ rất vui sướng.

**Question 11: B**

I was angry when you saw me because I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with my sister.

Quá khứ đơn

Tạm dịch: Tôi đã rất tức giận khi bạn nhìn thấy tôi bởi vì tôi đã cãi nhau với chị gái của mình.

( Hành động cãi nhau phải xảy ra trước khi tức giận. Mà lúc tức giận đã ở quá khứ nên hành động cãi nhau phải nằm ở thì quá khứ hoàn thành tiếp diễn => Đáp án B)

# Question 12: C

# Although

# Though + S + V ....., S + V ( Mặc dù........)

# Eventhough

# = Despite the fact that + S + V ....., S + V

# In spite of

# = Despite Ving/ N....., S + V

# In spite of

# Chỉ có đáp án C phù hợp

Tạm dịch: Cô ta có được công việc mặc dù sự thật là cô ta có rất ít kinh nghiệm.

**Question 13: D**

Có cấu trúc “ prepare for + N” – chuẩn bị cho điều gì đó

=> Đáp án D

Tạm dịch: Betty thức dậy rất sớm để chuẩn bị cho công việc.

**Question 14: A**

Rút gọn mệnh đề trạng ngữ.

Vế của 2 câu đồng chủ ngữ nên có thể lược bỏ chủ ngữ biến động từ thành dạng Ving

=> Đáp án A

Tạm dịch: Khi trở về quê hương, Julia Robert thấy mọi thứ đều mới và hấp dẫn.

**Question 15: B**

Rút gọn mệnh đề điều kiện.

Vế của 2 câu đồng chủ ngữ nên có thể lược bỏ chủ ngữ biến động từ ở dạng bị động nên chỉ còn P2

=> Đáp án B

Tạm dịch: Nếu được chọn, ông ta hứa ông ta sẽ làm hết sức để nâng cao phúc lợi công cộng.

**Question 16: A**

Remember + Ving : nhớ đã làm gì đó(trong quá khứ)

Remember + To V: nhớ sẽ làm gì đó ( trong tương lai)

Dựa vào “ when I was young” => đã xảy ra trong quá khứ nên loại C và D

Dựa vào ngữ cảnh nên loại B

=> Đáp án A

Tạm dịch: Tôi nhớ là được đối xử như một công chúa khi tôi còn nhỏ.

**Question 17: D**

1. Dependent (adj) phụ thuộc
2. Independent (adj) độc lập
3. Depending : đang phụ thuộc
4. Dependable (adj) đáng tin cậy

=> Đáp án D

Tạm dịch: Ông Smith là 1 người đàn ông đáng tin cậy. Nếu ông ấy nói sẽ làm điều gì đó, bạn biết đấy, ông ấy chắc chẳn sẽ làm

**Question 18: B**

1. Slowing: làm chậm lại
2. Reducing + N : giảm cái gì ( ngoại động từ)
3. Declining :giảm (nội động từ )=> không có tân ngữ
4. Dropping: giảm (nội động từ ) => không có tân ngữ

=> Đáp án B

Tạm dịch: Giảm học phí giúp cho nhiều học sinh nghèo có cơ hội được học đại học.

**Question 19: B**

Có cấu trúc “ make no difference”: không làm thay đổi

=> Đáp án B

# Tạm dịch: Các cuộc biểu tình của các cầu thủ không làm thay đổi quyết định của trọng tài

**Question 20: D**

1. Bằng cấp
2. Kiến thức
3. Kĩ thuật
4. Kĩ năng

=> Đáp án D

Tạm dịch: công việc đòi hỏi những kỹ năng nhất định. Bạn phải sử dụng máy tính và giao dịch với mọi người.

**Question 21: C**

1. Quyết tâm
2. Quá chừng
3. Khá, tương đối
4. Thông thường

=> Đáp án C

Tạm dịch: Thật là khá dễ dàng cho anh ta để học bóng chày vì anh ta đã từng là một cầu thủ bóng gậy.

**Question 22: B**

Thành ngữ “ let the cat out of the bag”: vô tình để lộ bí mật

=> Đáp án B

Tạm dịch: Đó là 1 bí mật. Đừng vô tình để lộ ra.

**Question 23: B**

Đối với “ developing countries” không dùng mạo từ trong câu này chúng ta chọn đáp án B

Tạm dịch: Ước tính có khoảng 640 phụ nữ vẫn mù chữ trên thế giới, chủ yếu ở các nước đang phát triển

**Question 24: C**

Câu điều kiện loại 2: diễn tả sự việc ngược với thực tế ở hiện tại hoặc không xảy ra ở hiện tại.

Cấu trúc: If + S (chủ ngữ) + V , S + would/could + V.

(động từ ở thì quá khứ đơn)

( tobe chia là were)

Chỉ có C đúng cấu trúc đó.

Tạm dịch: Nếu tôi là bạn, tôi sẽ tham dự cuộc thi này.

**Question 25: D**

Tiêu đề chính của đoạn văn là:

**A.** Thói quen của con người về biểu lộ xúc cảm

**B.** Bình luận về các nghiên cứu về biểu lộ xúc cảm

**C**. Cách kiểm soát biểu lộ xúc cảm

**D.** Sự phổ biến trong sự biểu lộ xúc cảm

Dẫn chứng: “You can usually tell when your friends are happy or angry by the looks on their faces or by their actions. .”

Tạm dịch: Bạn thường có thể nói được khi bạn mình hạnh phúc hay tức giận qua vẻ nhìn trên khuôn mặt họ hoặc qua hành động của họ.

**Question 26: D**

Từ “ evolved” ( phát triển ) trong đoạn số 1 gần nghĩa nhất với từ:

**A.** giảm **B.** tăng

**C.** đơn giản hóa **D.** phát triển

=> to evolve = to develop : phát triển, tiến hoá

**Question 27: C**

Nhiều nghiên cứu về mặt diễn đạt cảm xúc cố gắng tìm câu trả lời cho câu hỏi:

**A.** Mở tròn miệng có cùng ý nghĩa ở Minneapolis và Madagascar.

**B.** Nhướn lông mày có ý nghĩa tương tự như mở tròn miệng

**C.** Các vùng văn hóa khác nhau có cách diễn đạt cảm xúc tương tự nhau

**D.** Nhướn lông mày có ý nghĩa giống nhau ở Minneapolis và Madagascar.

Dẫn chứng: “Studies by Ekman’s group have demonstrated that humans share a set of universal emotional expressions that testify to the common biological heritage of the human species. Smiles, for example, signal happiness and frowns indicate sadness on the faces of people in such far-flung places as Argentina, Japan, Spain, Hungary, Poland, Sumatra, the United States, Vietnam, the jungles of New Guinea, and the Eskimo villages north of Artic Circle. Ekman and his colleagues claim that people everywhere can recognize at least seven basic emotions : sadness, fear, anger, disgust, contempt, happiness, and surprise.”

Tạm dịch: Nghiên cứu bởi nhóm của Ekman đã chứng minh rằng con người có cùng 1 bộ biểu cảm cho thất sự tương đồng sinh học của các giống người. Ví dụ, cười, biểu hiện của hạnh phúc và cau mày, biểu lộ sự buồn bã trên khuôn mặt ở những nơi như Argentina, Nhật, Thuỵ Điển, Hungary, Poland, Sumatra, Mỹ, Việt Nam, khu rừng rậm của New Guinea, và làng người Eskimo ở bắc cực. Ekman và đồng sự cho rằng con người khắp mọi nơi có thể nhận ra ít nhất 7 cảm xúc cơ bản : buồn, lo, giận, ghê tởm, khinh miệt, hạnh phúc, và ngạc nhiên.

**Question 28: A**

Paul Ekman được nhắc đến trong bài văn như một ví dụ về :

**A.** Nhà nghiên cứu về biểu cảm cảm xúc

**B.** Nhà nghiên cứu có thể nói và hiểu nhiều ngôn ngữ

**C.** Nhà nghiên cứu về ngôn ngữ phổ biến

**D**. Thiếu hụt nhiều nguyên liệu chính   
 Dẫn chứng: “Smiles, for example, signal happiness and frowns indicate sadness on the faces of people in such far-flung places as Argentina, Japan, Spain, Hungary, Poland, Sumatra, the United States, Vietnam, the jungles of New Guinea, and the Eskimo villages north of Artic Circle.”

Tạm dịch: Ví dụ, cười, biểu hiện của hạnh phúc và cau mày, biểu lộ sự buồn bã trên khuôn mặt ở những nơi như Argentina, Nhật, Thuỵ Điển, Hungary, Poland, Sumatra, Mỹ, Việt Nam, khu rừng rậm của New Guinea, và làng người Eskimo ở bắc cực. Ekman

**Question 29: B**

Những nụ cười và những cái nhăn trán\_\_\_\_\_

**A.** Có ý nghĩa khác nhau trong các nền văn hóa khác nhau

**B.** Có sự thể hiện phổ biến qua các nền văn hóa

**C.** không truyền đạt những cảm xúc giống nhau trong các nền văn hóa khác nhau

**D.** không phổ biến ở mọi nơi.

Dẫn chứng: “According to Paul Ekman, the leading researcher in this area, people speak and understand substantially the same “facial language”. ”

Tạm dịch: Theo Paul Ekman, nhà nghiên cứu hàng đầu trong lĩnh vực này, người ta nói và hiểu chủ yếu cùng 1 “ngôn ngữ khuôn mặt”.

**Question 30: D**

Không giống với trẻ em người Mỹ, trẻ em Châu Á được khuyến khích \_\_\_\_\_\_

**A.** Biểu hiện cảm xúc của mình một cách tự do.

**B.** thay đổi cách ứng xử.

**C.** che giấu những cảm xúc tích cực.

**D.** kiểm soát cảm xúc của mình

Dẫn chứng: “ In many Asian cultures, for example, children are taught to control emotional responses”

Tạm dịch: Ví dụ ở nhiều quốc gia Châu Á, trẻ em được dạy kiểm soát phản ứng cảm xúc của mình.

**Question 31: D**

**A.**Came into: bước vào, thừa hưởng

B.Went leisurely: đi chậm rãi

C.Dropped by: tạt vào

D.Went quickly: đi nhanh

* Rushed ~ went quickly: nhanh chóng, vội vã

Tạm dịch: Cô ấy dậy muộn và vội vã đến trạm xe bus.

**Question 32: C**

A.divided : được phân chia

B.paid: được trả tiền

C.required: được yêu cầu, đòi hỏi

D.depended: phụ thuộc

* compulsory ~ required: bắt buộc, đòi hỏi

Tạm dịch: Đồng phục học sinh là bắt buộc ở hầu hết các trường ở Việt Nam.

**Question 33: A**

Not only V but also V không những .... mà còn

N N

Adj Adj

Adv Adv

Dùng để nối các cặp từ loại với nhau

* A sai. Sửa thành: not only composes

**Question 34: B**

Có cấu trúc : Have Sb V(nguyên thê): có ai đó làm gì

Have St P2: có cái gì đó được làm

Chúng ta thấy “ the words” là vật (st)=> sai B. Sửa thành: spelt

**Question 35: A**

Dựa vào văn cảnh nên câu này sai đáp án A. Sửa thành neighborhood

Tạm dịch sau khi sửa:   
khu phố của chúng tôi khá an toàn vì gần đây không có nhiều tội phạm.

**Question 36: B**

Tạm dịch: Sẽ tốt hơn nếu anh ấy nói cho chúng tôi biết địa chỉ mới của anh ấy. (câu điều kiện loại 3: chỉ sự việc ngược với thực tế ở quá khứ)

1. Anh ta có lẽ đã nói cho chúng tôi biết địa chỉ mới của anh ấy.
2. Anh ta nên nói cho chúng tôi biết địa chỉ mới của anh ấy.
3. Anh ta không nên nói cho chúng tôi biết địa chỉ mới của anh ấy.
4. Không thành vấn đề nếu anh ta không nói cho chúng tôi biết địa chỉ mới của anh ấy.

should have V-ed/V3: nên làm gì trong quá khứ nhưng không làm

* Đáp án B

**Question 37: C**

Tạm dịch: Cô ấy biết nhiều về nó hơn tôi

1. Tôi biết nhiều về nó như cô ấy
2. Cô ấy biết nhiều về nó như tôi
3. Tôi không biết nhiều về nó như cô ấy
4. Cô ấy không biết nhiều về nó như tôi

* Đáp án C

**Question 38: C**

“ why don’t you” => được viết lại bằng suggest + Ving

* Đáp án C

**Question 39: D**

Tạm dịch: Chúng tôi đến sân bay. Chúng tôi nhận thấy rằng hộ chiếu của chúng tôi vẫn còn ở nhà

We arrived at the airport. We realized our passports were still at home.

Quá khứ đơn Quá khứ đơn Quá khứ đơn

1. It was until we arrived at the airport that we realize our passports were still at home.

Hiện tại đơn => sai thì => Đáp án sai

1. We arrived at the airport and realized our passports are still at home.

Hiện tại đơn => sai thì => Đáp án sai

1. Not until had we arrived at the airport we realized our passports were still at home.

Quá khứ hoàn thành=> sai thì => Đáp án sai

1. Not until we arrived at the airport , did we realize our passports were still at home.

Cấu trúc: It was not until + clause that + S + V (quá khứ đơn)+.....

= Not until + clause , did S + V (nguyên thể)...............

(Mãi cho đến khi..)

* Đáp án D

**Question 40: C**

Tạm dịch: Nam cư xử rất thô lỗ với họ tối hôm qua. Bây giờ cậu ấy cảm thấy hối hận.

+ Có cấu trúc regret + to V (hối tiếc vì sẽ phải làm gì) => Đáp án A sai

+ Có cấu trúc regret + Ving (hối hận về việc đã làm trong quá khứ) nhưng động từ “having” là sai . “being” mới đúng đầu bài=> Đáp án B sai

+ Đáp án D sai vì” weren’t” (quá khứ đơn). Sự việc này đã xảy ra trong quá khứ nên câu ước không thể dùng thì quá khứ đơn mà phải dùng thì quá khứ hoàn thành.

* Đáp án C

**Question 41: C**

**Vì “**The place” ( địa điểm) => dùng “ where”=> đáp án C

**Question 42:B**

Pleasure (n) sự thích thú

Pleasant (adj) thích thú

Please (v) làm hài lòng

Pleasantly (adv) một cách thích thú

Sau Be + adj **=> Đáp án B**

**Question 43:C**

1. Attendances (n) sự hiện diện, có mặt
2. Attentions (n) sự chú ý
3. Impressions (n) ấn tượng
4. Pressures (n) áp lực

Dựa vào văn cảnh của đoạn văn => **Đáp án C**

**Question 44:A**

1. Avoid (v) tránh
2. Suggest (v) gợi ý
3. Enjoy (v) thích
4. Mind (v) làm phiền

Dựa vào văn cảnh của đoạn văn => **Đáp án A**

**Question 45:B**

1. When: khi
2. Regardless: Bất kể thế nào, không để ý
3. Moreover: hơn nữa
4. Therefore: bởi vậy

Dựa vào văn cảnh của đoạn văn => **Đáp án B**

**Question 46:D**

Chủ đề của đoạn văn là gì?

1. Những học sinh có kết quả tốt và những học sinh đạt thành tích học tập thấp.
2. Những người học thành công và các chiến lược học tập của họ.
3. Các kỹ năng học tập cho học sinh trung học.
4. Các cách học tập hiệu quả và không hiệu quả của học sinh.

Dẫn chứng: “Successful students often do the followings while studying” và “Conversely, students with low academic achievement often demonstrate ineffective study skills.”

Tạm dịch: Những học sinh có kết quả tốt thường làm những điều sau trong khi học” và “Ngược lại, học sinh với thành tích học tập thấp thường thể hiện những kỹ năng học tập không hiệu quả.”  
**Question 47:B**

Từ “prior” trong đoạn số 1 gần nghĩa nhất với từ nào

A. important: quan trọng

B. earlier: sớm hơn  
C. forward: phía trước  
D. good: tốt

=> prior (adj): trước đó ≈ earlier

Đáp án B

**Question 48:A**

Theo đoạn văn, có thể biết những gì về những học sinh thụ động?

A. Họ phụ thuộc vào người khác để sắp xếp việc học tập cho họ

B. Họ rất chậm trong việc học  
C. Họ theo dõi được việc tiếp thu bài của họ  
D. Họ biết mục đích của việc học

Dẫn chứng They tend to assume a passive role in learning and rely on others(e.g, teachers, parents) to monitor their studying

Tạm dịch: Họ có khuynh hướng có vai trò thụ động trong việc học và dựa vào người khác (ví dụ: giáo viên, phụ huynh) để theo dõi việc học của họ).

Đáp án A

**Question 49:B**

Theo đoạn văn, để học về một thông tin mới, học sinh đạt được thành tích thấp KHÔNG\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A. chỉ hiểu nó

B. liên hệ nó với những thứ mà họ đã biết  
C. đơn giản là ghi nhớ nó  
D. đọc nó

Dẫn chứng low-achieving students often do not monitor their understanding of content, they may not be aware of the purpose of studying, and their show little evidence of looking back, or employing “fix-up” strategies to fix understanding problems.

Tạm dịch: Học sinh có thành tích thấp thường không thể tự theo dõi sự tiếp thu của họ về nội dung, họ có thể không nhận thức được mục đích học tập, và họ có ít dấu hiệu về việc nhìn lại bài hoặc sử dụng các chiến lược "sửa chữa" để khắc phục các vấn đề về việc hiểu bài.

Đáp án B

**Question 50:C**

Đại từ “they” ở đoạn cuối ám chỉ \_\_\_

1. Những mục tiêu học tập
2. Những kĩ năng học tập giỏi
3. Những học sinh có thành tích thấp
4. Những người học giỏi

Dẫn chứng:Unlike good student who employ a variety of study skills in a flexible yet purposeful manner, low-achieving students use a restricted range of skills. **They**can not explain why good study strategies are important for learning,

Tạm dịch: Không giống như học sinh có thành tích tốt sử dụng nhiều kỹ năng học tập khác nhau một cách linh hoạt nhưng theo một cách có chủ đích, học sinh có thành tích thấp chỉ sử dụng một số kỹ năng giới hạn. Họ không thể giải thích tại sao các chiến lược học tập tốt rất quan trọng cho việc học

Đáp án 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.**

**Câu 1:**

**A.** appointed **B.** studied **C.** recorded **D.** created

**Câu 2:**

**A.** technology **B.** chores **C.** exchange **D.** choice

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

**Câu 3:**

**A.** entertain **B.** similar **C.** carefully **D.** history

**Câu 4:**

**A.** pressure **B.** achieve **C.** nation **D.** future

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

**Câu 5:** Helen and Mary are talking about Mary’s result at school.  
- Helen: “Your parents must be proud of your result at school!”  
-Mary: “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.”

**A.** Thanks. It’s certainly encouraging **B.** I’m glad you like it

**C.** Sorry to hear that **D.** Of course

**Câu 6:** Laura and David are talking about the benefits of swimming.  
- Laura: “I think swimming helps us exercise all our muscles.”  
- David: “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.”

**A.** You can do it. Thanks anyway **B.** There is no doubt about it

**C.** Not at all.You can make it **D.** Yes, swimming does, too

**Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word or phrase that is OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined part in each of the following questions**

**Câu 7:** **Punctuality** is imperative in your new job.

**A.** Being efficient **B.** Being courteous **C.** Being cheerful **D.** Being late

**Câu 8:** Travel insurance is sometimes mistaken for **temporary** health insurance, but the two are actually different.

**A.** mutable **B.** permanent **C.** passing **D.** transitory

**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.**

**Câu 9:** She wishes that we didn’t send her the candy yesterday because she’s on a diet.

**A.** didn’t send **B.** because **C.** on **D.** her the candy

**Câu 10:** He used to smoking a cigar after meal but now he quit smoking because he has got some respiratory problem

**A.** after **B.** used to smoking **C.** because **D.** smoking

**Câu 11:** It is such difficult a lesson that we can’t understand it.

**A.** such **B.** it **C.** a **D.** can’t

**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.**

**Câu 12:** My cousin tends to **look on the bright side** in any circumstance.

**A.** be confident **B.** be optimistic **C.** be pessimistic **D.** be smart

**Câu 13:** **Domestic** chores will no longer be a burden thanks to the inventions of laborsaving devices.

**A.** Official **B.** Household **C.** Schooling **D.** Foreign

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

**Câu 14:** I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for this company for more than 30 years, and I intend to stay here until I retire next year.

**A.** am working **B.** am going to work

**C.** work **D.** have been working

**Câu 15:** My teeth were a little yellow so I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by the dentist.

**A.** had had them cleaned **B.** had cleaned them

**C.** had them cleaned **D.** is cleaned

**Câu 16:** The old market is said \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in a fire two years ago.

**A.** to be destroying **B.** to be destroyed

**C.** to have destroyed **D.** to have been destroyed

**Câu 17:** We interviewed a number of candidates but none of them \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ us.

**A.** impressed **B.** impression **C.** impressive **D.** impressively

**Câu 18:** Strict \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ measures are in force in the capital to protect it from terrorism.

**A.** transportation **B.** normal **C.** security **D.** scientific

**Câu 19:** Ellen didn’t get\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ very well \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ her roommate.

**A.** on/with **B.** on/to **C.** up/with **D.** up/to

**Câu 20:** If he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the doctor last week, he wouldn’t be suffering now.

**A.** see **B.** didn’t see **C.** saw **D.** had seen

**Câu 21:** Bill asked Tom where \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

**A.** he was going now **B.** he was going then **C.** is he going now **D.** he is going then

**Câu 22:** Not all teenagers are well-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for their future job when they are at high school.

**A.** interested **B.** concerned **C.** prepared **D.** satisfied

**Câu 23:** Some day of rest may help to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the pressure of work.

**A.** lower **B.** increase **C.** raise up **D.** reduce

**Câu 24:** By the end of the 21th century, scientists \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the cure for the common cold.

**A.** will have discovered **B.** had discovered

**C.** will discover **D.** are discovering

**Câu 25:** Parents have great hopes or great \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ when they send their children to school.

**A.** expectations **B.** obligations **C.** plans **D.** threat

**Câu 26:** Not only \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the exam but she also got a scholarship.

**A.** she passed **B.** did she pass **C.** she had passed **D.** has she passed

**Câu 27:** The man \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ designed the building is my mother.

**A.** Who **B.** whose **C.** when **D.** what

**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.**

**THE PEOPLE BEHIND THE MUSIC**

Think for a moment about the last music album you bought. Most likely, you’ll think of the singer or band that made you want to buy the album. You might even know the name of the guitar player or the drummer. Those talented performers, however, are only some of the people in the music industry work behind the scenes, but the roles they play in the musical progress are very important.

**Songwriters:** Songs begin with the songwriter. Some songwriters work alone, but many work in teams that combine the talents of a lyricist, who writes the words to songs, and an instrumentalist, often a piano player or guitarist, who writes the music. Many of today’s pop stars work with songwriters. For example, some of Lady Gaga’s biggest hits were written by Nadir Khayat, also known “RedOne”. Some songwriting teams have become very famous, such as Mike Stock, Matt Aitken, and Pete Waterman, who were responsible for many big 1980s pop hits.

**Arrangers:** After a song has been written, music arrangers make it more appealing by deciding which instruments will be used, what tempo, or speed, the song will have, and whether the song should have a lower or higher pitch. A good arrangement can bring a song to life and make it a **classic**.

**Studio Musicians:** Not every singer or instrumentalist can be a star, and many work in the background as studio musicians. These artists are not a part of any one musical group. Instead, they are hired for recording sessions that eventually become the albums you buy, as well as soundtracks for television shows, movies, and radio ads.

**Recording Engineers:** Recording engineers also play a major role in creating the final sound that you hear. First, these engineers set up the recording studio, the room where the performers play, placing musicians and microphones in exactly the right places to get the best sound. Next, they use electronic equipment, such multi-track recorders, to capture the music. Finally, long after the musicians have gone home, recording engineers use a mixing board to balance the melodies and rhythms of each musician, and sometimes to incorporate special sound effects or additional tracks.

Many people make a living with music. You may not recognize all of their names, but all of them work together to create the songs you love to listen to.

**Câu 28:** Which piece of equipment is used at the end of the recording process?

**A.** a multi-track recorder **B.** a guitar or piano

**C.** a mixing board **D.** a microphone

**Câu 29:** Which sentence is NOT true about studio musicians?

**A.** They work in the recording studio.

**B.** They earn money for each session that they do.

**C.** They are not as famous as the artists they play for.

**D.** They usually support or play for the same artist.

**Câu 30:** The word “**classic**” in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** a traditional song **B.** a famous song **C.** a lively song **D.** a modern song

**Câu 31** Why does the author mention Lady Gaga?

**A.** to give an example of a star who works with a songwriter.

**B.** to explain why she does not write her own songs.

**C.** to compare her with other talented songwriters.

**D.** to persuade readers to buy her music.

**Câu 32:** The article is mainly about \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** people who play a background role in creating music

**B.** pop stars who write the biggest hits

**C.** songwriting teams who combine their talents

**D.** instrumentalists who work as hired musicians

**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.**

**The Rise of Robots**

As kids, our grandparents frequently scared us by talking about how difficult life was when they were growing up. They mentioned walking miles to school in the snow, or doing hours of manual labour for little pay. Life has changed greatly since then, and it seems to get easier year by year. In fact, with the help of robots we soon might have to do much at all. But is this a good thing?

By 2030, it’s estimated that robotics will be a $10 billion business worldwide. Companies are already starting to integrate them into the workforce. The electronics manufacturer Foxconn is drawing up plans to launch a factory within the next 10 years that’s completely staffed by robot workers. Meanwhile, an American company Briggo has invented a robot that serves gourmet-quality coffee to customers. With the push of a button it will crush coffee beans, measure exact quantities of water, and even wave a steam wand to ensure customers get the perfect cream on top. Unlike human baristas, it can serve multiple drinks at once and work all day and night without a break.

Robots are also invading our homes. The Rooma is a mini-robot that vacuums rooms automatically according to a schedule. The Robomow is a device that will cut the grass for you while you sit in the shade. Then there’s the Nanda clocky, an alarm clock that makes sure that even the deepest sleepers get up on time. The clock is attached to a pair of wheels, and it will randomly move around the room. Once you finally catch it, you’re probably too awake to hit the snooze button. Although these early home robots are somewhat basic, they will likely become more capable as times goes on.

Although robots certainly help us to eliminate tedious tasks, many people are concerned about a future filled with robots. Some fear that humanity will start to decline if machines do everything for us. Others have even warned about the robot rebellion, in which robots become so smart that they may decide to turn on their masters. These ideas may seem a bit far-fetched, but there are certainly lots of questions that need to be answered before everyone opens up to the idea of a robotic future.

**Câu 33:** How is Briggo’s invention superior to human workers?

**A.** It is more knowledgeable about coffee-making.

**B.** It is better at conversation.

**C.** It never has to stop.

**D.** It can operate machinery.

**Câu 34:** What would happen if you pressed the snooze button?

**A.** You would have to wake up immediately

**B.** The alarm clock would turn off forever

**C.** The alarm would stop, but go off again soon

**D.** Nothing would happen at all

**Câu 35:** Which of the following is NOT true about the concerns over roboties?

**A.** It takes some time for people to accept robots.

**B.** Robots may do some harm to humans

**C.** The idea of robotics may seem far-fetched.

**D.** Robots may be dominant at the workplace.

**Câu 36:** The word “**tedious**” in the last paragraph mostly means \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

**A.** boring **B.** difficult **C.** intelligent **D.** expensive

**Câu 37:** What is the last paragraph mainly about?

**A.** Some reasons why people don’t accept robots yet.

**B.** A very amusing science-fiction story about robots.

**C.** How people in local communities are supporting robots.

**D.** A few of the lastest robots on the market today.

**Câu 38:** According to the first paragraph, how is the life changed since our parents time?

**A.** The education system has got much worse

**B.** Things aren’t as hard as they once were

**C.** Children have to walk longer distance to school

**D.** It hasn’t changed much at all

**Câu 39:** All of the following are true about robots EXCEPT that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

**A.** they can work all day and night without break

**B.** they have greater capabilities

**C.** they can draw up plans to launch a story

**D.** they can do boring tasks for human

**Câu 40:** We can infer from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

**A.** present domestic robots can work without any programs

**B.** the communication will decline with the use of robots

**C.** a robot rebellion can happen daily

**D.** robotics will have been a major business by 2030

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

**ABROAD WITH US**

The company study abroad was originally founded in 1991 for students who wished to study French in France. Its success led to the establishment of other schools around the world. Learning the language in the country in which it is spoken is, of course, a (41) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ more effective and faster process than studying in your own country. It is also an opportunities to mix with local habitants and (42) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a greater and deeper (43) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the people whose language you are studying. This makes the whole experience much more enjoyable. You may wish to attend an Italian language and a cooking course in Italy or combine a Portuguese course with a sport. You should look at all the possibilities and (44) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the best choice. In order to choose the (45) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ course and location for you, we suggest you contact us to discuss your particular requirements. From the information you give us, we can make some recommendation.

**Câu 41:**

**A.** lots **B.** so **C.** very **D.** far

**Câu 42:**

**A.** acquire **B.** require **C.** enquire **D.** inquire

**Câu 43:**

**A.** knowledge **B.** knowledgeable **C.** knowledgeably **D.** know

**Câu 44:** (4)

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

**Câu 45:** (5)

**A.** exact **B.** right **C.** precise **D.** fit

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

**Câu 46:** The coffee was very strong. He couldn’t drink it.

**A.** The coffee was so strong that he could drink it.

**B.** He couldn’t drink the strong coffee before.

**C.** The coffee was not weak enough for him to drink.

**D.** The coffee was too strong for him to drink.

**Câu 47:** I met the workers. Reporters interviewed them last week.

**A.** I met the workers because reporters interviewed them last week

**B.** I met the workers who interviewed reporters last week.

**C.** I met the workers who were interviewed by reporters last week.

**D.** I met reporters who interviewed workers last week.

**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.**

**Câu 48:** Thanks to your support, I was able to complete the task successfully.

**A.** If you didn’t support me, I would not be able to complete the task successfully.

**B.** If you had not supported me, I could have completed the task successfully.

**C.** Had it not been for your support, I could not have completed the task successfully.

**D.** Were it not for your support. I would not be able to complete the task successfully.

**Câu 49:** As soon as he arrived home, it started to rain.

**A.** Arriving home, he said that it would start to rain.

**B.** Hardly had it started to rain when he arrived home.

**C.** It started to rain and then he arrived home.

**D.** No sooner had he arrived home than it started to rain.

**Câu 50:** “Would you mind turning down the TV, Tom? I have a headache.” Said Jane.

**A.** Jane has a headache and she would mind Tom turning down the TV.

**B.** Jane asked Tom turn down the TV and she had a headache.

**C.** Jane advised Tom to turn down the TV because she had a headache.

**D.** Jane asked Tom to turn down the TV as she had a headache.

**THE END**

**LỜI GIẢI CHI TIẾT**

**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.**

**Câu 1:** **Đáp án B**

Phần gạch chân ở đáp án B phát âm là /d/, các đáp án còn lại phát âm là /ɪd/  
Cách phát âm “ed”  
- Đuôi “ed” được phát âm là /ɪd/: khi động từ có phát âm kết thúc là /t/ hay /d/.  
- Đuôi ed được phát âm là /t/: Khi động từ có phát âm kết thúc là: /ch/, /p/, /f/, /s/, /k/, /th/, /ʃ/, /tʃ/.  
- Đuôi ed được phát âm là /d/ trong các trường hợp còn lại.

**Câu 2:** **Đáp án A**

Phần gạch chân ở đáp án A phát âm là /k/, các đáp án còn lại phát âm là /tʃ/  
A. technology /tekˈnɒlədʒi/: công nghệ  
B. chores /tʃɔːrz/: việc vặt  
C. exchange /ɪksˈtʃeɪndʒ/: trao đổi  
D. choice /tʃɔɪs/: lựa chọn

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

**Câu 3:** **Đáp án A**

Đáp án A trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ 3, các đáp án còn lại trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ nhất.  
A. entertain /ˌentəˈteɪn/: sự giải trí  
B. similar /ˈsɪmələr/: giống nhau  
C. carefully /ˈkeəfəli/: cẩn thận  
D. history /ˈhɪstri/: lịch sử

**Câu 4:** **Đáp án B**

Đáp án B trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ 2, các đáp án còn lại trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ nhất.  
A. pressure /ˈpreʃər/: áp lực  
B. achieve /əˈtʃiːv/: đạt được  
C. nation /ˈneɪʃn/: quốc gia  
D. future /ˈfjuːtʃər/: tương lai

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

**Câu 5:** **Đáp án A**

Helen và Mary đang nói chuyện về kết quả học tập của Mary.  
- Helen: “Bố mẹ cậu chắc hẳn sẽ tự hào về kết quả học tập của cậu lắm!” - Mary: “Cảm ơn. Điều đó chắc chắn rất là khích lệ đấy.”  
Các đáp án còn lại:  
B. Tôi mừng vì bạn thích nó. => Thường được dùng để trả lời một lời khen hay cảm ơn về thứ gì đó.  
C. Rất tiếc khi phải nghe điều đó => Dùng khi nghe về một tin buồn nào đó.  
D. Dĩ nhiên rồi => Đây là cách trả lời thiếu lịch sự và không khiêm tốn

**Câu 6:** **Đáp án B**

- Laura: “Tôi nghĩ rằng bơi lội giúp chúng ta luyện tập tất cả các cơ của chúng ta.”  
- David: “Không có gì phải nghi ngờ về điều đó cả.”  
Các đáp án còn lại:  
A. Bạn có thể làm điều đó. Dù sao cũng cảm ơn bạn.  
C. Không có gì cả. Bạn có thể làm điều đó.  
D. Đúng vậy, bơi lội cũng như thế.  
Các đáp án trên đều là những câu trả lời không hợp lí

**Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word or phrase that is OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined part in each of the following questions**

**Câu 7:** **Đáp án D**

Giải thích: Punctuality (n): đúng giờ >< being late: muộn  
Các đáp án còn lại:  
A. Being efficient: có hiệu quả  
B. Being courteous: lịch sự   
C. Being cheerful: vui vẻ  
Dịch nghĩa: Tính đúng giờ là bắt buộc trong công việc mới của bạn.

**Câu 8:** **Đáp án B**

Giải thích: temporary (adj): ngắn hạn >< permanent (adj): lâu dài  
Các đáp án còn lại:  
A. mutable (adj): hay thay đổi   
C. passing (adj): qua đi  
D. transitory (adj): tạm thời  
Dịch nghĩa: Bảo hiểm du lịch đôi khi bị nhầm lẫn với bảo hiểm y tế tạm thời, nhưng cả hai thực sự khác nhau.

**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.**

**Câu 9:** **Đáp án A**

Sửa lại: didn’t send => hadn’t sent  
Câu điều ước loại 3 - câu ước trái với một sự thật trong quá khứ: S + wish + S + had + VpII  
Dịch nghĩa: Cô ấy ước rằng chúng tôi đã không gửi cô ấy kẹo ngày hôm qua vì cô ấy đang trong chế độ ăn kiêng.

**Câu 10:** **Đáp án B**

Sửa lại: used to smoking => used to smoke  
Cấu trúc used to + V-inf chỉ một thói quen, một hành động thường xuyên xảy ra trong quá khứ và bây giờ không còn nữa.  
Dịch nghĩa: Anh đã từng hút một điếu thuốc sau mỗi bữa ăn nhưng bây giờ anh ta bỏ hút thuốc bởi vì anh ta có vấn đề về hô hấp.

**Câu 11:** **Đáp án A**

Sửa lại: such => so   
Cấu trúc S + V + so + adj + a/an + noun (đếm được số ít) + that + S + V: quá...đến nỗi  
= S + V + such + (a/an) + adj + noun + that + S + V   
Dịch nghĩa: Nó là một bài học quá khó đến nỗi mà chúng ta không thể hiểu nó.

**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.**

**Câu 12:** **Đáp án B**

Giải thích: (to) look on the bright side = (to) be optimistic: lạc quan Các đáp án còn lại:  
A. (to) be confident: tự tin  
C. (to) be pessimistic: bi quan  
D. (to) be smart: thông minh  
Dịch nghĩa: Anh họ tôi có xu hướng nhìn mọi chuyện một cách lạc quan dù ở trong bất cứ hoàn cảnh nào

**Câu 13:** **Đáp án B**

Giải thích: domestic (adj) = household (adj): thuộc gia đình, nội trợ   
Các đáp án còn lại:  
A. official (adj): chính thức  
C. foreign (adj): ngoại quốc  
D. schooling (adj): thuộc về trường học  
Dịch nghĩa: Các công việc nội trợ sẽ không còn là gánh nặng vì những phát minh của các thiết bị tiết kiệm sức lao động.

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

**Câu 14.** **Đáp án D**

Thì Hiện tại hoàn thành tiếp diễn ( have/has been doing) diễn tả hành động đã xảy ra trong quá khứ và còn tiếp diễn đến hiện tại và tương lai

Dịch: Tôi làm việc cho công ti này nay đã hơn 30 năm, và tôi có ý định ở lại tiếp cho đến 1 năm sau thì nghỉ hưu

**Câu 15:** **Đáp án C**

Cấu trúc (to) have something done (by someone): có cái gì được làm dùng để diễn đạt cho người khác biết rằng có ai đó làm điều gì cho chúng ta.  
Ở đây ta dùng thì quá đơn diễn tả những hành động đã diễn ra và kết thúc hoàn toàn trong quá khứ.  
Dịch nghĩa: Răng của tôi hơi vàng vì vậy tôi đã để nha sĩ làm sạch răng.

**Câu 16:** **Đáp án D**

Cấu trúc bị động kép: It is + believed/ thought/ supposed...+ that + clause  
- Nếu động từ trong clause ở thì hiện tại, cấu trúc trên bằng: S + am/is/are + thought/ said/supposed... + to + Vinf  
- Nếu động từ trong clause ở thì quá khứ, cấu trúc trên bằng: S + am/is/are + thought/ said/ supposed... + to + have + V(P.P)  
Ở đây đang nói về việc xảy ra 2 năm về trước nên ta dùng cấu trúc S + am/is/are + thought/ said/ supposed... + to + have + V(P.P)  
Vì chủ ngữ là The old market và động từ chính là destroy nên câu này phải ở dạng bị động.  
Dịch nghĩa: Cái chợ cũ được cho là đã bị phá hủy trong lửa cách đây hai năm.

**Câu 17:** **Đáp án A**

Vì câu đang ở thì quá khứ đơn nên ở vị trí này ta cần một động từ ở dạng quá khứ => Chọn A  
impress (v): gây ấn tượng => impression (n): ấn tượng => impressive (adj): ấn tượng => impressive (adv)  
Dịch nghĩa: Chúng tôi phỏng vấn một số ứng cử viên nhưng không ai trong số họ gây ấn tượng với chúng tôi.

**Câu 18:** **Đáp án C**

Câu hỏi từ vựng.  
security measures: các biện pháp an ninh  
Các đáp án còn lại:  
A. transportation (n): sự vận chuyển  
B. normal (adj): bình thường  
C. scientific (adj): thuộc về khoa học

**Câu 19:** **Đáp án A**

(to) get on well with someone: hòa thuận với ai  
Dịch nghĩa: Ellen không hòa thuận lắm với bạn cùng phòng của cô ấy.

**Câu 20:** **Đáp án D**

Cấu trúc câu điều kiện hỗn hợp loại 1(câu điều kiện kết hợp giữa câu điều kiện loại 3 và câu điều kiện loại 2.): If + S + had + V (P.P), S + would + V-inf  
Ta dùng câu điều kiện hỗn hợp loại 1 để diễn tả giả thiết trái ngược với quá khứ, nhưng kết quả thì trái ngược với hiện tại.  
Dịch nghĩa: Nếu anh ta đi khám bác sĩ vào tuần trước, bây giờ anh ta sẽ không đau như thế này.

**Câu 21:** **Đáp án B**

Khi chuyển từ câu trực tiếp sang câu trực tiếp ta phải lùi thì vì vậy ở đây không thể có dạng thì hiện tại đơn mà phải ở dạng quá khứ đơn.   
Dịch nghĩa: Bill hỏi Tom anh ta đang đi đến đâu.

**Câu 22:** **Đáp án C**

Câu hỏi từ vựng.  
well-prepared (adj): được chuẩn bị tốt  
Các đáp án còn lại:  
A. well-interested (adj): được chú ý nhiều  
B. well-concerned (adj): được quan tâm tốt  
C. well-satisfied (adj): được thỏa mãn  
Dịch nghĩa: Không phải tất cả thanh thiếu niên đều được chuẩn bị tốt cho công việc tương lai của họ khi họ đang học trung học.

**Câu 23:** **Đáp án D**

Câu hỏi từ vựng.  
(to) reduce: làm giảm  
Các đáp án còn lại:  
A. (to) lower: hạ thấp xuống  
B. (to) increase: tăng lên  
C. (to) raise up: làm tăng lên  
Dịch nghĩa: Vài ngày nghỉ có thể giúp bạn làm giảm áp lực công việc.

**Câu 24:** **Đáp án A**

Thì tương lai hoàn thành dùng để diễn tả một hành động hay sự việc hoàn thành trước một thời điểm trong tương lai.  
Dấu hiệu nhận biết: by + mốc thời gian trong tương lai  
Dịch nghĩa: Vào cuối thế kỷ 21, các nhà khoa học sẽ tìm ra phương pháp chữa bệnh cảm thông thường.

**Câu 25:** **Đáp án A**

Câu hỏi từ vựng  
A. expectations: sự mong đợi  
B. obligations: nghĩa vụ  
C. plans: kế hoạch  
D. threat: đe dọa  
Dịch nghĩa: Cha mẹ thường có những hy vọng lớn hoặc những kỳ vọng cao khi họ gửi con đến trường.

**Câu 26:** **Đáp án B**

Cấu trúc đảo ngữ Not only + Auxiliary + S + V, but…. also……….  
Ở đây ta cần dùng thì hiện tại đơn   
Dịch nghĩa: Cô ấy không chỉ đã vượt qua kỳ thi mà còn nhận được học bổng.

**Câu 27:** **Đáp án A**

Who thay thế cho ‘The man’, và đằng sau ‘who’ luôn là 1 động từ

Whose chỉ sở hữu, when chỉ thời gian

**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.**

**Dịch bài**  
**Những người đứng sau sân khấu**  
Hãy nghĩ một chút về album âm nhạc cuối cùng bạn mua. Gần như chắc chắn rằng bạn sẽ nghĩ đến ca sĩ hay nhóm nhạc đã khiến bạn muốn mua album đó. Bạn thậm chí có thể biết đến tên của người chơi guitar hay chơi trống. Tuy nhiên những nghệ sĩ tài năng đó chỉ là một số trong số những người làm việc trong ngành công nghiệp âm nhạc đứng sau sân khấu, nhưng vai trò của họ trong sự phát triển của ngành âm nhạc lại rất quan trọng.   
**Nhạc sĩ sáng tác bài hát:** Các bài hát bắt đầu từ các nhạc sĩ sáng tác bài hát. Một số nhạc sĩ sáng tác bài hát làm việc một mình, nhưng nhiều người làm việc theo nhóm có sự kết hợp tài năng của một người viết lời, đảm nhận việc viết lời cho các bài hát, và một nhạc công, thường là người chơi đàn piano hoặc guitar, đảm nhận việc viết nhạc. Nhiều ngôi sao nhạc pop nổi tiếng hiện nay làm việc với các nhạc sĩ sáng tác bài hát. Chẳng hạn, một số hit nổi tiếng nhất của Lady Gaga được viết bởi Nadir Khayat, người còn được biết đến với cái tên “RedOne”. Một số nhóm viết lời bài hát đã trở nên rất nổi tiếng như Mike Stock, Matt Aitken, and Pete Waterman, những người đã tạo nên nhiều ‘pop hits’ trong những năm 1980.  
**Những người sắp xếp lại bản nhạc:** Sau khi bài hát được viết xong, những người sắp xếp lại bản nhạc sẽ làm cho nó hấp dẫn hơn bằng việc quyết định xem nhạc cụ nào sẽ được sử dụng, bài hát ở nhịp nào hay có tốc độ ra sao, và bài hát nên có cao độ cao hơn hay thấp hơn. Một sự sắp xếp tốt có thể mang đến sức sống cho bài hát và biến nó thành một tác phẩm kinh điển.  
**Nghệ sĩ trong phòng thu:** Không phải ca sĩ hay nhạc công nào cũng có thể trở thành một ngôi sao, và nhiều người làm việc trong hậu trường như những nghệ sĩ trong phòng thu. Các nghệ sĩ này không thuộc về riêng một nhóm nhạc nào. Thay vào đó, họ được thuê để thu âm những bản sẽ thực sự trở thành album mà bạn mua, cũng như thu âm nhạc cho các chương trình truyền hình, nhạc phim hay quảng cáo trên đài.  
**Kĩ sư thu âm:** Các kĩ sư thu âm đóng vai trò chính trong việc tạo ra những âm thanh cuối cùng mà bạn nghe. Đầu tiên, các kĩ sư này thiết kế phòng thu, nơi các nghệ sĩ biểu diễn, sắp xếp chính xác vị trí cho các nghệ sĩ và micrô để thu được âm thanh tốt nhất. Sau đó, họ sử dụng các thiết bị điện tử như máy ghi âm nhiều rãnh để thu nhạc. Cuối cùng, rất lâu sau khi các nghệ sĩ đã trở về nhà, các kĩ sư thu âm sử dụng một "bảng trộn" để cân bằng giai điệu và nhịp điệu của mỗi nghệ sĩ, và đôi khi thêm vào các hiệu ứng âm thanh hay một vài phần trong đĩa.   
Nhiều người kiếm sống nhờ âm nhạc. Bạn có thể không nhận ra tên của tất cả những người đó, nhưng họ đã làm việc cùng nhau để tạo ra những bài hát mà bạn thích nghe

**Câu 28:** **Đáp án C**

Loại thiết bị nào được sử dụng khi kết thúc quá trình ghi âm?  
A. một máy ghi âm nhiều rãnh  
B. một cây đàn ghita hoặc piano.  
C. một bảng trộn  
D. một microphone  
Thông tin ở câu cuối cùng của đoạn 5: "Finally, long after the musicians have gone home, recording engineers use a mixing board to balance the melodies and rhythms of each musician..." (Cuối cùng, một thời gian dài sau khi các nhạc công trở về nhà, các kỹ sư âm thanh sử dụng một "bảng trộn" để cân bằng giai điệu và nhịp điệu của mỗi nhạc sĩ...)

**Câu 29:** **Đáp án D**

Câu nào KHÔNG đúng về các nhạc sĩ trong phòng thu?  
A. Họ làm việc trong phòng thu.  
B. Họ kiếm được tiền cho mỗi phần mà họ làm.  
C. Họ không nổi tiếng như các nghệ sĩ mà họ chơi cho.  
D. Họ thường hỗ trợ hoặc chơi cho cùng một nghệ sĩ.  
Thông tin ở đoạn 4: “Not every singer or instrumentalist can be a star...” (Không phải ca sĩ hay nhạc công nào cũng có thể trở thành một ngôi sao) => Họ có thể sẽ không nổi tiếng như các nghệ sĩ họ chơi cho. => Đáp án C đúng  
“...and many work in the background as studio musicians.” (và nhiều người làm việc trong hậu trường như những nghệ sĩ trong phòng thu) => Họ làm việc trong các phong thu => Đáp án A đúng  
“Instead they are hired for recording sessions that eventually become the albums you buy...” (Thay vào đó, họ được thuê để thu âm những phần mà cuối cùng sẽ thành album mà bạn mua...) => Họ được thuê và nhận tiền cho những phần mình làm. => Đáp án B đúng.  
“These artists are not a part of any one musical group.” (Các nghệ sĩ này không thuộc về riêng một nhóm nhạc nào) => Họ làm việc với nhiều nghệ sĩ khác nhau. => Đáp án D sai.

**Câu 30:** **Đáp án B**

Từ “**classic**” trong đoạn 3 gần nghĩa nhất với \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  
A. một bài hát truyền thống  
B. một bài hát nổi tiếng  
C. một bài hát sống động  
D. một bài hát hiện đại  
Thông tin ở câu: “A good arrangement can bring a song to life and make it a classic.” (Một sự sắp xếp tốt có thể mang đến sức sống cho bài hát và biến nó thành một tác phẩm kinh điển.) => classic (n): tác phẩm kinh điển. Ở đây ta có thể hiểu là một bài hát nổi tiếng

**Câu 31:** **Đáp án A**

Tại sao tác giả đề cập đến Lady Gaga?  
A. để lấy ví dụ về một ngôi sao làm việc với một nhạc sĩ sáng tác bài hát.  
B. để giải thích lý do tại sao cô ấy không viết bài hát của riêng mình.  
C. để so sánh cô với các nhà nhạc sĩ sáng tác bài hát tài năng khác.  
D. để thuyết phục người đọc mua nhạc của cô.  
Thông tin ở câu: “For example, some of Lady Gaga’s biggest hits were written by Nadir Khayat, also known “RedOne”."”(Ví dụ, một số hit nổi tiếng nhất của Lady Gaga được viết bởi Nadir Khayat, người còn được biết đến với cái tên “RedOne”). => Điều đó cho thấy Lady Gaga được nhắc đến như một ví dụ về một ngôi sao làm việc với những người viết nhạc.

**Câu 32:** **Đáp án A**

Bài này chủ yếu là về \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  
A. những người đóng vai trò nền tảng trong việc tạo ra âm nhạc  
B. ngôi sao nhạc pop đã viết các hit lớn nhất  
C. các nhạc sĩ sáng tác bài hát những người mà đã kết hợp tài năng của họ với nhau  
D. nhạc công những người làm việc như nhạc sĩ được thuê.  
Trong đoạn mở đầu tác giả viết: “Those talented performers, however, are only some of the people in the music industry work behind the scenes, but the roles they play in the musical progress are very important. (Tuy nhiên những nghệ sĩ tài năng đó chỉ là một số trong số những người làm việc trong ngành công nghiệp âm nhạc đứng sau sân khấu, nhưng vai trò của họ trong sự phát triển của ngành âm nhạc lại rất quan trọng.). Sau đó tác giả nói về những người có vai trò quan trọng trong việc tạo ra âm nhạc => Nội dung chủ yếu của bài này là những người đóng vai trò nền tảng trong việc tạo ra âm nhạc.

**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**

**Dịch bài**  
**Sự gia tăng của robot**  
Ngày còn bé, ông bà thường làm chúng ta sợ hãi bằng cách kể về việc cuộc sống khó khăn như thế nào khi họ lớn lên. Họ nhắc đến việc phải đi bộ hàng dặm trên tuyết, hay phải làm các công việc chân tay nhiều giờ liền mới kiếm được một chút tiền. Cuộc sống đã thay đổi rất nhiều kể từ đó, và có vẻ dễ dàng hơn theo từng năm. Trên thực tế, với sự giúp đỡ của robot, chúng ta có thể sẽ sớm không phải làm gì nhiều cả. Nhưng điều này có tốt hay không?   
Trước năm 2030, ước tính rằng ngành công nghiệp robot sẽ thu được 10 tỉ đô la trên toàn thế giới. Các công ty đang cố gắng hợp nhất chúng với lực lượng lao động. Hãng sản xuất linh kiện điện tử Foxconn đang lên kế hoạch để triển khai một nhà máy với công nhân hoàn toàn là người máy trong vòng 10 năm tới. Trong khi đó, công ty Mỹ Briggo đã chế tạo ra một robot có thể phục vụ cà phê chất lượng cao cho khách hàng. Với một nút nhấn nó sẽ nghiền nát hạt cà phê, đo lượng nước chính xác, và thậm chí có thể vẫy cây gậy đánh sữa để đảm bảo khách hàng có được lượng kem vừa đủ trên đó. Không giống như những nhân viên pha chế cà phê, nó có thể phục vụ nhiều loại đồ uống cùng một lúc và làm việc cả ngày lẫn đêm không ngừng nghỉ.   
Người máy cũng đang xâm nhập vào các ngôi nhà. Rooma là một loại robot mini hút bụi các căn phòng một cách tự động theo lịch trình. Robomow là một thiết bị sẽ cắt cỏ cho bạn trong khi bạn ngồi trong bóng râm. Sau đó có đồng hồ Nanda, một loại đồng hồ báo thức đảm bảo chắc chắn ngay cả những người ngủ say nhất cũng có thể thức dậy đúng giờ. Đồng hồ được gắn một cặp bánh xe, và nó sẽ di chuyển ngẫu nhiên quanh phòng. Một khi bạn bắt được nó, có lẽ bạn đã quá tỉnh táo để nhấn nút hoãn báo thức. Mặc dù những người máy gia đình ban đầu này khá cơ bản, chúng có thể sẽ trở nên tài giỏi hơn theo thời gian.   
Mặc dù robot chắc chắn giúp chúng ta không phải làm những công việc buồn chán, nhiều người lo lắng về một tương lai toàn là người máy. Một số người lo ngại rằng lòng nhân đạo của con người sẽ đi xuống nếu máy móc làm hết mọi thứ cho chúng ta. Một số người khác thậm chí còn cảnh báo về cuộc nổi loạn của robot khi mà robot trở nên thông minh đến mức chúng quyết định chống lại chủ nhân của mình. Những ý tưởng này có vẻ còn hơi xa vời, nhưng chắc chắn còn có nhiều câu hỏi cần được giải đáp trước khi mọi người đón nhận ý tưởng về một tương lai robot

**Câu 33:** **Đáp án C**

Phát minh của Briggo tốt hơn công nhân loài người ở điểm nào?  
A. nó có nhiều kiến thức về làm cà phê hơn.  
B. nó tốt hơn trong cuộc trò chuyện.  
C. nó không bao giờ phải nghỉ.  
D. nó có thể vận hành máy móc.  
Thông tn ở câu: “Unlike human baristas, it can serve multiple drinks at once and work all day and night without a break.” (Không giống như những nhân viên pha chế cà phê, nó có thể phục vụ nhiều loại đồ uống cùng một lúc và làm việc cả ngày lẫn đêm không ngừng nghỉ.)   
=> Nó không cần nghỉ ngơi

**Câu 34:** **Đáp án A**

Điều gì sẽ xảy ra nếu bạn nhấn nút tạm nghỉ?  
A. Bạn sẽ phải thức dậy ngay lập tức  
B. Đồng hồ báo thức sẽ tắt mãi  
C. Báo thức sẽ dừng, nhưng sẽ sớm rung lại  
D. Không có gì xảy ra cả  
Thông tin ở câu: “Once you finally catch it, you’re probably too awake to hit the snooze button.” (Một khi bạn bắt được nó, có lẽ bạn đã quá tỉnh táo để nhấn nút hoãn báo thức.)

**Câu 35:** **Đáp án D**

Điều nào sau đây KHÔNG đúng về mối lo ngại về robot?  
A. Phải mất một thời gian để mọi người chấp nhận robot.  
B. Robot có thể gây hại cho con người.  
C. Ý tưởng về người máy có vẻ như khá xa vời.  
D. Robot có thể sẽ thống trị tại nơi làm việc.  
Thông tin ở đoạn: “Some fear that humanity will start to decline if machines do everything for us. Others have even warned about the robot rebellion, in which robots become so smart that they may decide to turn on their masters.” (Một số người lo ngại rằng lòng nhân đạo của con người sẽ đi xuống nếu máy móc làm hết mọi thứ cho chúng ta. Một số người khác thậm chí còn cảnh báo về cuộc nổi loạn của robot khi mà robot trở nên thông minh đến mức chúng quyết định chống lại chủ nhân của mình.)=> Robot có thể sẽ gây hại cho con người   
=> Đáp án B đúng  
“These ideas may seem a bit far-fetched, but there are certainly lots of questions that need to be answered before everyone opens up to the idea of a robotic future.” (Những ý tưởng này có vẻ còn hơi xa vời, nhưng chắc chắn còn có nhiều câu hỏi cần được giải đáp trước khi mọi người đón nhận ý tưởng về một tương lai robot.) => Những ý tưởng về robot còn xa vời và còn rất nhiều người chưa chấp nhận về một tương lai với robot. => Đáp án B và C đúng.  
Chỉ có đáp án D không được nhắc đến

**Câu 36:** **Đáp án A**

Từ “**tedious**” trong đoạn cuối có nghĩa gần nhất với \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  
A. boring (adj): nhàm chán, tẻ nhạt  
B. difficult (adj): khó khăn  
C. intelligent (adj): thông minh  
D. expensive (adj): đắt  
tedious (adj) = boring (adj): tẻ nhạt

**Câu 37:** **Đáp án A**

Nội dung chủ yếu của đoạn cuối là về?  
A. Một số lý do khiến mọi người không chấp nhận robot.  
B. Một câu chuyện khoa học viễn tưởng rất thú vị về robot.  
C. Người dân trong các vùng hỗ trợ robot như thế nào.  
D. Một vài robot mới nhất trên thị trường hiện nay.  
Ở đoạn 5, tác giả có viết “many people are concerned about a future filled with robots” (nhiều người đang lo ngại đến một tương lai đầy robot) và sau đó liệt kê một số mối lo ngại của con người với robot. => Nội dụng đoạn cuối là về những lí dó nhiều người vẫn chưa chấp nhận robot.

**Câu 38:** **Đáp án B**

Theo đoạn văn đầu tiên, cuộc sống thay đổi như thế nào từ thời cha mẹ chúng ta?  
A. Hệ thống giáo dục đã tệ hơn nhiều  
B. Mọi việc không còn khó khăn như trước đây  
C. Trẻ em phải đi bộ xa hơn để đến trường  
D. Không có gì thay đổi nhiều  
Thông tin ở câu: “Life has changed greatly since then, and it seems to get easier year by year.” (Cuộc sống đã thay đổi rất nhiều kể từ đó, và có vẻ dễ dàng hơn theo từng năm.)

**Câu 39:** **Đáp án C**

Tất cả những điều dưới đây là đúng đối với robot ngoại trừ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  
A. chúng có thể hoạt động cả ngày lẫn đêm không ngừng nghỉ  
B. chúng có những năng lực tuyệt vời hơn  
C. chúng có thể lập kế hoạch để khởi tạo một câu chuyện  
D. chúng có thể làm những công việc nhàm chán cho con người  
Thông tin ở câu: “Unlike human baristas, it can serve multiple drinks at once and work all day and night without a break.” (Không giống như những nhân viên pha chế cà phê, nó có thể phục vụ nhiều loại đồ uống cùng một lúc và làm việc cả ngày lẫn đêm không ngừng nghỉ.)   
=> Đáp án A đúng  
“ Although these early home robots are somewhat basic, they will likely become more capable as times goes on.” (Mặc dù các người máy gia đình ban đầu rất cơ bản, chúng tôi sẽ có thể trở nên tài giỏi hơn theo thời gian.) => Đáp án B đúng  
Although robots certainly help us to eliminate tedious tasks, many people are concerned about a future filled with robots. (Mặc dù robot chắc chắn giúp chúng ta không phải làm những công việc buồn chán, nhiều người lo lắng về một tương lai toàn là người máy.) => Đáp án D đúng.  
Chỉ có đáp án C là không được nhắc tới trong đoạn văn.

**Câu 40:** **Đáp án D**

Chúng ta có thể suy luận từ đoạn văn rằng \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  
A. robot trong gia đình hiện nay có thể hoạt động mà không cần bất kỳ chương trình nào  
B. giao tiếp sẽ giảm cùng với việc sử dụng robot  
C. cuộc nổi dậy của robot có thể xảy ra hàng ngày  
D. robot sẽ trở thành một ngành kinh doanh chính vào năm 2030  
Thông tin ở câu: “By 2030, it’s estimated that robotics will be a $10 billion business worldwide.” (Trước năm 2030, ước tính rằng ngành công nghiệp robot sẽ thu được 10 tỉ đô la trên toàn thế giới.) => Đến năm 2030, robot sẽ trở thành một nền công nghiệp lớn. => Đáp án D đúng.

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

**Du học cùng chúng tôi**

Công ty du học nước ngoài ban đầu được thành lập năm 1991 cho những sinh viên muốn học tiếng Pháp ở Pháp. Thành công của nó dẫn đến việc thành lập các trường khác trên khắp thế giới.   
Học ngôn ngữ ở nước mà nó được nói, tất nhiên, là một phương pháp hiệu quả và nhanh hơn nhiều so với học tập trong đất nước bạn. Đây cũng là cơ hội để hòa vào với người dân địa phương và có được kiến thức sâu rộng hơn về những người sở hữu ngôn ngữ mà bạn đang theo học.   
Điều này làm cho toàn bộ trải nghiệm thú vị hơn nhiều. Bạn có thể tham dự một khóa học tiếng Ý và một khóa học nấu ăn ở Ý hoặc kết hợp một khóa học tiếng Bồ Đào Nha với môn thể thao. Bạn nên cân nhắc tất cả các khả năng và chọn sự lựa chọn tốt nhất.  
Để chọn khóa học và địa điểm thích hợp cho bạn, chúng tôi khuyên bạn nên liên hệ với chúng tôi để thảo luận về các yêu cầu cụ thể của bạn. Từ thông tin mà bạn cung cấp cho chúng tôi, chúng tôi có thể đưa ra một số đề cử

**Câu 41:** **Đáp án D**

Để nhấn mạnh so sánh hơn người ta thường thêm far/much vào trước more.  
Dịch nghĩa: Học ngôn ngữ ở nước mà nó được nói, tất nhiên, là một phương pháp hiệu quả và nhanh hơn nhiều so với học tập trong đất nước bạn.

**Câu 42:** **Đáp án A**

Câu hỏi từ vựng.  
A. (to) acquire: thu được, kiếm được  
B. (to) require: yêu cầu  
C. (to) enquire: điều tra, hỏi thăm  
D. (to) inquire: hỏi thăm  
Dịch nghĩa: Đây cũng là cơ hội để hòa vào với người dân địa phương và có được kiến thức sâu rộng hơn...

**Câu 43:** **Đáp án A**

Ở vị trí này ta cần một danh từ => Chọn A. knowledge (n): sự hiểu biết.  
Các đáp án còn lại:   
know (v): biết => knowledgeable (adj): có kiến thức, thông thạo => knowledgeably (adv)  
Dịch nghĩa: Đây cũng là cơ hội để hòa vào với người dân địa phương và có được kiến thức sâu rộng hơn về những người sở hữu ngôn ngữ mà bạn đang theo học

**Câu 44:** **Đáp án D**

Câu hỏi từ vựng.  
(to) make choice: lựa chọn  
Dịch nghĩa: Bạn nên cân nhắc tất cả các khả năng và chọn sự lựa chọn tốt nhất.

**Câu 45:** **Đáp án B**

Câu hỏi từ vựng.  
A. exact (adj): chính xác (trong mọi chi tiết)  
B. right (adj): thích hợp  
C. precise (adj): rõ ràng và chính xác  
D. fit (adj): phù hợp (thường được dùng khi nói về kích cỡ.)  
Dịch nghĩa: Để chọn khóa học và địa điểm thích hợp cho bạn, chúng tôi khuyên bạn nên liên hệ với chúng tôi để thảo luận về các yêu cầu cụ thể của bạn.

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

**Câu 46:** **Đáp án D**

Dịch nghĩa: Loại cà phê này rất mạnh. Anh ta không thể uống nó.  
 D. Loại cà phê này quá mạnh để anh ta uống.  
Cấu trúc too adj for someone to do something: quá cho ai để làm gì  
Các đáp án còn lại:  
A. Loại cà phê này mạnh đến nỗi mà anh ta có thể uống nó.  
B. Anh ấy không thể uống cà phê mạnh trước đây.  
C. Cà phê không đủ yếu cho anh uống.  
Các đáp án trên đều khác nghĩa so với câu gốc.

**Câu 47:** **Đáp án C**

Dịch nghĩa: Tôi đã gặp các công nhân. Các phóng viên phỏng vấn họ vào tuần trước.  
C. Tôi đã gặp các công nhân mà đã được phỏng vấn bởi các phóng viên vào tuần trước.  
Đại từ quan hệ who thay thế cho danh từ chỉ người, đóng vai trò là chủ ngữ.  
Các đáp án còn lại:  
A. Tôi đã gặp những người công nhân vì các phóng viên phỏng vấn họ vào tuần trước.  
B. Tôi gặp các công nhân mà đã phỏng vấn phóng viên vào tuần trước.  
D. Tôi gặp các phóng viên những người mà đã phỏng vấn các công nhân vào tuần trước.  
Các đáp án trên đều khác nghĩa so với câu gốc

**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.**

**Câu 48:** **Đáp án C**

Dịch nghĩa: Nhờ có sự hỗ trợ của bạn, tôi đã hoàn thành nhiệm vụ một cách thành công.  
= B. Nếu không có sự hỗ trợ của bạn, tôi đã không thể hoàn thành nhiệm vụ thành công.  
Đảo ngữ câu điều kiện loại 3 - điều kiện không có thật trong quá khứ: Had + S1 + (not) + past participle, S2 + would/might/could… + have + past participle  
Đáp án A và D sai vì ở đây ta không dùng câu điều kiện loại 2 - câu điều kiện không có thật ở hiện tại.  
Đáp án B. Nếu bạn không hỗ trợ tôi, tôi có thể hoàn thành nhiệm vụ thành công. sai về nghĩa

**Câu 49:** **Đáp án D**

Dịch nghĩa: Ngay khi anh ấy về đến nhà, trời bắt đầu mưa.  
 D. Anh ấy vừa về đến nhà thì trời đã bắt đầu mưa.  
Cấu trúc đảo ngữ với No sooner: No sooner + auxiliary + S + V + than + S + V  
Các đáp án còn lại:  
A. Khi về đến nhà, anh ta nói rằng trời sẽ bắt đầu mưa.  
B. Ngay lúc trời bắt đầu mưa thì anh ta về đến nhà.  
C. Trời bắt đầu mưa và sau đó anh ta về đến nhà.  
Các đáp án trên đều không đúngnghĩa so với câu gốc.

**Câu 50:** **Đáp án D**

“Phiền bạn tắt TV được không, Tom? Tôi đau đầu quá. "Jane nói.  
= D. Jane yêu cầu Tom tắt TV vì cô ấy bị đau đầu.  
(to) ask somebody to do something : yêu cầu ai làm gì => Đáp án B sai cấu trúc.  
Đáp án A sai vì khi chuyển từ trực tiếp sang gián tiếp ta phải lùi thì.  
Đáp án C. Jane khuyên Tom nên tắt TV vì cô ấy bị đau đầu không đúng nghĩa so với câu gốc.

**HẾT**

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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.** ***ch***allenge **B.** snat***ch*** **C.** bro***ch***ure **D.** ***ch***ocolate

**Question** **2**: **A.** agre***ed* B.** miss***ed*** **C.** lik***ed*** **D.** watch***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 3**: **A.** religious **B.** performance **C.** miserable **D.** including

**Question 4**: **A.** business **B.** opponent **C.** specialize **D.** agency

***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**: What did you have for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ breakfast?

**A.** the **B.** no article **C.** an **D.** a

**Question 6**: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ we invested in telecommunications industry, we would be rich now.

**A.** Would **B.** Had **C.** Should **D.** Were

**Question 7**: By the end of next month, we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ our English course.

**A.** will be completed **B.** completed **C.** will have completed **D.** have completed

**Question 8:** The job requires certain \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. You have to be good at operating computers and dealing with people.

**A.** qualifications **B.** knowledge **C.** techniques **D.** skills

**Question 9:** We will leave for the airport \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ he is ready.

**A.** as soon as **B.** during **C.** until **D.** while

**Question 10:** I will not be here next week. I am going to be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ business in Mexico.

**A.** about **B.** in **C.** on **D.** at

**Question 11:** What \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ views do Americans and Asians have about love and marriage?

**A.** tradition **B.** traditionally **C.** traditionalism **D.** traditional

**Question 12:** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, we tried our best to complete it.

**A.** Thanks to the difficult homework **B.** Despite the homework was difficult

**C.** Difficult as the homework was **D.** As though the homework was difficult

**Question 13:** The more you practise your English, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**A.** you will learn faster **B.** the faster will you learn

**C.** the faster you will learn **D.** faster you will learn

**Question 14:** The last student \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was John.

**A.** for interviewed **B.** who is interviewed **C.** to be interviewed **D.** whom was interviewed

**Question 15**. In my \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to win a place at university, I am now under a lot of study pressure.

**A.** improvement **B.** support **C.** confidence **D.** attempt

##### **Question 16:** As you’ve arrived late, you’ll have to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the time you’ve lost.

**A.** make up to **B.** do up for **C.** do up to **D.** make up for

**Question 17:** Make sure you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_us a visit when you are in town again.

**A.** give **B.** do **C.** pay **D.** have

**Question 18:** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, Mr. Jean takes pleasure in doing charity and other social work.

**A.** Having retired **B.** Retiring **C.** He has retired **D.** Although retired

***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 situation seems to be changing ***minute by minute***.

**A.** again and again **B.** from time to time **C.** time after time **D.** very rapidly

**Question 20:** Although we argued with him for a long time, he ***stood his ground.***

**A.** wanted to continue **B.** felt sorry for us

**C.** refused to change his decision **D.** changed his decision

***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:** I’d love to come, but I ***am snowed under*** at the moment.

**A.** am busy **B.** have free time **C.** have a bad cold **D.** am on the move

**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

***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**: "What's wrong with you?"

**Jill**: "\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_."

**A.** I'm having a slight headache **B.** Thank you very much

**C.** Yes, I was tired yesterday **D.** No, I don't care

**Question 24**: **David:** “Thank you for the delicious meal”

**Joan:** “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”

**A.** I’m glad you enjoyed it **B.** No problem

**C.** Never wonder **D.** all right

***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.***

Nowadays people are more aware that wildlife all over the world is in (25) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Many species of animals are threatened, and could easily become (26) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ if we do not make an effort to protect them. In some cases, animals are hunted for their fur or for other valuable parts of their bodies. Some birds, such as parrots, are caught (27) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and sold as pets. For many animals and birds the problem is that their habitat - the place where they live - is disappearing. More land is used for farms, for houses or industry, and there are fewer open spaces than there once were. Farmers use powerful chemicals to help them to grow better crops, but these chemicals pollute the environment and (28) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ wildlife. The most successful animals on earth - human beings - will soon be the only ones (29) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, unless we can solve this problem.

**Question 25:** **A.** danger **B.** problem **C.** threat **D.** vanishing

**Question 26:** **A**. disappeared **B.** vanished **C.** extinct **D.** empty

**Question 27:** **A**. for life **B**. alive **C.** lively **D.** for living

**Question 28:** **A**. spoil **B.** wound **C.** wrong **D.** harm

**Question 29:** **A**. staying **B.** over **C.** left **D.** survive

***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.***

Ever since humans have inhabited the earth, they have made use of various forms of communication. Generally, this expression of thoughts and feelings has been in the form of oral speech. When there is a language barrier, communication is accomplished through sign language in which motions stand for letters, words and ideas. Tourists, the deaf, and the mute have no resort to this form of expression. Many of ***these*** symbols of the whole words are very picturesque and exact and can beusedinternationally: spelling,however, cannot.

Body language transmits ideas or thoughts by certain actions, either intentionally or unintentionally. A wink can be a way of flirting or indicating that the party is only joking. A nod signifies approval, while shaking the head indicates a negative reaction.

Other forms of nonlinguistic language can be found in Braille (a system of raised dots read with fingertips), signal flags, Morse code, and smoke signals. Road maps and picture signs also guide, warn and instruct people. While verbalization is the most common form of language, other systems and techniques also express human thoughts and feelings.

**Question 30:** The word “**these**" is the first passage refers to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** tourists **B.** the deaf and the mute

**C.** thoughts and feelings **D.** sign language motions

**Question 31:** All of the following statements are true **EXCEPT**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**A.** the deaf and the mute use an oral form of communication

**B.** verbalization is the most common form of communication

**C.** there are many forms of communication in existence today

**D.** ideas and thoughts can be transmitted by body language

**Question 32:** Which form other than oral speech would be most commonly used among the blind people?

**A.** Body language **B.** Picture signs **C.** Braille **D.** Signal flags

**Question 33:** People need to communicate in order to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**A.** keep from reading with their fingertips **B.** create language barriers

**C.** express thoughts and feelings **D.** be picturesque and exact

**Question 34:** What is the best title for the passage?

**A.** The Importance of Sign Language **B.** Picturesque symbols of communication

**C.** Ways of expressing feelings **D.** Many forms of communication

***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.***

What picture do you have of the future? Will life in the future be better, worse or the same as now? What do you hope about the future?

Futurologists predict that life will probably be very different in 2050 in all the fields, from entertainment to technology. First of all, it seems that TV channels will have disappeared. Instead, people will choose a program from a 'menu' and a computer will send the program directly to the television. Today, we can use the World Wide Web to read newspaper stories and see pictures on a computer thousands of kilometers away. By 2050, music, films, programs, newspapers and books will come to us by computer.

In what concerns the environment, water will have become one of our most serious problems. In many places, agriculture is changing and farmers are growing fruit and vegetables to export. **This** uses a lot of water. Demand for water will increase ten times between now and 2050 and there could be serious shortages. Some futurologists predict that water could be the cause of war if we don't act now.

In transport, cars running on new, clean fuels will have computers to control the speed and there won't be any accidents. Today, many cars have computers that tell drivers exactly where they are. By 2050, the computer will control the car and drive it to your destination. On the other hand, space planes will take people halfway around the world in two hours. Nowadays, the United States Shuttle can go into space and land on Earth again. By 2050, space planes will fly all over the world and people will fly from Los Angeles to Tokyo in just two hours.

In the domain of technology, robots will have replaced people in factories. Many factories already use robots. Big companies **prefer robots** - they do not ask for pay rises or go on strike, and they work 24 hours a day. By 2050, we will see robots everywhere - in factories, schools, offices, hospitals, shops and homes.

Last but not least, medicine technology will have **conquered** many diseases. Today, there are electronic devices that connect directly to the brain to help people hear. By 2050, we will be able to help blind and deaf people see and hear again. Scientists have discovered how to control genes. They have already produced clones of animals. By 2050, scientists will be able to produce clones of people and decide how they look, how they behave and how much intelligence they have.

**Question 35:** The passage mainly discusses \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** The effect of the futurologists' prediction on our lives.

**B.** The effect of telecommunication on our future life.

**C.** The changes in our future life compared with our life today.

**D.** The importance of cloning in the future.

**Question 36:** What can be inferred about the life in 2050 according to the passage?

**A.** Life in 2050 will be much better than that of today.

**B.** TV will be an indispensable means of communication and business.

**C.** People will not suffer from the shortage of water due to the polar melting.

**D.** The deaf will not have to depend any longer on the electronic hearing devices.

**Question 37:** We can conclude from the passage that in 2050 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** People will be able to travel around the world in two hours.

**B.** Fewer cars will be used to keep the environment green and clean.

**C.**  No one will be injured or die because of accidents.

**D.** Space planes will take the place of cars as a means of transport.

**Question 38:** The word "**This**" in paragraph 3 refers to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** the possible war. **B.** the cash crop planting.

**C.** the serious shortage. **D.** the demand for water.

**Question 39:** What is the author's attitude in paragraph 3?

**A.** concerned **B.** explanatory **C.** outraged **D.** emotional

**Question 40:** Why does the author use **"prefer robots"** in paragraph 5?

**A.** To show the importance of robots in production. **B.** To encourage the workers to resign from work.

**C.** To compare the robots with the workers. **D.** To emphasize the scientist's role in inventing robots.

**Question 41:** The word "**conquered**" in the last paragraph is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** controlled **B.** diagnosed **C.** transmitted **D.** caused

**Question 42:** What may **NOT** be true about life in 2050?

**A.** Many forms of entertainment will come to us thanks to computer.

**B.** Blind and deaf people will be helped by scientists to see and hear again.

**C.** Scientists will be able to produce clones of people and decide how intelligent they are.

**D.** Our sources of water for agriculture will increase ten times.

***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:** The scientific method consists of forming hypotheses, collect data, and testing results.

**A B C D**

**Question 44:** My brother is enough young to get a scholarship from the government.

**A B C D**

**Question 45**: It’s difficult to get used to sleep in a tent after having soft, comfortable bed to lie on.

**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:** *I regret not going to the airport to say goodbye to her.*

**A.** I wish I had gone to the airport to say goodbye to her.

**B.** I wish I would go to the airport to say goodbye to her.

**C.** I wish I went to the airport to say goodbye to her.

**D.** I wish I would have gone to the airport to say good bye to her.

**Question 47**: *It was his lack of confidence that surprised me.*

**A.** He surprised me by his lack of confidence.

**B.** What surprised me was his lack of confidence.

**C.** That he lacked of confidence surprised me.

**D.** That his lack of confidence surprised me.

**Question 48:** *The teacher said: “If you have any questions, don’t hesitate to ask me”.*

**A.** The teacher asked if his students had any questions.

**B.** The teacher encouraged his students to ask questions.

**C.** The teacher wanted to know if his students hesitated to ask questions.

**D.** The teacher wanted his students to think twice before asking.

***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:** *He didn’t take his father’s advice. That’s why he is out of work now.*

**A**. If he had taken his father’s advice, he would not be out of work now.

**B.** If he had taken his father’s advice, he would not have been out of work,

**C.** If he took his father’s advice, he would not be out of work now.

**D.** If he takes his father’s advice, he will not be out of work now.

**Question 50:** *I arrived at work. The assistant knocked at the door.*

**A.** Hardly had I arrived at work then the assistant knocked at the door.

**B.** No sooner had I arrived at work than the assistant knocked at the door.

**C.** I hardly knew the assistant knocked at the door as I just arrived at work.

**D.** I had to arrived at work as the assistant knocked at the door.

**ĐÁP ÁN**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Question** | **Đáp án** | **Question** | **Đáp án** |
| **1** | **C** | **26** | **C** |
| **2** | **A** | **27** | **B** |
| **3** | **D** | **28** | **D** |
| **4** | **B** | **29** | **C** |
| **5** | **B** | **30** | **D** |
| **6** | **B** | **31** | **A** |
| **7** | **C** | **32** | **C** |
| **8** | **D** | **33** | **C** |
| **9** | **A** | **34** | **D** |
| **10** | **C** | **35** | **C** |
| **11** | **D** | **36** | **D** |
| **12** | **C** | **37** | **C** |
| **13** | **C** | **38** | **B** |
| **14** | **C** | **39** | **A** |
| **15** | **D** | **40** | **C** |
| **16** | **D** | **41** | **A** |
| **17** | **C** | **42** | **D** |
| **18** | **A** | **43** | **C** |
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| **20** | **C** | **45** | **B** |
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The effect on the world’s landscape that resulted from the changing climate was dramatic. Vast sheets of glacial ice in the northern latitudes of the world cut deep u-shaped valleys that still exist today and caused huge boulders and enormous amounts of clay and dust to be deposited across North America, Europe, and Asia and to reshape the landscape of these areas. As the glacial sheets of ice crept southward on the northern continents, they trapped large amounts of water. This served to reduce the amount of moisture in the atmosphere that could fall as rain or snow, reducing the amount of rainfall and leading to further aridity and the expansion of deserts in the tropical and subtropical regions. In addition, with so much water held in the glacial ice, the sea level fell, resulting in the exposure of land that today is covered with water. During glacial periods there was a land bridge from France to England, the islands of Japan and Java were connected to the Asian mainland, and Asia was linked to North America over what is today the Bering Strait. Then, during interglacial periods, when the glacial ice retreated to the north, more water became available as glaciers melted. Vegetation expanded with the increase in rainfall, and coastlines changed with the increase in ocean water; during interglacial periods, many areas that today are landmasses were covered with water.

Prehistoric people seem to have adapted well to these environmental changes. They moved from place to place **in response to** climatic changes. They could be found living in the grasslands of Asia, in the forests of southeast Asia, and in the temperate areas of southern Europe, and they moved into and out of the more northerly regions as the glacial regions retreated and advanced. Their diet changed to adapt to the changes in plant and animal life during succeeding glacial and interglacial periods, and the use of stone tools, the building of shelters, and the use of clothing came about during this period. It was these sorts of adaptations that enabled humans to survive and progress while many other species failed to survive and thrive during this period in the way that prehistoric people did.

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B. During glacial periods, the glaciers moved to colder areas in the north, while during interglacial periods, glaciers moved toward the south.

C. During the Ice Age, glaciers tended to freeze north of the equator and melt south of the equator.

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A. remarkable B. violent C. attractive D. dangerous

**Question 38:** All of the following are mentioned in **paragraph 1** as affecting the impact of a glacial period EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. the amount of area that was covered with ice

B. the length of time that a glacier lasted

C. the effect that a glacier had on the geography of the land

D. the effect that a glacier had on the chemistry of the water

**Question 39:** It is NOT true according to **paragraph 2** that during glacial periods \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. France and England were connected B. Japan was a cluster of distinct islands

C. Java was attached to Asia D. North America and Asia were connected

**Question 40:** According to **paragraph 3**, prehistoric people \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. failed to adapt to environmental changes

B. tended to stay in one place during the Ice Age

C. lived only in the grassland areas of Asia

D. were living in the less frigid parts of Europe

**Question 41:** The phrase “**in response to**” in **paragraph 3** could be replaced by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. to provide an answer to B. in reaction to

C. resulting in D. with knowledge of

**Question 42:** What is NOT true about prehistoric people, according to **paragraph 3**?

A. They made changes in what they ate. B. They used basic tools.

C. They did not live out in the open. D. They did not wear clothing.

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

**Question 43:** The Smiths travel rarely to the United States by plane.

A B C D

**Question 44:** Facebook.com’s server IP address could not find in Google Chrome browser

A B

because of the error of Internet connection.

C D

**Question 45:** Whenever my close friend has some troubles solving the thorny problems, I

A B C

am willing to give him an arm.

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:** When he picked up my book he found that the cover had been torn.

A. Picked up, he found that the cover of the book was torn.

B. The cover had been torn when his book was picked up.

C. Picking up his book, the cover had been torn.

D. On picking up the book, he found that the cover had been torn

**Question 47:** “I would be grateful if you could send me further information about the job.”, Lee said to me.

A. Lee thanked me for sending him further information about the job.

B. Lee felt great because further information about the job had been sent to him.

C. Lee politely asked me to send him further information about the job.

D. Lee flattered me because I sent him further information about the job.

**Question 48:** It is possible that the fire in the ship was started by a bomb.

A. They say that a bomb started the fire in the ship

B. The fire in the ship might have been started by a bomb

C. It will be said the fire in the ship had been started by a bomb

D. The fire in the ship is known to have been started by a bomb

***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:** She didn’t take her father’s advice. That’s why she is bored with her work.

A. If she took her father’s advice, she wouldn’t be bored with her work.

B. If she had taken her father’s advice, she wouldn’t have been bored with her work.

C. If she had taken her father’s advice, she wouldn’t be bored with her work.

D. If she takes her father’s advice, she won’t be bored with her work.

**Question 50:** Quang won a scholarship. We are excited about that fact.

A. We’re excited about Quang’s having won a scholarship.

B. Quang’s excited about a scholarship’s having won us.

C. The fact being excited us had won Quang a scholarship.

D. We won Quang’s excitement about the fact of a scholarship

**THE END**

**ĐÁP ÁN**

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**Question 38:** All of the following are mentioned in **paragraph 1** as affecting the impact of a glacial period EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. the amount of area that was covered with ice

B. the length of time that a glacier lasted

C. the effect that a glacier had on the geography of the land

D. the effect that a glacier had on the chemistry of the water

**Question 39:** It is NOT true according to **paragraph 2** that during glacial periods \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. France and England were connected B. Japan was a cluster of distinct islands

C. Java was attached to Asia D. North America and Asia were connected

**Question 40:** According to **paragraph 3**, prehistoric people \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. failed to adapt to environmental changes

B. tended to stay in one place during the Ice Age

C. lived only in the grassland areas of Asia

D. were living in the less frigid parts of Europe

**Question 41:** The phrase “**in response to**” in **paragraph 3** could be replaced by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. to provide an answer to B. in reaction to

C. resulting in D. with knowledge of

**Question 42:** What is NOT true about prehistoric people, according to **paragraph 3**?

A. They made changes in what they ate. B. They used basic tools.

C. They did not live out in the open. D. They did not wear clothing.

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

**Question 43:** The Smiths travel rarely to the United States by plane.

A B C D

**Question 44:** Facebook.com’s server IP address could not find in Google Chrome browser

A B

because of the error of Internet connection.

C D

**Question 45:** Whenever my close friend has some troubles solving the thorny problems, I

A B C

am willing to give him an arm.

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:** When he picked up my book he found that the cover had been torn.

A. Picked up, he found that the cover of the book was torn.

B. The cover had been torn when his book was picked up.

C. Picking up his book, the cover had been torn.

D. On picking up the book, he found that the cover had been torn

**Question 47:** “I would be grateful if you could send me further information about the job.”, Lee said to me.

A. Lee thanked me for sending him further information about the job.

B. Lee felt great because further information about the job had been sent to him.

C. Lee politely asked me to send him further information about the job.

D. Lee flattered me because I sent him further information about the job.

**Question 48:** It is possible that the fire in the ship was started by a bomb.

A. They say that a bomb started the fire in the ship

B. The fire in the ship might have been started by a bomb

C. It will be said the fire in the ship had been started by a bomb

D. The fire in the ship is known to have been started by a bomb

***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:** She didn’t take her father’s advice. That’s why she is bored with her work.

A. If she took her father’s advice, she wouldn’t be bored with her work.

B. If she had taken her father’s advice, she wouldn’t have been bored with her work.

C. If she had taken her father’s advice, she wouldn’t be bored with her work.

D. If she takes her father’s advice, she won’t be bored with her work.

**Question 50:** Quang won a scholarship. We are excited about that fact.

A. We’re excited about Quang’s having won a scholarship.

B. Quang’s excited about a scholarship’s having won us.

C. The fact being excited us had won Quang a scholarship.

D. We won Quang’s excitement about the fact of a scholarship

**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 differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.***

**Question 1.** A. stopped B. walked C. loved D. laughed

**Question 2.** A. stroke B. strong C. logical D. online

***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***

**Question3.** A. entrance B. machine C. rubber D. instance

**Question 4.** A. mathematics B. biology C. experiment D. philosophy

***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.** During the flood, Army helicopters came and tried to evacuate\_\_\_ injured.

A. a B. an C. the D. No article

**Question 6.** If you were not sick, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ camping with us?

A. will you go B. would you go C. do you go D. are you going

**Question7.** I saw a terrible accident while I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on the beach.

A. am walking B. was walking C. walked D. were walking

**Question8.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_it was so cold, he went out without an overcoat.

A. If B. Since C. Although D. Because

**Question9.** Governments have enacted laws to protect wildlife \_\_\_\_\_\_commercial trade and overhunting.

A. from B. without C. for D. at

**Question10.** Only after you finish your work­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. I will take you out for a walk B. will be you taken out for a walk

C. you will be taken out for a walk D. will I take you out for a walk

**Question11.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_with her children’s behavior, she bought them all an ice cream.

1. Pleased B. She pleased C. Pleasing D. She was pleased

**Question12.** Julia’s children are used to \_\_\_\_\_ after school every day. They don’t have to walk home.

A. picking up B. to pick up C. being picked up D. to be picked up

**Question13.** My mother used to be a woman of great \_\_\_\_\_\_\_, but now she gets old and looks pale.

A. beauty B. beautiful C. beautifully D. beautify

**Question14.** Someone who is\_\_\_\_\_\_ is hopeful about the future or the success of something in particular.

A. powerful B. optimistic C. stagnant D. pessimistic

**Question15.** Does it \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ any difference to you where we go for dinner?

A. take B. do C. make D. go

**Question16.** Some schools have very \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ rules of behavior which must be obeyed.

1. strict B. solid C. straight D. strong

**Question17.** Women’s contribution to our society has been \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_better these days.

1. differently B. naturally C. intellectually D. significantly

**Question18.** The international Red Cross helps to ensure respect for the human being, and to prevent and relieve human\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. Protection B. enjoyment C. wealthy D. sufferings

***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. 19-20***

**Question 19*:*** His physical conditions was no ***impediment*** to his career as a violinist.

A. help B. impatience C. hindrance D. impossibility

**Question 20:** I’m sorry I can’t come out this weekend – I’m **up to my ears** in work.

A. very busy B. very bored C. very scared D. very idle

***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 decided not to buy the **fake**watch and wait until he had more money.

A**.**authentic              B**.**forger                   C**.**original D**.**faulty

**Question 22:** The consequences of the typhoon were **disastrous** due to the lack of precautionary measures.

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

***Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the option that best completes each of the following exchanges. 23-24***

**Question 23:** “Would you mind turning down your stereo?’’ - “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”

A. I’m really sorry! I’m not paying attention B. Yes, I do

C. Oh! I’m sorry! I didn’t realize that D. No. I don’t

**Question 24:** Mr. Black: “What a lovely house you have!” Mr. John: “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”

A. Thank you. Hope you will drop in. B. No problem

C. Of course not, it’s not costly D. I think so.

***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***

The combination of music and study has long been a source of disagreement between adults and children. Parents and teachers alike maintain that silence is important when learning, (25)  ….. youngsters insist that their favourite sounds help them concentrate.

Now a study shows the grown-ups have been right all along. Psychologists in Florida tested how fast students wrote essays with and without music in the (26)  ……. They found that the sounds slowed progress down by about sixty words per hour. 'This demonstrates clearly that it is difficult to cope with listening and writing at the same time,' said Dr Sarah Randall. She also(27) ……. to conclusion that it is a myth that instrumental music is less distracting that vocals. 'All types of music had the same effect,' she said in her report. 'One's ability to pay attention and write fluently is likely to be disturbed(28)….. both vocal and instrumental music,' she added.

Dr Randall claimed the research demonstrated that the idea that music could improve performance was wrong. 'Writing and essay is a complex task. You are recalling information and putting it in order. An additional stimulus in the form of music is bound to distract. But music is not the only distractor. What is (29)…… worrying is that more and more teenagers are studying in front of the television.

**Question 25**: A. whereas B. unlike C. besides D. despite

**Question 26:** A. setting B. background C. surrounding D. circumstances

**Question 27:** A. reached B. drew C. arrived D. came

**Question 28:** A. by B. in C. for D. from

**Question 29:** A. partly B.largely C. particularly D. mainly

***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.***

Around 365 B.C, in ancient Greece, the great teacher Plato told a story about a place called Atlantis. Plato described Atlantis as a continent in the Atlantic Ocean. He said it had been the home of powerful people who were destroyed when the continent was swallowed by the sea.

Ever since Plato’s time, people have wondered if the story about Atlantis was really true. Was there ever such a place as Atlantis? During the Middle Ages, many people believed in the legend of Atlantis. Some men even made voyages to find the “lost continent”. Later, most people believed Atlantis to be just a myth. Scientists could find to no evidence to show that such a place had ever existed.

Ideas change in time, however, for now some scientists think that Atlantis might have been a real place. A Greek professor has offered a new theory. He says that Atlantis was not a continent in the Atlantic Ocean an island called Thera in the Aegean Sea. The professor says that 3500 years ago much of Thera collapsed into the sea when a volcano erupted. He thinks that before the **explosion** Thera had been the home of people called Minoans. The Minoans were sea traders who ruled the Aegean Sea from 2000 B.C. to 1250 B.C.

Scientists who have come to investigate Thera have found an accident city buried beneath volcanic ash and stone. It appears that the people who lives in the city had an advanced civilization. They were probably Mimoans.

Is there the “lost continent” of Atlantis? No one may ever know for certain. Atlantis may remain a riddle without an answer.

**Question 30**: A lot of people in the Middle Ages \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. thought that Atlantis was only a myth.

B. found some evidence about the “lost continent”

C. made voyage to visit Atlantis

D. believed in the existence of Atlantis

**Question 31:** Who were the ancient Minoans?

A. scientists   B. sea traders C. teachers   D. Greek professors.

**Question 32:** The word ***“explosion****”* in paragraph 3 can be replaced by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. investigation. B. invasion  C. excursion  D. eruption

**Question 33:**  Why did Thera collapse into the sea?

A. A volcano erupted B. Stones buried it

C. No one believed it   D. Thera was lower land

**Question 34:** What is the best title for this passage?

A. Atlantis B. Searches of scientists

C. The Search of a Lost continent   D. Legend of Atlantis.

***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.***

Native Americans probably arrived from Asia in successive waves over several millennia, crossing a plain hundreds of miles wide that now lies inundated by 160 feet of water released by melting glaciers. For several periods of time, the first beginning around 60,000 B.C and the last ending around 7,000BC. , this land bridge was open. The first people travelled in the dusty trails of the animals they hunted. **They** brought with them not only their families, weapons, and tools but also a broad metaphysical understanding, sprung from dreams and visions and articulated in myth and song, which complemented their scientific and historical knowledge of the lives of animals and people. All this they shaped in a variety of languages, bringing into being oral literatures of power and beauty.

Contemporary readers, forgetting the origins of western epic, lyric, and dramatic forms, ***are easily* *disposed***to think of “literature” only as something written. But on reflection it becomes clear that the more critically useful as well as the more frequently employed sense of the term concerns the artfulness of the verbal creation, not its mode of presentation. ***Ultimately***, literature is aesthetically valued, regardless of language, culture, or mode of presentation, because some significant verbal achievement results from the struggle in words between tradition and talent. Verbal art has the ability to shape out a ***compelling*** inner vision in some skillfully crafted public verbal form.

Of course, the differences between the written and oral modes of expression are not without consequences for an understanding of Native American literature. The essential difference is that a speech event is an evolving communication, an “emergent form”, the shape, functions, and aesthetic values of which become more clearly realized over the course of the performance. In performing verbal art, the performer assumes responsibility for the manners as well as the content of the performance, while the audience assumes the responsibility for evaluating the performer’s competence in both areas. It is this intense mutual engagement that elicits the display of skill and shapes the emerging performance. Where written literature provides us with a tradition of texts, oral literature offers a tradition of performances.

**Question 35:** According to the passage, why did the first people who came to North America leave their homeland?

A. They were hoping to find a better climate. B. They were seeking freedom.

C. They were following instructions given in a dream. D. They were looking for food.

**Question 36:**  The word **“They”** in paragraph 1 refers to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A. Native Americans B. melting glaciers

C. The first people D. the animals

**Question 37:** The word “***Ultimately***” is closet in meaning to

A. frequently B. normally C. in the end D. whenever possible

**Question 38:** The word “***compelling***” is closet in meaning to

A. joyous B. intricate C. competing D. forceful

**Question 39:**  What is the main point of the second paragraph?

A. Oral narratives are a valid form of literature.

B. Public performance is essential to verbal art.

C. Native Americans have a strong oral tradition in art.

D. The production of literature provides employment for many artists.

**Question 40:** According to the passage, what responsibility does the audience of a verbal art performance have?

A. They provide financial support for performances.

B. They judge the quality of the content and presentation.

C. They participate in the performance by chanting responses.

D. They determine the length of the performance by requesting a continuation.

**Question 41**: Which of the following is NOT true of the Native American literature discussed in the passage?

A. It involves acting B. It has ancient origins

C. It has a set form D. It expresses an inner vision.

**Question 42:**  What can be inferred from the passage about the difference between written and oral literature?

A. Written literature reflects social values better than oral literature does.

B. Written literature involves less interaction between audience and creator during the creative progress than oral literature does.

C. Written literature usually is not based on historical events, whereas oral literature is.

D. Written literature is not as highly respected as oral literature is.

***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**: Physical therapists help patients relearn how to use their bodies after disease or injure.

A B C D

**Question 44**: I found my new contact lenses strangely at first, but I got used to them in the end.

A B C D

**Question 45**: Establishing in 1984 for students who wanted to study art and music subjects, LaGuardia

A B

was the first public school of its kind.

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**: Had Kathy studied hard, she would have passed the examination.

A. Kathy knew that she would succeed in the examination.

B. But for her hard study, Kathy would have succeed in the examination.

C. Kathy studied very hard but she did not succeed in the examination.

D. Kathy did not study hard, so she failed.

**Question 47:** As soon as he approached the house, the policeman stopped him.

A. No sooner had he approached the house than the policeman stopped him.

B. After the policeman had stopped him, he approached the house .

C. No sooner had the policeman stopped him than he approached the house.

D. Hardly had the policeman stopped him when he approached the house.

**Question 48:** The leader of the group came up with the best solution to the problem.

|  |
| --- |
| A. The leader of the group could solved the problem easily. |
| B. No one could solve the problem except the leader of the group. |
| C. The best solution to the problem was thought of by the leader of the group. |
| D. The best solution to the problem was carried out by the leader of the group. |
|  |

***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:** It’s difficult for me to understand what he implies.

1. Understanding what he implies is found difficult.
2. What he implies is not very difficult to understand.
3. I find it difficult to understand what he means.
4. To understand what he really means is difficult to find.

**Question 50:** Put your coat on. You will get cold.

A. You will not get cold unless you put your coat on.

B. Put your coat on, otherwise you will get cold.

C. It is not until you put your coat on that you will get cold.

D. You not only put your coat on but also get cold.

-----------------THE END--------------

**ĐÁP ÁN**

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

Câu 43: đáp án D: cấu trúc từ loại song song

Câu 44: đáp án B: cấu trúc S+ find + something + Adj

Câu 45: đáp án A: dùng quá khứ phân từ

Câu 46: đáp án D: tình huống thật câu điều kiện loại 3

Câu 47: đáp án A: đảo ngữ No sooner + had + S+ V3/ed…..than S+V

Câu 48: đáp án C: Dùng cụm động từ đồng nghĩa

Câu 49: đáp án C: Dùng chủ ngữ giả IT

Câu 50: đáp án B: Dạng biến thể của câu điều kiện với otherwise

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Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word whose underlined partdiffers from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions from 1 to 2.

1. **A** linked **B**. declared **C**. finished **D**. developed

**2. A.** character **B.** teacher **C.** chemist **D.** technical

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word that differs from theother three in the position of primary stress in each of the following questions from 3 to 4

3. **A.** interview **B.** impression **C.** company **D.** formally

4. **A.** visit **B.** idea **C.** express **D.** submit

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 18.

5. \_\_\_\_\_\_homeless need more help from the government.

A. The B. A C. An D. x

6. If you don’t hurry, you……………………the beginning of the film.

A**.** would miss B**.** will miss C**.** missed D**.** were missing

**7.** Tom had already driven 10 km when he realized he was lost.

A. has driven B. had driven C. drove D. was driving

8. …………………..she gave no sign, I was sure she had seen me.

A. Because B. Since C. Though D. Despite

9. Many students derived enormous satisfaction …………………. the course.

A. on B. of C. with D. from

10. ................an Oscar last year, she's now one of the most powerful movie stars in the industry.

A. She won B. The winning of C. Having won D. To win

11. ………………………….by lack of sleep, I dozed off at my desk

A. Exhausted B. Exhausting C. I was exhausted D. Exhaustedly

12. I remember …………………………..a toy drum on my fifth birthday.

A. give B. to give C. being given D. to be given

13. He was the only \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that was offered the job.

A. apply B. application C. applicant D. applying

14. Military is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in this country. Every man who reaches the age of 18 has to serve in the army for two years.

A. compulsory B. optional C. illegal D. unnecessary

15. The company’s position with ……………….. to overtime is made clear in their contracts.

A. reputation B. respect C. regard D. renown

16. There's a pack of ........................vegetables in the freezer, I think.

A. freezing B. frozen C. icy D. iced

17. Susie and Francis ................in on us last night, so I had to quickly defrost a pizza.

A. turned B. came C. went D. dropped

18. I thought I had made it \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that I didn’t wish to discuss this matter.

A. distinct B. plain C. frank D. straight

***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***

19. The crew divided the life preservers among the twenty **terrified** passengers as the ship began to sink.

A. exhausted B. surprised C. frightened D. excited

20. We **whiled away the time** at the airport by reading magazines

A. passed time in a leisurely manner. B. waited for the time to pass

C. took a lot of time to wait D. waited for a while.

***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 21 to 22.***

**21:** The consequences of the typhoon were **disastrous** due to the lack of precautionary measures.

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

**22:** Vietnam’s admission to the World Trade Organization (WTO) has **promoted** its trade relations with other countries.

**A.** boosted **B.** expanded **C.** restricted **D.** balanced

***Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the option that best completes  
each of the following exchanges from 23 to 24.***

23. Tom and Mary are talking about the volunteer work they are doing this weekend**.**

Tom: What kind of volunteer work are you participating in?

Mary: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** We’re helping people in mountainous areas

**B.** We’re joining the English Speaking club

**C.** We’re chatting with people online

**D.** It is interesting that we’re doing charity

24. Peter and Susan are talking about their plan to make the beach clean.

Peter: Let’s clean up the beach on Saturday morning.

Susan: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** That sounds great. **B.** I don’t think so. **C.** That’s not true. **D.** That’s wrong.

***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***

A …….(25) is a person ,usually a woman, who believe that women should be regarded as equal to men. She, or he deplores…………(26) against women in the home, place of work or anywhere, and her principal enemy is the male chauvinist,.......................(27) believes that men are natural superior. Tired of being referred to as the weaker sex, women are becoming more and more militant .....(28) citizens and are winning the age-old battle of sexes. They are no longer content to be regarded as inferior class in terms of economic, political and social status. We no longer live in the male- dominated society of the past. Let us hope ,…………(29), that the revolution stops before we have a boring world in which men and women are the same.

25. A. feminist B. male chauvinist C. woman D. man

26. A. recognition B. discrimination C. condition D. exploitation

27. A. he B. they C. whom D. who

28. A. militant B. vulnerable C. educated D. exhausted

29. A. therefore B. so C. but D. however

***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.***

A recent investigation by scientist at the Geological Survey shows that strange animals behavior might help predict future earthquakes. Investigators found such occurrences in a ten kilometer radius of the epicenter of a fairly recent quake. Some birds screeched and flew about wildly; dogs yelped and ran around uncontrollably. Scientists believe that animals can perceive these environmental changes as early as several days before the mishap because have certain instincts that humans don’t possess.

In 1976 after observing animal behavior, the Chinese were able to predict a devastating quake. Although hundreds of thousands of people were killed, the government was able to evacuate millions of other people and thus keep the earth toll at a lower level

30. What prediction may be made by observing animal behavior?

A. an impending earthquake B. the number of people who will die

C. the ten- kilometer radius of the epicenter D. environmental changes

31.  Why can animals perceive these changes when humans cannot?

A. Animals are smarter than humans.

B. Animals have certain instincts that humans don’t possess.

C. By running around the house, they can feel they vibration.

D. Humans don’t know where to look.

32.  Which of the following is not true?

A. Some animals may be able to sense an approach earthquake.

B. By observing animals behavior scientists can predict earthquake.

C. The Chinese have successfully predicted an earthquake and save many lives.

D. All birds and dogs in a ten- kilometer radius of the epicenter went wild before the earth quake

33. In this passage the word “**evacuate**” mostly means:

A. remove B. exile C. destroy D. emaciate

34. If scientists can accurately predict earthquake, there will be

A. fewer animals go crazy. B. a lower death rate.

C. fewer people evacuate. D. fewer environmental changes.

***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***

One of the factors contributing to the intense nature of twenty-first-century stress is our continualexposure to media – particularly to an overabundance of news. If you feel stressed out by the news, you are far from alone. Yet somehow many of us seem unable to prevent ourselves from tuning in to an extreme degree.The further back we go in human history, the longer news took to travel from place to place, andthe less news we had of distant people and lands altogether. The printing press obviously changed all that, as did every subsequent development in transportation and telecommunication.When television came along, it proliferated like a population of rabbits. In 1950, there were100,000 television sets in North American homes; one year later there were more than a million.Today, it’s not unusual for a home to have three or more television sets, each with cable access to perhaps over a hundred channels. News is the subject of many of those channels, and on several of them it runs 24 hours a day.What’s more, after the traumatic events of September 11, 2001, live newscasts were paired withperennial text crawls across the bottom of the screen – so that viewers could stay abreast of everystory all the time.Needless to say, the news that is reported to us is not good news, but rather disturbing images and sound bytes alluding to disaster (natural and man-made), upheaval, crime, scandal, war, and the like. Compounding the problem is that when actual breaking news is scarce, most broadcasts fill in with scare stories about things that possibly might threaten our health, safety, finances, relationships, waistline, hairline, or very existence in the future. This variety of story tends to treat with equal alarm a potentially lethal flu outbreak and the bogus claims of a wrinkle cream that overpromises smooth skin.Are humans meant to be able to process so much trauma – not to mention so much overblownanticipation of potential trauma – at once? The human brain, remember, is programmed to slip into alarm mode when danger looms. Danger looms for someone, somewhere at every moment. Exposing ourselves to such input without respite and without perspective cannot be anything other than a source of chronic stress.

**35:** According to the passage, which of the following has contributed to the intense nature of twenty-first-century stress?  
**A.** The degree to which stress affects our life **B.** Our inability to control ourselves  
**C.** An overabundance of special news **D.** Our continual exposure to the media  
**36:** In the past, we had less news of distant people and lands because \_\_\_\_\_\_.  
**A.** printing, transportation, and telecommunications were not developed  
**B.** means of communication and transportation were not yet invented  
**C.** most people lived in distant towns and villages  
**D.** the printing press changed the situation too slowly  
**37:** The pronoun “**them**” in paragraph 3 refers to \_\_\_\_\_\_.  
**A.** TV channels **B.** TV news **C.** television sets **D.** cable access  
**38:** The word “**traumatic**” in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_\_.  
**A.** fascinating **B.** upsetting **C.** exciting **D.** boring

**39:** According to the passage, when there is not enough actual breaking news, broadcasts\_\_\_\_\_\_.  
**A.** are full of dangerous diseases such as flu  
**B.** send out live newscasts paired with text across the screen  
**C.** are forced to publicize an alarming increase in crime  
**D.** send out frightening stories about potential dangers  
**40:** Which of the following is NOT true, according to the passage?  
**A.** The only source of stress in our modern life is the media.  
**B.** Many TV channels supply the public with breaking news.  
**C.** Many people are under stress caused by the media.  
**D.** The news that is reported to us is not good news.  
**41:** The word “**slip**” in paragraph 6 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_\_.  
**A.** fail **B.** bring **C.** release **D.** fall  
**42:** What is probably the best title for this passage?  
**A.** Developments in Telecommunications **B.** The Media – A Major Cause of Stress  
**C.** More Modern Life – More Stress **D.** Effective Ways to Beat Stress

***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.***

**43:** I remember that I danced not good the first time I did the tango.

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

**44:** The wooden fence surrounded the factory is beginning to fall down because of the rain.

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

**45:** While models of automobiles date back as far as the late 1600's, the 1880's seen the first

**A B C**

commercial interest in the vehicle.  
 **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***

**46:** “Sure, I’ll lend you my car this afternoon,” Richard said to me.  
**A.** Richard asked me to lend him my car. **B.** Richard refused to lend me his car.  
**C.** Richard suggested lending me his car. **D.** Richard agreed to lend me his car.  
**47:** If I had worked harder, I would have passed the exam.  
**A.** As I did not work hard enough, I did not pass the exam.  
**B.** I failed the exam, so I will have to work harder.  
**C.** I passed the exam because I worked harder than others.  
**D.** Although I worked very hard, I did not pass the exam.

**48:** The gardens are open each day for visitors to enjoy the flower displays.  
**A.** In order to enjoy the flowers each day, visitors open their own displays.  
**B.** There are too many flower displays for visitors to enjoy each day.  
**C.** As long as visitors enjoy the flower displays, the gardens are still open each day.  
**D.** The gardens are open each day so that visitors can enjoy the flower displays.

***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.***

**49:** I had to do my homework. I could not help my mother with the washing-up.  
**A.** Because I was busy doing my homework, I could not help my mother with the washing-up.  
**B.** It was impossible for me to do my homework although my mother helped me with the washing-up.  
**C.** I could not help my mother with the washing-up until I finished my homework.  
**D.** I could not do my homework because I had to help my mother with the washing-up.  
**50:** The football match was so exciting. The spectators at the stadium cheered wildly all through it.  
**A.** Despite the exciting football match, not all the spectators at the stadium cheered wildly all through it.  
**B.** The spectators at the stadium cheered wildly to make the match exciting all through it.  
**C.** When the spectators at the stadium cheered wildly, the football match became exciting all through it.  
**D.** The football match was so exciting that the spectators at the stadium cheered wildly all through it.

---------- **THE END** ----------

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

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Question 1: A**. killed | **B**. enjoyed | **C**. described | **D**. **wanted** |
| **Question 2: A**. **enough** | **B**. loud | **C**. about | **D**. amount |

***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**. become | **B**. design | **C**. prevent | **D**. **happen** |
| **Question 4: A**. **attention** | **B**. habitat | **C**. parallel | **D**. pessimist |

***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:** Last year we visited\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ United States.

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

**Question 6:** If I knew her number, I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you.

**A**. told **B**. had told **C**. will tell **D**. **would tell**

**Question 7:** By the end of this month I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_for this company for two years.

**A**. will work **B**. have been working

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

**Question 8:** Some countries are poor they have very few natural resources.

**A**. **because** **B**. although **C**. in spite of **D**. because of

**Question 9:** In England schooling is compulsory \_\_\_\_\_\_ all children from the age of 5 to 16.

**A**. about **B**. **for** **C**. from **D**. to

**Question10:** Emily was the first person he met \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_in that town.

**A**. **on arriving** **B**. by arriving **C**. when to arrive **D**. when he arrives

**Question 11**: \_\_\_\_classical dance for five years, Akiko finally felt ready \_\_\_\_in public.

**A**. Studying/ to be performed **B**. To study/ performed

**C**. Being studied/ having performed **D**. **Having studied/ to perform**

**Question 12**: We insist that more money \_\_\_\_\_\_ in education.

**A**. investing  **B**. invested  **C**. invests  **D**. **be invested**

**Question 13**: Students normally enter university from the onwards and study for an \_\_\_\_\_\_ degree.

**A**. academy **B**. academically **C**. **academic** **D**. academicals

**Question 14**: I get quite depressed when I think about the damage we are \_\_\_\_\_\_ to the environment.

**A**. having  **B**. taking  **C**. making  **D**. **causing**

**Question 15**: It’s rude to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ people while you are talking to them.

**A**. **point at** **B**. look at **C**. point out **D**. smile at

**Question 16**: Remember that things such as language, food and clothing are simply expressions of our cultural\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A**. solidarity **B**. **identity** **C**.assimilation **D**.celebration

**Question 17**: The party leader travelled the length and \_\_\_\_\_ of the country in an attempt to spread his message.

**A**. width  **B**. distance  **C**. diameter  **D**. **breadth**

**Question 18**: A good leader should not be conservative, but rather \_\_\_\_\_\_ to new ideas.

**A**. **receptive** **B**.acceptable **C**.permissive **D**.applicable

***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 lost hikers **stayed alive** by eating wild berries and drinking spring water.

**A**. revived **B**. surprised **C**. connived **D**. **survived**

**Question 20**: When he passes the entrance exam, his parents will be **walking on the air**.

**A**. extremely happy **B**.extremely light

**C**.feeling extremely airy **D**. **feeling extremely unhappy**

***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:** “Please speak up a little more, Jason. You are hardly **loud enough to be heard** from the back”, the teacher said.

**A**. visible **B**. edible  **C**. eligible **D**. **inaudible**

**Question 22:** I could **not see** what she was doing. It was so dark down there.

**A**. **make out** **B**. make up  **C**. make for  **D**. make from

***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:**Marta and Patrice is a couple. They are going to a friend's party.

Marta: Do I still have to change my clothes?

Patrice: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A**. **Sure, take your time** **B**. Let’s discuss that some time

**C**. Don’t change your mind, please **D**. The party begins at 2 p.m

**Question 24:** Laura and Mary are neighbors. They are talking about Mary’s party.

Laura: Thank you for a lovely evening.

Mary: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A**. It depends on you  **B**. Thank you very much indeed

**C**. Yeah. I’m really looking forward to it **D**. **You’re welcome**

***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.***

Why do people like chew gum? Some people say they like the taste. (25)\_\_\_\_\_ say they can think better if they chew gum. Some people chew it when they have some boring work to do. Others chew gum when they are nervous.

Gum is a (26)\_\_\_\_ of things. For many years gum companies made gum from chicle. Chicle is a natural gum from a tree in Mexico and Central America. Now companies are plastic and rubber made from petroleum instead of chicle.

Gum must be soft (27)\_\_\_\_\_\_ you can chew it. A softener keeps it soft. The gum company makes the softener from vegetable oil. A sweetener makes the gum sweet. The sweetener is usually sugar. Then the company adds the flavor.

Thomas Adams made the first gum from chicle in 1836. (28)\_\_\_\_\_, chewing gum was not new. The Greeks chewed gum from a tree over 2,000 years ago. Mayan Indians in Mexico chewed chicle. Indians in the Northeastern United States taught Europeans to chew gum from a tree there.

People first made bubble gum in 1928. Children like to (29)\_\_\_\_\_ bubble with bubble gum. Some university students do too.

**Question 25: A**. The other **B**. **Others** **C**. The others **D**. Other

**Question 26:** **A**. fix              **B**. roll               **C**. **mixture**         **D**. connection

**Question 27:** **A**. **so that**  **B**. then             **C**. for                           **D**. that

**Question 28:** **A**. More           **B**. **However**              **C**. But                **D**. Though

**Question 29:** **A**. turn                    **B**. set            **C**. **blow** **D**. pass

## 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.

Although they are an inexpensive supplier of vitamins, minerals, and high-quality protein, egg also contain a high level of blood cholesterol, one of the major causes of heart diseases. One egg yolk, in fact, contains a little more than two-thirds of the suggested daily cholesterol limit. This knowledge has driven egg sales to **plummet** in recent years, which in turn has brought about the development of several alternatives to eating regular eggs. One alternative is to eat substitute eggs. These substitute eggs are not really eggs, but they look somewhat like eggs when they are cooked. They have the advantage of having low cholesterol rates, and they can be scrambled or use in baking. One disadvantage, however, is that they are not good for frying, poaching, or boiling. A second alternative is to regular eggs is a new type of egg, sometimes called “designer” eggs. These eggs are produced by hens that are fed low-flat diets consisting of ingredient such á canola oil, flax, and rice bran. In spite of their diet, however, these hens produce eggs that contain the same amount of cholesterol as regular eggs. Yet, the producers of these eggs claim that eating their eggs will not raise the blood cholesterol in humans.

Egg producers claim that their product has been portrayed unfairly. They cite scientific studies to back up their claim. And, in fact, studies on the relationship between eggs and human cholesterol levels have brought mixed results. It may be that it is not the type of the eggs that is the main determinant of cholesterol but the person who is eating the eggs. Some people may be more sensitive to cholesterol derived from food than other people. In fact, there is evidence that certain dietary fats stimulate the body’s production of blood cholesterol. Consequently, while it still makes sense to limit one’s intake of eggs, even designer eggs, it seem that doing **this** without regulating dietary fat will probably not help reduce blood cholesterol level.

**Question 30:** What is the main purpose of the passage?

**A**. To introduce the idea that dietary at increases the blood cholesterol level

**B**. **To make people know about the relationship between eggs and cholesterol**

**C**. To persuade people that eggs are unhealthy and should not be eaten

**D**. To convince people to eat “designer” eggs and egg substitutes

**Question 31:** Which of the following could best replace the word “**plummet**”?

**A**. improve **B**. ascend **C**. rise **D**. **decline**

**Question 32:** The pronoun ''**this**'' in the passage refers to which of the following?

**A**. decreasing fat intake **B**. increasing blood cholesterol

**C**. **reducing egg intake** **D**. eating “designer” eggs

**Question 33:** According to the passage, what has been the cause for changes in the sale of eggs?

**A**. increasing price **B**. decreased production

**C**. dietary changes in hens **D**. **concerns about cholesterol**

**Question 34:** According to the passage, egg substitutes cannot be used to make any of the following types of eggs EXCEPT\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A**. boil **B**. poached **C**. **scrambled**  **D**. fried

***Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 35 to 42.***

The system of higher education had its origin in Europe in the Middle Ages, when the first universities were established. In modern times, the nature of higher education around the world, to some extent, has been determined by the models of influential countries such as France and Germany.

Both France and Germany have systems of higher education that are basically administered by state agencies. Entrance requirements for students are also similar in both countries. In France, an examination called the *baccalaureate* is given at the end of secondary education. Higher education in France is free and open to all students who have passed this *baccalaureate*. Success in this examination allows students to continue their higher education for another three or four years until they have attained the first university degree called a *license* in France.

Basic differences, however, distinguish these two countries’ systems. French educational districts, called *académies*, are under the direction of a rector, an appointee of the national government who is also in charge of universities in each district. The **uniformity** in curriculum throughout the country leaves each university with little to distinguish itself. Hence, many students prefer to go to Paris, where there are better accommodations and more cultural amenities for them. Another difference is the existence in France of prestigious higher educational institutions known as *grandes écoles*, which provide advanced professional and technical training. Most of these schools are not affiliated with the universities, although they too recruit **their** students by giving competitive examinations to candidates. The *grandes écoles* provide rigorous training in all branches of applied science and technology, and their diplomas have a somewhat higher standing than the ordinary *licence*.

In Germany, the regional universities have autonomy in determining their curriculum under the direction of rectors elected from within. Students in Germany change universities according to their interests and the strengths of each university. In fact, it is a custom for students to attend two, three, or even four different universities in the course of their undergraduate studies, and the majority of professors at a particular university may have taught in four or five others. This high degree of mobility means that schemes of study and examination are marked by a freedom and individuality unknown in France.

France and Germany have greatly influenced higher education systems around the world. The French, either through colonial influence or the work of missionaries, introduced many aspects of their system in other countries. The German were the first to stress the importance of universities as research facilities, and they also created a sense of them as **emblems** of a national mind.

*(Source: https://britannicalearn.com)*

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

**A.** The nature of education around the world in modern times

**B. Systems of higher education in France and Germany**

**C.** The origin of higher education system in Europe

**D.** The influence of France and Germany on educational systems of other countries

**Question 36:** The word “**uniformity**” in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** proximity **B.** discrepancy **C.** s**imilarity**  **D.** uniqueness

**Question 37:** The word “**their**” in paragraph 3 refers to \_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A. schools**  **B.** universities **C.** examinations **D.** branches

**Question 38:** Which of the following about grandes écoles in France is NOT stated in paragraph 3?

**A.** Most of them have no connection with universities.

**B.** They have a reputation for advanced professional and technical training.

**C.** Their degrees are better recognized than those provided by universities.

**D. They offer better accommodations and facilities than universities**.

**Question 39:** According to the passage, a regional university rector in Germany is elected by\_\_.

**A. the staff of the university** **B.** the national government officials

**C.** the regional government officials **D.** the staff of other universities

**Question 40:** According to paragraph 4, what makes it possible for students in Germany to attend different universities during their undergraduate studies?

**A.** The university staff have become far more mobile and occupied.

**B. The university’s training programs offer greater flexibility and freedom of choice.**

**C.** University tuition fees are kept at an affordable level for all students.

**D.** Entry requirements to universities in Germany are made less demanding.

**Question 41:** The word “**emblems**” in the final paragraph is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A. representatives** **B.** directions **C.** structures **D.** delegates

**Question 42:** Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

**A.** Studying in France and Germany is a good choice for people of all ages and nationalities.

**B.** It normally takes longer to complete a university course in France than in Germany.

**C. Universities in Germany can govern themselves more effectively than those in France.**

**D.** The level of decentralization of higher education is greater in Germany than in France.

## 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:** Not until I was on my way to the airport **that I realized** I had left my passport at home.

# A B C D

**Question 44:** My mother is finally used **to cook** on an electric stove after using a gas one for a long time

# A B C D

**Question 45:** English, together with Literature and Maths, **are compulsory subjects** in the national curriculum.

# 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**: No one in the team can play better than John.

**A**. John plays well but the others play better.

**B**. John as well as other players of the team plays very well.

**C**. Everyone in the team, but John, plays very well.

**D**. **John is the best player of the team.**

**Question 47:** "How beautiful is the dress you have just bought!" Peter said to Mary.

**A**. Peter promised to buy Mary a beautiful dress.

**B**. Peter said thanks to Mary for her beautiful dress.

**C**. **Peter complimented Mary on her beautiful dress.**

**D**. Peter asked Mary how she had just bought her beautiful dress.

**Question** **48:** It wasn't obligatory to submit my assignment today.

**A**. My assignment must have been submitted today.

**B**. **I needn't have submitted my assignment today.**

**C**. My assignment was required to submit by today.

**D**. I mustn't submit my assignment today.

## 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 man wanted to get some fresh air in the room. He opened the window.

**A**. **The man opened the window in order to get some fresh air in the room.**

**B**. Having opened the window, the room could get some fresh air.

**C**. The man wanted to get some fresh air in the room because he opened the window.

**D**. The man got some fresh air in the room, even though he opened the window.

**Question 50:** He is very intelligent. He can solve all the problems in no time.

**A**. So intelligent a student is he that he can solve all the problems in no time.

**B**. **So intelligent is he that 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**. He is very intelligent that he can solve all the problems in no time.

# ------------------------ HẾT ------------------------

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

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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.**determined | **B.** equipp**ed** | **C.**approved | **D.**married |
| **Question 2: A**. teach | **B**. ready | **C**. meat | **D**. heat |

***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**. A. caring | **B**. confide | **C**. maintain | **D**. attract |
| **Question 4: A.** romantic | **B.** attitude | **C.** important | **D.** attractive |

***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:**\_\_\_\_dead no longer need\_\_\_help. We must concern ourselves with\_\_\_ living.

**A.** A - the - a **B.** The - the - the **C.** A - a - a **D.** The - Ø - the

**Question 6:** If you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ less last night, you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ so bad today.

**A.** had drunk- would not have felt **B.** drank- would not feel

**C**. had drunk- would not feel **D.** would have drunk- would not feel

**Question 7:** The preparations \_\_\_\_\_ by the time the guests arrived.

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

**Question 8:** Mr. Tony has been under high pressure of workloads recently. \_\_\_\_\_, he has just been taken to hospital for nerve broken down.

**A.** Fortunately **B.** Therefore **C.** However **D.** In contrast

**Question 9:** Everything is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you. I cannot make \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ my mind yet.

**A.** up to / up **B.** out off / on **C.** away from / for **D.** on for / off

**Question 10:** I have no idea where \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** has she got that information **B.** she got that information

**C**. did she get that information   **D.** that information has she got

**Question11:**In the wake of increasing food poisoning, many consumers have turned to vegetables \_\_\_\_\_\_ organically.

**A.** that grown **B.** grown **C.** which **D.** are grown

**Question 12:** By this time next summer, you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ your studies.

**A**. completes **B**. will complete **C**. are completing **D.** will have completed

**Question 13:** You are old enough to take \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for what you have done.

**A**. responsible **B.** responsibility **C.** responsibly **D.** irresponsible

**Question14:**The aim of English Competition is to \_\_\_\_\_ the spirit of learning English among students.

**A.** stimulate **B.** improve **C.** prevent **D**. persuade

**Question 15:** If you can’t afford to buy books, then you can always borrow them from the \_\_\_\_.

**A.** book-shop **B.** restaurant **C.** library **D.** cinema

**Question 16: :** In some countries, environmental organizations have been \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to inform people and gain their support.

**A**. made up **B.** set up **C**. brought up **D**. taken up

**Question17:**A good leader should not be conservative, but rather \_\_\_\_\_\_ to new ideas.

**A.** receptiv**e**  **B.** acceptable **C.** permissive **D.** applicable

**Question 18:** If you can’t afford to buy books, then you can always borrow them from the \_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** book-shop **B.** restaurant **C.** library **D.** cinema

## 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**: Mr. Gerstein was particularly**taken back**to hear that sleeping problems are often linked to physical problems.

**A.** surprised **B**. intended  **C.** determined **D**. relieved

**Question 20**: I shouldn’t go outside without a raincoat because it’s **raining cats and dogs**.

**A.** it’s just started to rain **B.** it’s raining very heavily

**C**. it’s going to rain **D**. it’s drizzling

## 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

## Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the option that best completes each of the following exchanges.

**Question1.** Lan and Hoa are talking about endangered species.

**- Lan:** “Pollution is one of the main causes of species extinction. What do you think?”

**- Hoa:** “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.”

**A.**That’s a good idea. **B**. I can’t agree with you more.

**C.** I don’t think so. **D**. I’m sorry. I can’t.

**Question2.** Jeff and Nancy are talking about endangered species.

**- Jeff:** “Can you tell me where pandas live, Nancy?” **- Nancy:** “­­­\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.”

**A**. Sorry, I can’t. **B**. Yes, I can.

**C.** In the bamboo forest. **D.** I’m not sure.

## 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 to29.

If you're an environmentalist, plastic is a word you tend to say with a sneer or a snarl. It has become a symbol of our wasteful, throw-away society. But there seems little doubt it is here to stay, and the truth is, of course, that plastic has brought enormous (25) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, even environmental ones. It’s not really the plastics themselves that are the evil ─ it's the way society chooses (26) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ use and abuse them.

Almost all the 50 or so different kinds of modern plastic are made from oil, gas or coal ─ non-renewable natural (27) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. We (28) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ well over three million tones of the stuff in Britain each year and, sooner or later, most of it is thrown away. A high portion of our annual (29) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is in the form of packaging, and this constitutes about seven percent by weight of our domestic refuse.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Question 25: A.**savings | **B.**pleasures | **C.**benefits | **D.**profits |
| **Question 26: A.** to | **B**. of | **C.**with | **D.** from |
| **Question 27: A.**processes | **B**. resources | **C.**products | **D.**fuels |
| **Question 28: A.**import | **B.**consign | **C**. remove | **D.**consume |
| **Question 29: A.**consumed | **B.**consuming | **C.**consumption | **D**. consume |

## 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.

Although speech is the most advanced form of communication, there are many ways of communicating without using speech. Signals, signs, symbols, and gestures may be found in every known culture.The basic function of signal is to impinge upon the environment in such a way that **it** attracts attention, as. For example, the dots and dashes of a telegraph circuit. Coded to refer to speech, the **potential** for communication is very great. Less adaptable to the codification of words, signs also contain meaning in and of themselves. A stop sign or a barber pole conveys meaning quickly and conveniently. Symbols are more difficult to describe than either signals or signs because of their intricate relationship with the receiver’s cultural perceptions. In some cultures, applauding in a theater provides performers with an auditory symbol of approval. Gestures such as waving and hand shaking also communicate certain cultural messages.

Although signals, signs,s ymbols, and gestures are very useful, they do have a major disadvantage. They usually do not allow ideas to be shared without the sender being directly adjacent to the receiver. As aresult, means of communication intended to be used for long distances and extended periods are based upon speech. Radio, television, and the telephone are only a few.

**Question30:**Which ofthe following would bethe best title forthe passage?

**A.** communication **B.** Signs and signals **C.**Speech **D.**Gestures

**Question31:**According to thepassage, what is a signal?

**A**. A form ofcommunication that interrupts the environment.

**B**. Themostdifficult form of communication to describe

**C.** A form ofcommunication which maybeusedacross longdistances.

**D**. The form ofcommunication most related to cultural perception.

**Question32:**Theword**“it”** in paragraph refers to .

**A**. signal **B**. environment **C.** function **D**. way

**Question 33:**Theword**“potential”** in paragraph 1 could be replaced by.

**A.**advancement **B.** possibility **C**. organization **D.** signal

**Question34:**Whywere the telephone, radio, andtelevision invented?

**A**. Because people were unable to understand signs, signals, and symbols.

**B**. Because peoplewanted to communicate across longdistances.

**C**. Because people believed that signs, signals, and symbols wereobsolete.

**D**. Because people wanted new forms ofcommunication.

## 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.

Marianne Moore (1887-1972) once said that her writing could be called poetry only because there was no other name for it. Indeed her poems appear to be extremely compressed essays that happen to be printed in jagged lines on the page. Her subjects were varied: animals, laborers, artists, and the craft of poetry. From her general reading came quotations that she found striking or insightful. She included these in her poems, scrupulously enclosed in quotation marks, and sometimes identified in footnotes. Of this practice, she wrote, "Why many quotation marks?" I am asked. When a thing has been so well that it could not be said better, why paraphrase it? Hence, my writing is, if not a cabinet of fossils, a kind of collection of flies in amber." Close observation and concentration on detail and the methods of her poetry.

Marianne Moore grew up in Kirkwood, Missouri, near St. Lois. After graduation from Bryn Mawr College in 1909, she taught commercial subjects at the Indian School in Carlisle, Pennsylvania. Later she became a librarian in New York City. During the 1920’s she was editor of The Dial, an important literary magazine of the **period.** She lived quietly all her life, mostly in Brooklyn, New York. She spent a lot of time at the Bronx Zoo, fascinated by animals. Her admiration of the Brooklyn Dodgers-before the team moved to Los Angeles-was widely known.

Her first book of poems was published in London in 1921 by a group of friends associated with the Imagist movement. From that time on her poetry has been read with interest by **succeeding** generations of poets and readers. In 1952 she was awarded the Pulitzer Prize for her Collected Poems. She wrote that she did not write poetry for money or fame. To earn a living is needful, but **it** can be done in routine ways. One writes because one has a burning desire to objectify what it is indispensable to one's happiness to express.

  (Source: TOEFL Reading)

**Question 35:** What is the passage mainly about?

**A**. The influence of the imagists on Marianne Moore. **B**. Essayists and poets of the 1920's.

**C**. The use of quotations in poetry. **D**. Marianne Moore's life and work.

**Question 36:** Which of the following can be inferred about Moore's poems?

**A**. They are better known in Europe than the United States.

**B**. They do not use traditional verse forms.

**C**. They were all published in The Dial.

**D**. They tend to be abstract.

**Question 37:** According to the passage Moore wrote about all of the following EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A**. artists **B.** animals **C**. fossils **D**. workers

**Question 38:** Where did Marianne Moore grow up?

**A**. In Carlisle, Pennsylvania. **B**. In Kirkwood.

**C**. In New York City. **D.** In Los Angeles.

**Question 39:** The author mentions all of the following as jobs held by Moore EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A**. commercial artist **B**. teacher **C**. magazine editor **D**. librarian

**Question 40:** Where did Moore spend most of her adult life?

**A**. In Kirkwood. **B**. In Brooklyn. **C**. In Los Angeles. **D**. In Carlisle.

**Question 41:** The word "**succeeding**" is closest to \_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A**. inheriting **B**. prospering **C**. diverse **D.** later

**Question 42:** The word "**it**" refers to \_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** writing poetry **B.** becoming famous **C.** earning a living **D.** attracting readers

***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:** Measles are an infectious disease that causes fever and small redspots.

# A B C D

**Question 44:** The Southeast Asian Games, also knowing as the SEA Games, is a biennial multi-

**A B**

sport event involving participants from the current eleven countries of Southeast Asia.

**C D**

**Question 45:** Keith had so interesting and creative plans that everyone wanted to work on his

**A B C D**

committee.

## 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:** Had he known more about the internet, he would have invested in some computer companies.

**A.** Knowing about the internet help him invest in some computercompany.

**B.** He didn’t know much about the internet and he didn’t invest in any computercompanies.

**C.** Knowing about the internet , he would have invested in some computercompanies.

**D.** He would have invested in some computer companies without his knowledge of theinternet.

**Question 47:** You should have persuaded him to change his mind.

1. It was essential to persuade him to change his mind but you didn’t.
2. You should persuade him to change his mind.
3. You persuade him to change his mind but he didn’t.
4. You didn’t persuade him to change because of his mind.

**Question 48:** Tom regrets to say that he has left his tickets at home.

A. Tom regrets leaving the tickets at home.

B. Tom was sorry that he has left the tickets at home.

C. Tom wishes he hadn’t left the ticket at home.

D. Tom regrets to leave the ticket at home.

## 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:** John was not here yesterday. Perhaps he was ill.

A. John needn't be here yesterday because he was ill.

B. Because of his illness, John shouldn't have been here yesterday.

C. John might have been ill yesterday, so he was not here.

D. John must have been ill yesterday, so he was not here.

**Question 50:** "Cigarette?", he said. "No, thanks. ", I said.

**A.** He asked for a cigarette, and Iimmediately refused.

**B.** He mentioned a cigarette, so I thankedhim.

**C.** He offered me a cigarette, but Ipromptly declined.

**D.** He asked if I was smoking, and I denied atonce.

# ------------------------ HẾT ------------------------

# ĐÁP ÁN

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

**Question 1:** **A.** play**s** **B.** mean**s** **C.** cook**s** **D.** lie**s**

**Question 2:** **A.** practis**ed** **B.** wast**ed** **C.** wash**ed** **D.** look**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 3:** **A.** across **B.** gather **C.** common **D.** happen

**Question 4:** **A.** amazing **B.** sympathy **C.** abnormal **D.** attractive

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

**Question 5:** It is against the law to \_\_­\_\_\_ on the basis of sex, age, marital status, or race.

**A.** suit **B.** believe **C.** discriminate **D.** gain

**Question 6:** San Francisco is built on 40 hills and some are very \_\_\_\_\_.

**A**. short **B.** steep **C**. plain **D**. stable

**Question 7:** The International Red Cross helps people in need without any discrimination based on \_\_\_\_\_, race, religion, class or political opinions.

**A.** national **B**. nationally **C.** nationality **D**. native

**Question 8:** In 1973, when the tigers appeared to be facing \_\_\_\_\_ the World Wide Fund for \_\_\_\_\_ and the Indian Government agreed to set up “Operation Tiger”.

**A.** extinct/ Nature **B.** extinction/ Nature  **C.** extinction/ Natural **D.** extinct/ Naturalists

**Question 9:** I saw him hiding something in a \_\_­\_\_\_ bag.

**A.** plastic small black **B.** small black plastic

**C.** black small plastic **D.** small plastic black

**Question 10:** She was \_\_\_\_\_ horror when reading the news about the explosion.

**A.** filled with **B.** happy with **C.** tired of **D.** full of

**Question 11:** By the time I recovered from the shock, he \_\_\_\_\_ round the comer.

**A.** disappeared **B.** disappears **C.** had disappeared **D.** has disappeared

**Question 12:** Florida, \_\_\_\_\_ the Sunshine State, attracts many tourists every year.

**A.** that is known as B. which is known as **C.** which known as **D.** knowing

**Question 13:** Linda insisted that the newly-born baby \_\_\_\_\_ after her husband’s father.

**A.** ought to be named **B.** must be named **C**. be named **D.** could be named

**Question 14:** \_\_\_\_\_ interested in that subject, I would try to learn more about it.

A. Were I **B.** If I am **C.** I was **D.** Should I

**Question 15:** The old man warned the young boys \_\_\_\_\_ in the deep river.

**A.** not to swimming **B.** don’t swim **C.** to swim **D.** against swimming

**Question 16:** Mr. Green is on the line, shall I \_\_\_\_\_ or ask him to ring back?

**A.** put him off **B.** put him down **C.** put him through **D.** put him on

**Question 17:** Our flight from Bangkok to London was delayed \_\_\_\_\_ the storm.

**A.** since **B.** because of **C.** in spite of **D.** because

**Question 18:** She was overjoyed because her article \_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** has been published **B.** has published **C.** had been published **D.** had published

**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:** A revolution in women's fashion during the second half of the twentieth century made trousers ***acceptable*** for almost all activities.

**A.** ideal **B.** attractive **C.** permissible **D.** available

**Question 20:** The treaty ***explains*** the terms of the agreement to reduce nuclear arms.

**A.** puts out **B.** turns out **C.** sets out **D.** cuts out

**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:** This is new washing machine is ***not a patch on*** our old one. These clothes are still dirty.

**A.** to be expensive **B.** to be broken **C.** to be strange **D.** to be better

**Question 22:** His career ***advancement*** was slow and he did not gain any promotion until he was 40, when he won the position of the company’s Chief Executive.

**A.** elevation **B.** rise **C.** decline **D.** progress

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

**Question 23:** Long is inviting Hoa to see a film tonight.

**- Long**: “Do you fancy going to the movie this evening?” - **Hoa**: “\_\_\_\_\_”

**A.** Not so bad. And you? **B.** I'm sorry. I don't know that.

**C.** Not at all. Go ahead! **D.** That would be nice!

**Question 24:** Two friends Mai and Lan are talking about Lan’s new blouse.

**- Mai**: “\_\_\_\_\_” - **Lan**: “Thank you. It’s really encouraging”

**A.** That blouse suits you perfectly, Lan. **B.** I wonder if you could do something for me.

**C.** Can you come over after the show? **D.** How about your new blouse?

***Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word(s) for each of the blanks from 23 to 27.***

The United Nations Children’s Fund, formerly the United Nations International Children’s Emergency Fund (UNICEF), is undeniably a program of the United Nations devoted (**23**) \_\_\_\_\_ aiding national efforts to improve the health, nutrition, education, and general welfare of children. UNICEF was created in December 1946 for the (**24**) \_\_\_\_\_ of relief to children in countries devastated by World War II. After 1950 the fund’s efforts were directed towards general programs for the improvement of children’s welfare, particularly in (**25**) \_\_\_\_\_ countries, as well as those in various emergency situations.  
The change in the organization’s name to the United Nations Children’s Fund was a reflection of this shift in function. Much of UNICEF’s effort (**26**) \_\_\_\_\_ in fields in which relatively small expenditure could have a significant impact on the lives of children, such as the prevention and treatment of certain diseases and the distribution of surplus food, additional activities to health personnel, the construction of education facilities and the training of teachers, and the extension of other welfare services. Their humane activities are financed both by government and private (27) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ contributions.

**Question 23: A.** on **B.** to **C.** up **D.** into

**Question 24:** **A.** provision  **B.** improvement **C.** expenditure **D.** development

**Question 25: A.** developed **B.** developing **C.** development **D.** develop

**Question 26: A.** was made **B.** has made **C.** has been made **D.** will make

**Question 27: A.** voluntarily **B.** volunteer  **C.** voluntary **D.** volunteers

**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.**

Before the mid-nineteenth century, people in the United States ate most foods only **in season**. Drying, smoking, and salting could preserve meat for a short time, but the availability of fresh meat, like that of fresh milk, was very limited; there was no way to prevent spoilage. But in 1810 a French inventor named Nicolas Appert developed the cooking-and-sealing process of canning. And in the 1850's an American named Gail Borden developed a means of condensing and preserving milk. Canned foods and condensed milk became more common during the 1860's, but supplies remained low because cans had to be made by hand. By 1880, however, inventors had fashioned stamping and soldering machines that mass-produced cans from tinplate. Suddenly all kinds of food could be preserved and bought at all times of the year.

Other trends and inventions had also helped make it possible for Americans to vary their daily diets. Growing urban populations created demand that encouraged fruit and vegetable farmers to raise more produce. Railroad refrigerator cars enabled growers and meat packers to ship perishables great distances and to preserve them for longer periods. Thus, by the 1890's, northern city dwellers could enjoy southern and western strawberries, grapes, and tomatoes, previously available for a month at most, for up to six months of the year. In addition, increased use of iceboxes enabled families to store perishables. An easy means of producing ice commercially had been invented in the 1870's, and by 1900 the nation had more than two thousand commercial ice plants, most of which made home deliveries. The icebox became a fixture in most homes and remained so until the mechanized refrigerator replaced it in the 1920's and 1930's.

Almost everyone now had a more diversified diet. Some people continued to eat mainly foods that were heavy in starches or carbohydrates, and not everyone could afford meat. Nevertheless, many families could take advantage of previously unavailable fruits, vegetables, and dairy products to achieve more varied fare.

**Question 30:** During the 1860's, canned food products were \_\_­\_\_\_.

**A.** unavailable in rural areas **B.** shipped in refrigerator cars

**C.** available in limited quantities **D.** a staple part of the American diet

**Question 31:** The phrase **in season** refers to \_\_­\_\_\_.

**A.** a kind of weather **B.** a particular time of year

**C.** an official schedule **D.** a method of flavoring food

**Question 32:** Which of the following statements is supported by the passage?

**A.** Tin cans and iceboxes helped to make many foods more widely available.

**B.** Commercial ice factories were developed by railroad owners.

**C.** Most farmers in the United States raised only fruits and vegetables.

**D.** People who lived in cities demanded home delivery of foods.

**Question 33:** It can be inferred that railroad refrigerator cars came into use \_\_­\_\_\_.

**A.** before 1860 **B.** before 1890 **C.** after 1900 **D.** after 1920

**Question 34:** What does the passage mainly discuss?

**A.** Causes of food spoilage

**B.** Commercial production of ice

**C.** Inventions that led to changes in the American diet

**D.** Population movements in the nineteenth century

**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 very distant geological past, all animals were aquatic. The very first vertebrates or animals with backbones, of which we have any fossil record, lived in water. These vertebrates, the fish, were adapted to underwater living. Their streamlined bodies were covered with scales to reduce surface friction; **they** had muscular tails so that they could swim swiftly in such a dense medium as water; and they were endowed with gills for breathing underwater.

**Descendants** of fish-type ancestors crossed the seashore barrier and accommodated themselves to life on land. As amphibians, they possessed limbs instead of fins and lungs instead of gills. But they never became completely free of the bonds that tied them to the water; even today many amphibians return to the water to lay their eggs.

Millions of years after the first clumsy amphibians crawled over the land, newer types of land dwellers appeared, these animals gave rise to the present-day reptiles and mammals. They were completely converted for land dwelling, with bodies and biological activities far different from **those** of fish. With these special adaptations, mammals have been able to colonize the woods and meadows, the deserts and high mountains, often far removed from the sea.

**Question 35:** Of the animals with backbones, the first to appear were \_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** fish B. amphibians C. birds D. mammals

**Question 36:** Fish are suited to underwater life because of their\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** scales, gills and bodies **B.** backbones and tails

**C.** their muscular tails **D.** limbs and lungs

**Question 37:** The word “**descendants**” is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** grandchildren **B.** ancestors **C.** forefathers **D.** offspring

**Question 38:** The word “**they**” in the first paragraph refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** the scales **B.** the animals **C.** the vertebrates **D.** the bodies

**Question 39:** The word “**those**” in the last paragraph refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** reptiles and mammals **B.** bodies and biological activities

**C.** newer types of land dwellers **D.** special adaptations

**Question 40:** Animals found desert living possible only\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** when they were fully adapted to land **B.** after they could walk on two feet

**C.** when they became amphibious **D.** if they migrated to sea periodically

**Question 41:** The seashore was a barrier for descendants of fish-type because\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** crossing it required bodily changes

**B.** every attempt to cross it ended in death

**C.** the land once rose much higher above the sea

**D.** once they crossed, there was no return

**Question 42:** The text is about \_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** The evolution of animals **B.** The adaptation process

**C.** The historical of animals **D.** The vertebrates and amphibians

**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 43:** “Why don’t you asked the teacher for help?” Peter asked me

**A.** Peter advised me to ask the teacher for help.

**B.** Peter recommend me not to ask the teacher for help.

**C.** Peter told me the reason why I did not ask the teacher for help.

**D.** Peter suggested that he should ask the teacher for help.

**Question 44:** People say that six out of the seven wonders of the ancient world were destroyed.  
**A.** It was said that six out of the seven wonders of the ancient world were destroyed.  
**B.** Six out of the seven wonders of the ancient world is said to be destroyed.  
**C.** Six out of the seven wonders of the ancient world is said to have destroyed.  
**D.** Six out of the seven wonders of the ancient world are said to have been destroyed.

**Question 45:** Without transportation, our modern society would not exist.

**A.** If there were no transportation, our modern society would not exist.

**B.** If transportation no longer exists, our modern society will not exist.

**C.** Our modern society does not exist if there is no transportation.

**D.** Our modern society will not exist without having traffic.

**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 approached the house. Soon afterward the policeman stopped him.

**A.** No sooner had he approached the house than the policeman stopped him.

**B.** Hardly had he approached the house than the policeman stopped him.

**C.** No sooner had he approached the house when the policeman stopped him.

**D.** Hardly he had approached the house when the policeman stopped him.

**Question 47:** The house is for sale. I was born in it.

**A.** The house that I was born is for sale.

**B.** The house in which I was born is for sale.

**C.** The house which I was born is for sale.

**D.** The house where I was born in is for sale.

**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 48:** A beaver uses its strong front teeth to cut down trees and peel off its bark.

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

**Question 49:** One or the other of the secretaries have to attend the meeting. But both of them are

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

reluctant to do so.

**D**

**Question 50:** A paragraph is a portion of a text consists of one or more sentences related to the

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

same idea.

**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.** play**s** **B.** mean**s** **C.** cook**s** **D.** lie**s**

**Question 2:** **A.** practis**ed** **B.** wast**ed** **C.** wash**ed** **D.** look**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 3:** **A.** across **B.** gather **C.** common **D.** happen

**Question 4:** **A.** amazing **B.** sympathy **C.** abnormal **D.** attractive

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

**Question 5:** It is against the law to \_\_­\_\_\_ on the basis of sex, age, marital status, or race.

**A.** suit **B.** believe **C.** discriminate **D.** gain

**Question 6:** San Francisco is built on 40 hills and some are very \_\_\_\_\_.

**A**. short **B.** steep **C**. plain **D**. stable

**Question 7:** The International Red Cross helps people in need without any discrimination based on \_\_\_\_\_, race, religion, class or political opinions.

**A.** national **B**. nationally **C.** nationality **D**. native

**Question 8:** In 1973, when the tigers appeared to be facing \_\_\_\_\_ the World Wide Fund for \_\_\_\_\_ and the Indian Government agreed to set up “Operation Tiger”.

**A.** extinct/ Nature **B.** extinction/ Nature  **C.** extinction/ Natural **D.** extinct/ Naturalists

**Question 9:** I saw him hiding something in a \_\_­\_\_\_ bag.

**A.** plastic small black **B.** small black plastic

**C.** black small plastic **D.** small plastic black

**Question 10:** She was \_\_\_\_\_ horror when reading the news about the explosion.

**A.** filled with **B.** happy with **C.** tired of **D.** full of

**Question 11:** By the time I recovered from the shock, he \_\_\_\_\_ round the comer.

**A.** disappeared **B.** disappears **C.** had disappeared **D.** has disappeared

**Question 12:** Florida, \_\_\_\_\_ the Sunshine State, attracts many tourists every year.

**A.** that is known as B. which is known as **C.** which known as **D.** knowing

**Question 13:** Linda insisted that the newly-born baby \_\_\_\_\_ after her husband’s father.

**A.** ought to be named **B.** must be named **C**. be named **D.** could be named

**Question 14:** \_\_\_\_\_ interested in that subject, I would try to learn more about it.

A. Were I **B.** If I am **C.** I was **D.** Should I

**Question 15:** The old man warned the young boys \_\_\_\_\_ in the deep river.

**A.** not to swimming **B.** don’t swim **C.** to swim **D.** against swimming

**Question 16:** Mr. Green is on the line, shall I \_\_\_\_\_ or ask him to ring back?

**A.** put him off **B.** put him down **C.** put him through **D.** put him on

**Question 17:** Our flight from Bangkok to London was delayed \_\_\_\_\_ the storm.

**A.** since **B.** because of **C.** in spite of **D.** because

**Question 18:** She was overjoyed because her article \_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** has been published **B.** has published **C.** had been published **D.** had published

**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:** A revolution in women's fashion during the second half of the twentieth century made trousers ***acceptable*** for almost all activities.

**A.** ideal **B.** attractive **C.** permissible **D.** available

**Question 20:** The treaty ***explains*** the terms of the agreement to reduce nuclear arms.

**A.** puts out **B.** turns out **C.** sets out **D.** cuts out

**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:** This is new washing machine is ***not a patch on*** our old one. These clothes are still dirty.

**A.** to be expensive **B.** to be broken **C.** to be strange **D.** to be better

**Question 22:** His career ***advancement*** was slow and he did not gain any promotion until he was 40, when he won the position of the company’s Chief Executive.

**A.** elevation **B.** rise **C.** decline **D.** progress

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

**Question 23:** Long is inviting Hoa to see a film tonight.

**- Long**: “Do you fancy going to the movie this evening?” - **Hoa**: “\_\_\_\_\_”

**A.** Not so bad. And you? **B.** I'm sorry. I don't know that.

**C.** Not at all. Go ahead! **D.** That would be nice!

**Question 24:** Two friends Mai and Lan are talking about Lan’s new blouse.

**- Mai**: “\_\_\_\_\_” - **Lan**: “Thank you. It’s really encouraging”

**A.** That blouse suits you perfectly, Lan. **B.** I wonder if you could do something for me.

**C.** Can you come over after the show? **D.** How about your new blouse?

***Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word(s) for each of the blanks from 23 to 27.***

The United Nations Children’s Fund, formerly the United Nations International Children’s Emergency Fund (UNICEF), is undeniably a program of the United Nations devoted (**23**) \_\_\_\_\_ aiding national efforts to improve the health, nutrition, education, and general welfare of children. UNICEF was created in December 1946 for the (**24**) \_\_\_\_\_ of relief to children in countries devastated by World War II. After 1950 the fund’s efforts were directed towards general programs for the improvement of children’s welfare, particularly in (**25**) \_\_\_\_\_ countries, as well as those in various emergency situations.  
The change in the organization’s name to the United Nations Children’s Fund was a reflection of this shift in function. Much of UNICEF’s effort (**26**) \_\_\_\_\_ in fields in which relatively small expenditure could have a significant impact on the lives of children, such as the prevention and treatment of certain diseases and the distribution of surplus food, additional activities to health personnel, the construction of education facilities and the training of teachers, and the extension of other welfare services. Their humane activities are financed both by government and private (27) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ contributions.

**Question 23: A.** on **B.** to **C.** up **D.** into

**Question 24:** **A.** provision  **B.** improvement **C.** expenditure **D.** development

**Question 25: A.** developed **B.** developing **C.** development **D.** develop

**Question 26: A.** was made **B.** has made **C.** has been made **D.** will make

**Question 27: A.** voluntarily **B.** volunteer  **C.** voluntary **D.** volunteers

**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.**

Before the mid-nineteenth century, people in the United States ate most foods only **in season**. Drying, smoking, and salting could preserve meat for a short time, but the availability of fresh meat, like that of fresh milk, was very limited; there was no way to prevent spoilage. But in 1810 a French inventor named Nicolas Appert developed the cooking-and-sealing process of canning. And in the 1850's an American named Gail Borden developed a means of condensing and preserving milk. Canned foods and condensed milk became more common during the 1860's, but supplies remained low because cans had to be made by hand. By 1880, however, inventors had fashioned stamping and soldering machines that mass-produced cans from tinplate. Suddenly all kinds of food could be preserved and bought at all times of the year.

Other trends and inventions had also helped make it possible for Americans to vary their daily diets. Growing urban populations created demand that encouraged fruit and vegetable farmers to raise more produce. Railroad refrigerator cars enabled growers and meat packers to ship perishables great distances and to preserve them for longer periods. Thus, by the 1890's, northern city dwellers could enjoy southern and western strawberries, grapes, and tomatoes, previously available for a month at most, for up to six months of the year. In addition, increased use of iceboxes enabled families to store perishables. An easy means of producing ice commercially had been invented in the 1870's, and by 1900 the nation had more than two thousand commercial ice plants, most of which made home deliveries. The icebox became a fixture in most homes and remained so until the mechanized refrigerator replaced it in the 1920's and 1930's.

Almost everyone now had a more diversified diet. Some people continued to eat mainly foods that were heavy in starches or carbohydrates, and not everyone could afford meat. Nevertheless, many families could take advantage of previously unavailable fruits, vegetables, and dairy products to achieve more varied fare.

**Question 30:** During the 1860's, canned food products were \_\_­\_\_\_.

**A.** unavailable in rural areas **B.** shipped in refrigerator cars

**C.** available in limited quantities **D.** a staple part of the American diet

**Question 31:** The phrase **in season** refers to \_\_­\_\_\_.

**A.** a kind of weather **B.** a particular time of year

**C.** an official schedule **D.** a method of flavoring food

**Question 32:** Which of the following statements is supported by the passage?

A. Tin cans and iceboxes helped to make many foods more widely available.

B. Commercial ice factories were developed by railroad owners.

C. Most farmers in the United States raised only fruits and vegetables.

D. People who lived in cities demanded home delivery of foods.

**Question 33:** It can be inferred that railroad refrigerator cars came into use \_\_­\_\_\_.

A. before 1860 B. before 1890 C. after 1900 D. after 1920

**Question 34:** What does the passage mainly discuss?

A. Causes of food spoilage

B. Commercial production of ice

C. Inventions that led to changes in the American diet

D. Population movements in the nineteenth century

**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 very distant geological past, all animals were aquatic. The very first vertebrates or animals with backbones, of which we have any fossil record, lived in water. These vertebrates, the fish, were adapted to underwater living. Their streamlined bodies were covered with scales to reduce surface friction; **they** had muscular tails so that they could swim swiftly in such a dense medium as water; and they were endowed with gills for breathing underwater.

**Descendants** of fish-type ancestors crossed the seashore barrier and accommodated themselves to life on land. As amphibians, they possessed limbs instead of fins and lungs instead of gills. But they never became completely free of the bonds that tied them to the water; even today many amphibians return to the water to lay their eggs.

Millions of years after the first clumsy amphibians crawled over the land, newer types of land dwellers appeared, these animals gave rise to the present-day reptiles and mammals. They were completely converted for land dwelling, with bodies and biological activities far different from **those** of fish. With these special adaptations, mammals have been able to colonize the woods and meadows, the deserts and high mountains, often far removed from the sea.

**Question 35:** Of the animals with backbones, the first to appear were \_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** fish B. amphibians C. birds D. mammals

**Question 36:** Fish are suited to underwater life because of their\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** scales, gills and bodies **B.** backbones and tails

**C.** their muscular tails **D.** limbs and lungs

**Question 37:** The word “**descendants**” is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** grandchildren **B.** ancestors **C.** forefathers **D.** offspring

**Question 38:** The word “**they**” in the first paragraph refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** the scales **B.** the animals **C.** the vertebrates **D.** the bodies

**Question 39:** The word “**those**” in the last paragraph refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** reptiles and mammals **B.** bodies and biological activities

**C.** newer types of land dwellers **D.** special adaptations

**Question 40:** Animals found desert living possible only\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** when they were fully adapted to land **B.** after they could walk on two feet

**C.** when they became amphibious **D.** if they migrated to sea periodically

**Question 41:** The seashore was a barrier for descendants of fish-type because\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** crossing it required bodily changes

**B.** every attempt to cross it ended in death

**C.** the land once rose much higher above the sea

**D.** once they crossed, there was no return

**Question 42:** The text is about \_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** The evolution of animals **B.** The adaptation process

**C.** The historical of animals **D.** The vertebrates and amphibians

**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 43:** “Why don’t you asked the teacher for help?” Peter asked me

**A.** Peter advised me to ask the teacher for help.

**B.** Peter recommend me not to ask the teacher for help.

**C.** Peter told me the reason why I did not ask the teacher for help.

**D.** Peter suggested that he should ask the teacher for help.

**Question 44:** People say that six out of the seven wonders of the ancient world were destroyed.  
**A.** It was said that six out of the seven wonders of the ancient world were destroyed.  
**B.** Six out of the seven wonders of the ancient world is said to be destroyed.  
**C.** Six out of the seven wonders of the ancient world is said to have destroyed.  
**D.** Six out of the seven wonders of the ancient world are said to have been destroyed.

**Question 45:** Without transportation, our modern society would not exist.

**A.** If there were no transportation, our modern society would not exist.

**B.** If transportation no longer exists, our modern society will not exist.

**C.** Our modern society does not exist if there is no transportation.

**D.** Our modern society will not exist without having traffic.

**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 approached the house. Soon afterward the policeman stopped him.

**A.** No sooner had he approached the house than the policeman stopped him.

**B.** Hardly had he approached the house than the policeman stopped him.

**C.** No sooner had he approached the house when the policeman stopped him.

**D.** Hardly he had approached the house when the policeman stopped him.

**Question 47:** The house is for sale. I was born in it.

**A.** The house that I was born is for sale.

**B.** The house in which I was born is for sale.

**C.** The house which I was born is for sale.

**D.** The house where I was born in is for sale.

**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 48:** A beaver uses its strong front teeth to cut down trees and peel off its bark.

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

**Question 49:** One or the other of the secretaries have to attend the meeting. But both of them are

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

reluctant to do so.

**D**

**Question 50:** A paragraph is a portion of a text consists of one or more sentences related to the

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

same idea.

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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. championship B. scholarship C. mechanic D. chemical

Question 2: A. sacrificed B. interfered C. approached D. established

**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. vulnerable B. compliment C. counterpart D. interviewee

Question 4: A. survive B. workforce C. bamboo D. exist

**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: If I \_\_\_\_\_ that there was a test yesterday, I would not be punished now.

A. would know B. had known C. have known D. knew

Question 6: The higher the pollution becomes, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ lose their natural habitats.

A. the more animals B. more animals C. many animals D. the most animals

Question 7: I don’t think that everyone likes the way he makes fun, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

A. don’t I B. do I C. do they D. don’t they

Question 8: Tom looks so frightened and upset. He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ something terrible.

A. must experience B. can have experienced C. should have experienced D. must have experienced

Question 9: Mr. Nam \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the army from 1970 to 1980.

A. has served B. had been serving C. had served D. served

Question 10: You’d better save some money for a rainy day. You can’t count on \_\_\_\_\_\_ by your parents every time you get into financial difficulty.

A. rescuing B. being rescued C. to rescue D. to be rescued

Question 11: People are advised to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ smoking because of its harm to their health.

A. cut down on B. cut off C. cut in D. cut down

Question 12: I think you’d be good at this job. Why don’t you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it?

A. take care of B. apply for C. take after D. put off

Question 13: If oil supplies run out in 2050 then we need to find \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ energy sources.

A. alternative B. alternating C. alternate D. altering

Question 14: The kind-hearted woman \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ all her life to helping the disabled and the poor.

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

Question 15:With the victory over Germany in the final match, Brazil became the first team\_\_\_\_\_\_ the trophy five times.

A. who win B. winning C. to win D. won

Question 16: The bombardment from the sea and the air \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ large parts of the city.

A. drowned B. abolished C. liquidated D. demolished

**Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that best completes**

**each of the following exchanges from 17 to 18**

Question 17: - Peter: “Thank you for your lovely dinner. You are an excellent cook!”

- Lucy: “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”

A. I’m glad you like it. You must come again. B. No, thanks, I will have to try more.

C. No. I am not. My sister cooks better than me D. Yes, right. I often cook in my family.

Question 18: A - “Would you mind lending me your bike?”

B - “ ”.

A. Yes, let’s B. Not at all C. Great D. Yes. Here it is

**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 19 to 20**

Question 19: In some societies, language is **associated with** social class and education. People judge one’s level in society by the kind of language used.

**A.** connected with             **B.**not allowed by              **C.** separated from             **D.**dissimilar to

Question 20**:**There was a **long period without rain** in the countryside last year so the harvest was poor.

**A.** epidemic                      **B.**drought                          **C.** famine                         **D.**flood

**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 21 to 22**

Question 21: How many countries will **take part in** the final tournament of the World Cup 2018?

A. succeed B. participate in C. perform D. host

Question 22: Don’t forget to **drop me a line** while you are away.

A. call me B. give me a ring C. drop in me D. write to me

**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 23 to 24**

Question 23: She helped us a lot with our project. We couldn’t continue without her.

A. Unless we had her contribution, we could continue with the project.

B. But for her contribution, we could have continued with the project.

C. If she hadn’t contributed positively, we couldn’t have continued with the project.

D. Provided her contribution wouldn’t come, we couldn’t continue with the project.

*Question 24: She received the exam results. She immediately phoned her mom.*

A. She immediately phoned her mom that she would receive the exam results

B. No sooner had she received the exam results than she phoned her mom.

C. Hardly had she phoned her mom when she received the exam results.

D. She received the exam results immediately after she phoned her mom.

**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 25 to 27**

*Question 25: “Are you going to the cinema with us tonight, Susan?” asked her friends*

A. Susan’s friends asked her whether she went to the cinema with them that night.

B. Susan’s friends asked her if she was going to the cinema with them that night.

C. Susan’s friends would like to invite her to go to the cinema with them that night.

D. Susan’s friends would rather her went to the cinema with them that night.

*Question 26: It is said that Mrs. Turner was having business difficulties.*

A. Mrs. Turner is said to have been having business difficulties.

B. People said that Mrs. Turner was having business difficulties.

C. Mrs. Turner is said to be having business difficulties. D. Mrs. Turner was having business difficulties is said.

*Question 27: You should have persuaded him to change his mind.*

A. It was essential to persuade him to change his mind but you didn’t.

B. You didn’t persuade him to change because of his mind.

C. You persuade him to change his mind but he didn’t listen.

D. You should persuade him to change his mind.

**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 28 to 30**

Question 28: Dogs that are trained to lead the blind must be loyalty, intelligent and calm.

A B C D

Question 29: I enjoy reading the article that you told me about it yesterday.

A B C D

Question 30: Having served lunch, the medical staff continued to discuss the problems.

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 31 to 35**

**HERE ARE TIPS THAT HELP SUCCEED IN YOUR JOB INTERVIEW**

Always arrive early. If you do not know (31) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the organization is located, call for exact directions (32) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ advance. Leave some extra time for any traffic, parking, or unexpected events. If you are running late, call right away and let someone know.

The best time to arrive is approximately 5 - 10 minutes early. Give yourself the time to read your résumé one more time, to catch your breath, and to be ready for the interview. Once you are at the office, treat everyone you encounter with respect. Be (33) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to everyone as soon as you walk in the door.

Wear a professional business suit. This point should be emphasized enough. First (34)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are extremely important in the interview process. Women should (35)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ wearing too much jewelry or make-up. Men should avoid flashy suits or wearing too much perfume. It is also important that you feel comfortable. While a suit is the standard interview attire in a business environment, if you think it is an informal environment, call before and ask. Regardless, you can never be overdressed if you are wearing a tailored suit.

Question 31: A. when B. why C. where D. that

Question 32: A. with B. in C. on D. for

Question 33: A. happy B. pleasant C. disappointed D. excited

Question 34: A. attendances B. attentions C. impressions D. pressures

Question 35: A. avoid B. suggest C. enjoy D. mind

**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.**

Music therapy is using music to help people with a variety of problems. For example, it can help people with communication and speech problems speak better. It can help people with memory problems remember things from their past. Music therapy can also help people manage stress and be more relaxed. It can even make people with bad pain feel better.

In music therapy, a music therapist works with one person alone or with small groups. The therapist meets with the person and does tests to find out what the problem is and what the person can do with music. Then the therapist decides what kind of music therapy to use. Some people sing, and others might compose music, but a person doesn't need to know about music to be helped by music therapy. There are options such as listening to music and dancing to music. Research shows that these activities are good for the body and for the mind.

Homes that take care of elderly people often have music therapy programs. The programs help the elderly be more energetic and also help with memory problems. Some hospitals have music therapy for patients who are in a lot of pain. Music can affect a part of the brain that reduces pain.

Trevor Gibbons is one example of a person who was helped by music therapy. In 2000, he was putting in windows on the fourth floor of a building when he fell. He was in the hospital for over a year. He was in a lot of pain, and he couldn’t talk. He went from the hospital to a rehabilitation center that has a music therapy program, and a music therapist worked with him for several years. He could sing more easily than he could talk. Trevor says that music also helped him manage loneliness, sadness, and pain after he was hurt. Music and the music therapist inspired him, and he has written and sung many songs. He has even recorded CDs and performed at Lincoln Center in New York.

(From “Four Corners 4” by Jack C. Richards and David Bohlke)

**Question 36**: Which is the main idea of the passage?

A. the history of music therapy B. the life of a music therapist

C. other uses of music D. music for the elderly

**Question 37**: According to paragraph 1, music can be helpful for all of the following people **EXCEPT** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. people with good stress management B. people with communication and speech problems

C. people with bad pain D. people with memory problems

**Question 38**: According to the passage, the kind of music therapy is chosen by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. the composer B. the patient C. the therapist D. the singer

**Question 39**: The word “energetic” in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. rich in money B. short of breath C. full of life D. lack of energy

**Question 40**: It is stated in the passage that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. listening and dancing to music are not included in music therapy

B. homes for the aged don’t have music therapy programs

C. in music therapy some people sing or even compose music

D. Trevor Gibbons hurt himself when he fell off the fifth floor

**Question 41**: It can be inferred from the last paragraph that a rehabilitation center is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. a center for victims of natural disasters B. a center for people to recover from injuries

C. a center for poor or homeless people D. a center for disabled or disadvantaged children

**Question 42**: Which of the following statements is TRUEabout music therapy?

A. Trevor Gibbons was not helped by music therapy.

B. A music therapist always works with one person each time.

C. A person must know about music to be helped by music therapy.

D. Music can reduce pain by affecting a part of the brain.

**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.**

Every four years the world watches the Olympic Games, which start when somebody from the host country carries a torch into the stadium and lights the flame in the opening ceremony. The flame continues to burn throughout the games until it is extinguished in the closing ceremony.

This is a tradition that started in ancient Greece, when a fire burnt throughout the ancient Olympics, but it was not introduced to the modern games until 1928. The modern world welcomed the idea of an Olympic flame with enthusiasm. In 1936, Carl Diem, a German sports official, came up with the idea of an Olympic torch relay for the 1936 Summer Olympics in **B**erlin. Since then the torch relay has been part of the Olympic Games.

The Olympic torch is lit many months before the opening ceremony at Olympia, the site of the ancient Olympics in Greece. Eleven women take part and one of them lights the torch from the sun using a special mirror. After this, there is a ceremony in the Athenian Panathmaiko Stadium, where the Athens city authorities deliver the torch to the officials of the host city.

This ceremony is then followed by the torch relay. Traditionally, runners, including athletes, celebrities and ordinary people carry the torch on a journey from Athens to the host city. The relay lasts for many months and goes through many countries. Sometimes the torch travels by boat, or by plane.

The relay ends when the torch arrives at the Olympic stadium where the Games will take place. The final carrier of the torch is often kept secret until the last moment, and is usually a famous sportsman or woman. They run around the track and towards a huge cauldron, which is usually at the top of a staircase. They use the torch to light the Olympic flame.

The torch relay represents the passing of Olympic traditions from one generation to the next. Originally, the flame represented the “ endeavor for protection and struggle for victory". Since it was introduced again in 1928, it has come to represent “the light of spirit, knowledge, and life”.

(From “Solutions Pre-intermediate” by Tim Falla and Paul A Davis)

**Question 43**: Which of the followings can be the best title of the passage?

A. The Olympic Closing Ceremony B. The Olympic Games

C. The Olympic Flame D. The Olympic Opening Ceremony

**Question 44**: The word “extinguished” in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. gone out B. taken out C. put out D. watched out

**Question 45**: According to the passage, Carl Diem, a German sports official, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. started the tradition of the ancient Olympics B. came up with the idea of an Olympic flame

C. introduced the Olympic flame in 1928 D. suggested the idea of an Olympic torch relay

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

A. the tradition of burning a fire B. the ancient Olympics C. ancient Greece D. the modern Olympics

**Question 47**: It is stated in paragraph 3 that the Olympic torch \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. is lit from a burning flame at Olympia B. is lit by using the sun’s energy

C. is lit a short time before the opening ceremony D. is lit by a group of women in a special way

**Question 48**: According to the passage, what is the torch delivering ceremony followed?

A. a torch sprint B. a torch relay C. a torch lighting D. a torch extinguishing

**Question 49**: The word “originally” in the last paragraph is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. at ease B. at once C. at last D. at first

**Question 50**: Which of the following statements is NOTTRUE about the Olympic torch?

A. The torch is not traditionally carried by ordinary people.

B. The torch relay has been part of the Olympics since 1936.

C. The final torch carrier is often unknown until the last moment.

D. The torch relay ends at the stadium where the Olympics is held.

**THE END**

**ĐÁP ÁN**

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