

# 10 ĐỀ THI THỬ THPT QUỐC GIA MÔN TIẾNG ANH NĂM 2020 CÓ ĐÁP ÁN SỞ GD&ĐT LÂM ĐỒNG

## 1. Đề thi thử THPT Quốc Gia môn Tiếng Anh số 1

<b>ĐỀ 1</b> <b>TRƯỜNG THPT TRẦN PHÚ</b>	<b>ĐỀ THI THỬ THPT QUỐC GIA NĂM 2020</b> <b>Môn TIẾNG ANH</b> <b>Thời gian: 50 phút</b>
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**I. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions**

Question 1: A. finisheded                      B. escapeded                      C. damageded                      D. promiseded

Question 2: A. clothess                      B. couchess                      C. bossess                      D. boxess

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

Question 3: A. signal                      B. instance                      C. airport                      D. mistake

Question 4: A. chemistry                      B. decision                      C. statistics                      D. attention

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

**Question 5: We can use either verbal or non-verbal forms of communication.**

A. using gesture

B. using speech

C. using verbs  
expressions

D. using facial

**Question 6: We are a very close-knit family.**

A. need each other.

B. are close to each other.

C. have very close relationship with each other.

D. are polite to each other.

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

**Question 7: They believe that life will be far better than it is today, so they tend to look on the bright side in any circumstance.**

A. be confident  
pessimistic

B. be smart

C. be optimistic

D. be

**Question 8: English is a compulsory subject in most of the schools in Vietnam.**

A. required  
dependent

B. optional

C. paid

D.

V. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to show the underlined part that need correction in each of the following sentences

Question 9: Today the (A) number of people (B) whom enjoy winter sports (C) is almost double (D) that of twenty years ago.

A. number                                  B. whom                                  C. is                                  D. that

Question 10: There (A) are probably (B) around 3,000 languages (C) speaking in (D) the world.

A. are world                                  B. around                                  C. speaking                                  D. the

Question 11: (A) The novelist Shirley Hazzard is noted (B) for the insight, poetic style, and (C) sensitive she (D) demonstrates in her works.

A. The demonstrates                                  B. for                                  C. sensitive                                  D.

VI. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the most suitable response to complete each of the following exchanges

Question 12: Two friends Diana and Anne are talking with each other about their shopping.

-Diana: "Look at this catalog, Anne. I think I want to get this red blouse".

-Anne: "       ".

A. Don't you have one like this in blue?                                  B. That's a long way to go, dear.  
C. No, thank you                                  D. I'll go myself, then.

Question 13: Henry is talking to his mother.

-Henry: " I've passed my driving test".

-His mother: "       ".

A. All right.                                  B. That's too bad.  
C. That's a good idea.                                  D. Congratulations!

VII. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the best answer to each of the following questions

Question 14: In many families, the most important decisions are \_\_\_ by many women.

A. done                                  B. made                                  C. arrived                                  D. given

Question 15: Each of us must take \_\_\_ for our own actions.

A. ability                                  B. responsibility                                  C. possibility                                  D. probability

Question 16: Thanks to the women's liberation, women can take part in \_\_\_ activities.

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

Question 17: I know you feel bad now, Tommy, but try to put it out of your mind. By the time you're an adult, you \_\_\_ all about it.

A. are forgetting                                  B. will have forgotten                                  C. forget                                  D. will be forgetting

**Question 18:** \_\_\_\_, Nam Cao is a realistic writer, but he still used a lot of romance in his stories.

- A. On my part  
other hand                      B. On the whole                      C. On the contrary                      D. On the

**Question 19:** Kate asked Janet where \_\_\_\_ the previous Sunday.

- A. has she been                      B. had she been                      C. she had been                      D. she has been

**Question 20:** We live in a large house in \_\_\_\_ middle of the village.

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

**Question 21:** If Tom \_\_\_\_ an alarm, the thieves wouldn't have broken into his house.

- A. installs installed                      B. had installed                      C. have installed                      D.

**Question 22:** My English teacher, Mrs. Jane, was the person \_\_\_\_ I had great respect.

- A. for whom                      B. whom                      C. for who                      D. that

**Question 23:** Whole villages were \_\_\_\_ by the floods last year.

- A. come up                      B. looked after                      C. taken out                      D. wiped out

**Question 24:** When my mother is busy preparing dinner, my father often gives her a hand \_\_\_\_ the housework.

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

**Question 25:** UNESCO was established to encourage collaboration \_\_\_\_ nations in the areas \_\_\_\_ education, science, culture, and communication.

- A. between - in                      B. among – of                      C. between - of                      D. among – in

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

**Question 26:** “Sorry, we're late. It took us ages to look for a parking place” said John.

- A. John said that he was late because he had spent a lot of time finding a parking place.  
B. John finally found a parking place after a long time searching even though they were late.  
C. John apologized for being late because it took them much time to find a parking place.  
D. John said sorry for being late because he had to try his best to look for a parking place.

**Question 27:** People say that he won a lot of money on the Vietlott.

- A. He was said that he won a lot of money on the Vietlott.  
B. He is said to win a lot of money on the Vietlott.  
C. He won a lot of money on the Vietlott as people said.  
D. He is said to have won a lot of money on the Vietlott.

**Question 28:** I have never played golf before.

- A. This is the first time I have ever played golf.  
B. I used to play golf but I gave it up already.

- C. It is the last time I played golf.
- D. It is the first time I had played golf.

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

**Question 29: My grandparents' lake house was built in 1953. It was completely destroyed by the forest fire.**

- A. My grandparents' lake house was built in 1953; however, completely destroying the forest fire.
- B. My grandparents' lake house, which was built in 1953, was completely destroyed by the forest fire.
- C. My grandparents' lake house was built in 1953, so it was completely destroyed by the forest fire.
- D. The forest fire destroyed my grandparents' lake house was built in 1953.

**Question 30: Her living conditions were difficult. However, she studied very well.**

- A. Difficult as her living conditions, she studied very well.
- B. She studied very well thanks to the fact that she lived in difficult conditions.
- C. She studied very well in spite of her difficult living conditions.
- D. Although she lived in difficult conditions, but she studied very well.

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

School exams are, generally speaking, the first kind of tests we take. They find out (31)\_\_\_ much knowledge we have gained. But do they really show how intelligent we are? After all, isn't it a fact that some people who are very successful academically don't have any common sense?

Intelligence is the speed at which we can understand and react to new situations and it is usually tested by logic puzzles. (32)\_\_\_ scientists are now preparing advanced computer technology that will be able to "read" our brains, for the present, tests are still the most popular ways of measuring intelligence.

A person's IQ is his intelligence (33) \_\_\_ it is measured by a special test. The most common IQ tests are run by Mensa, an organization that was founded in England in 1946. By 1976 it had 1,300 members in Britain. Today there are 44,000 in Britain and 100,000 worldwide, (34)\_\_\_ the US.

People taking the tests are judged in relation to an average score of 100, and those (35) \_\_\_ score over 148 are entitled to join Mensa. This works out at 2% of the population.

- Question 31: A. what      B. how      C. which      D. why
- Question 32: A. Although      B. Until      C. Despite      D. Because
- Question 33: A. how      B. as      C. that      D. so
- Question 34: A. enormously      B. highly      C. considerably      D. mainly
- Question 35: A. which      B. whom      C. why      D. who

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

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, for example, the dots and dashes of a telegraph circuit. Coded to refer to speech, the potential for communication is really great. Less adaptable to the codification of words, signs also contain meaning in and of themselves. A stop sign or 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 culture, applauding in a theater provides performers with an auditory symbol of approval. Gestures such as waving and handshaking also convey certain cultural messages.

Although signals, signs, symbols, 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 a result, 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.

**Question 36: Which of the following would be the best title for the passage?**

- A. Gestures                      B. Signs and signals                      C. Speech                      D. Communication

**Question 37: What does the author say about the speech?**

- A. It is dependent upon the advances made by inventors.  
B. It is the most advanced form of communication.  
C. It is necessary for communication to occur.  
D. It is the only true form of communication.

**Question 38: All of the following are true, EXCEPT**

- A. Signal, symbols, signs and gestures are found in every culture.  
B. Signal, symbols, signs and gestures are very useful.  
C. Signal, symbols, signs and gestures also have some disadvantage.  
D. Signal, symbols, signs and gestures are only used for long distance contact.

**Question 39: The phrase "impinge upon"- in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning**

- A. prohibit                      B. affect                      C. vary                      D. improve

**Question 40: The word "it" in paragraph 1 refers to**

- A. way                      B. environment                      C. speech                      D. signal

**Question 41: Applauding was cited as an example of**

- A. a signal                      B. a sign                      C. a gesture                      D. a symbol

**Question 42: Why were the telephone, radio, and the television invented?**

- A. Because people were unable to understand signs, signals, and symbols.  
B. Because people wanted to communicate across long distances.  
C. Because people believed that signs, signals, and symbols were obsolete.  
D. Because people wanted new forms of communication.

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

It is commonly believed in the United States that school is where people go to get an education. Nevertheless, it has been said that today **children interrupt their education to go to school**. The distinction between schooling and education implied by this remark is important.

Education is much more open-ended and all-inclusive than schooling. Education knows no bounds. It can take place anywhere, whether in the shower or on the job, whether in a kitchen or on a tractor. It includes both the formal learning that takes place in schools and the whole universe of informal learning. The agents of education can range from a revered grandparent to the people debating politics on the radio, from a child to a distinguished scientist. Whereas schooling has a certain predictability, education quite often produces surprises. A **chance** conversation with a stranger may lead a person to discover how little is known of other religions. People are engaged in education in infancy. Education, then, is a very broad, inclusive term. It is a lifelong process, a process that starts long before the start of school, and one that should be an integral part of one's entire life.

Schooling, on the other hand, is a specific, formalized process, whose general pattern varies little from one setting to the next. Throughout a country, children arrive at school at approximately the same time, take assigned seats, are taught by an adult, use similar textbooks, do homework, take exams, and so on. The slices of reality that are to be learned, whether **they** are the alphabet or an understanding of the workings of government, have usually been limited by the boundaries of the subjects being taught. **For example**, high school students know that they are not likely to find out in their classes the truth about political problems in their communities or what the newest filmmakers are experimenting with. There are definite conditions surrounding the formalized process of schooling.

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

- A. The best school teach a wide variety of subject.
- B. Education and schooling are quite different experiences.
- C. Students benefit from schools, which require long hours and homework.
- D. The more years students go to school, the better their education is.

**Question 44: What does the author probably mean by using the expression “children interrupt their education to go to school” in paragraph 1?**

- A. Going to several different schools is educationally beneficial.
- B. School vacations interrupt the continuity of the school year.
- C. Summer school makes the school year too long.
- D. All of people's life is an education.

**Question 45: The word “chance” in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to**

- A. unexpected
- B. usual
- C. passive
- D. lively

**Question 46: The word “they”. in paragraph 3 refers**

- A. slices of reality
- B. similar textbooks
- C. boundaries
- D. seats

**Question 47: The phrase “For example” in paragraph 3, introduces a sentence that gives examples of**

- A. similar textbooks.
- B. the results of schooling.
- C. the workings of a government.
- D. the boundaries of the subjects.

**Question 48: The passage support which of the following conclusions?**

- A. Without formal education, people would remain ignorant.
- B. Education systems need to be radically reformed.
- C. Going to school is only part of how people become educated.
- D. Education involves many years of professional training.

**Question 49: The passage is organized by\_\_\_.**

- A. listing and discussing several educational problems.
- B. contrasting the meanings of two related words.
- C. narrating a story about excellent teacher.
- D. giving examples of different kinds of schools.

**Question 50: The writer seems to agree that \_\_\_.**

- A. Schooling is more important than education.
- B. Education is not as important as schooling.
- C. Schooling is unlimited and more informal.
- D. Education is more influential than schooling.

-----The End-----

### HƯỚNG DẪN CHẤM

Mỗi câu đúng được 0,2 điểm

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



## 2. Đề thi thử THPT Quốc Gia môn Tiếng Anh số 2

<b>ĐỀ 2</b> <b>TRƯỜNG THPT BÙI THỊ XUÂN</b>	<b>ĐỀ THI THỬ THPT QUỐC GIA NĂM 2020</b> <b>Môn TIẾNG ANH</b> <b>Thời gian: 50 phút</b>
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I. 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

We first learn about loving and caring relationships from our families. Family is defined as a domestic group of people with some degree of kinship - whether through blood, marriage, or adoption. Ideally, each child is nurtured, respected, and grows up to care for others and develop strong and healthy relationships. This does not mean that it is always easy to make and keep friends; it just means that we share the goal of having strong relationships.

"Family" includes your *siblings* and parents, as well as relatives who you may not interact with every day, such as your cousins, aunts, uncles, grandparents, and stepparents. These are probably the people you are closest to and with whom you spend the most time. Having healthy relationships with your family members is both important and difficult.

Families in the 21st century come in all shapes and sizes: traditional, single parent, blended (more than one family together in the same house), and gay and lesbian parents -just to name a few. No matter the "type" of family you have, there are going to be highs and lows - good times and bad. Many times, however, families become blocked in their relationships by hurt, anger, mistrust, and confusion. *These* are natural and normal, and few families do not have at least a few experiences with them. The worst time for most families, is during a divorce. By making a few simple changes in the way we look at the world and deal with other people, it is possible to create happier, more stable relationships. Families need to be units of mutual caring and support; they can be sources of lifelong strength for all individuals.

(Adapted from <http://www.pamf.org>)

**Câu hỏi 1 (TH): What is the main idea of the passage?**

- A. The importance of sharing housework in a family.
- B. The importance of having children in a family.
- C. The role of members in family.
- D. The healthy relationships among members in family.

**Câu hỏi 2 (TH): Ideally, each child is nurtured, respected, and grows up\_\_\_\_\_?**

- A. to keep in touch with the people around them.
- B. to keep a track of the people around them.
- C. to be familiar with the people around them.
- D. to be concerned about the people around them.

**Câu hỏi 3 (NB): What does the word "These" in paragraph 2 refer to?**

- A. good and bad times
- B. feelings
- C. relationships
- D. high sand lows

**Câu hỏi 4 (NB): Which of the following is closest in meaning to "siblings" in paragraph 2?**



- A. brothers & sisters    B. husband & wife    C. children    D. friends

**Câu hỏi 5 (TH):** According to the passage, which example below is probably NOT TRUE about the definition of family?

- A. wife & husband relationship    B. step- father & daughter relationship  
C. nanny & baby relationship    D. god- mother & god-son relationship

**II. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others.**

**Câu hỏi 6 (NB):**    A. finished    B. noticed    C. approached    D. supported

**Câu hỏi 7 (NB):**    A. final    B. identity    C. applicant    D. decide

**III. 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.**

**Câu hỏi 8 (NB):** Marry and Janet are at the dancing club.

**Marry:** "You are a great dancer. I wish I could do half as well as you."

**Janet:** "\_\_\_\_\_. I'm an awful dancer."

- A. You've got to be kidding!    B. You're too kind  
C. Oh, thank you very much    D. That's a nice compliment!

**Câu hỏi 9 (NB):** Hoa and Laura are talking about their volunteer work.

**Hoa:** "Thank you very much for helping the disadvantaged children here."

**Laura:** "\_\_\_\_\_."

- A. What a pity!    B. It's our pleasure.    C. That's nice of you!    D. Sorry, we don't know.

**IV. 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 hỏi 10 (TH):** Her style of dress was conservative. She never wears items that are too tight, short or low-cut.

- A. high-fashion    B. up to date    C. traditional    D. trendy

**Câu hỏi 11 (VD):** There has been a hot debate among the scientists relating to the pros and cons of using robotic probes to study distant objects in space.

- A. problems and solutions    B. causes and effects  
C. solutions and limitations    D. advantages and disadvantages

**V. 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.**

In the early twentieth century, an American woman named Emily Post wrote a book on etiquette.

This book explained the proper behavior Americans should follow in many different social (12) \_\_\_\_\_, from birthday parties to funerals. But in modern society, it is not simply to know the proper rules for behavior in your own country. It is necessary for people (13) \_\_\_\_\_ work or travel abroad to understand the rules of etiquette in other cultures as well.

Cultural (14) \_\_\_\_\_ can be found in such simple processes as giving or receiving a gift. In Western cultures, a gift can be given to the receiver with relatively little ceremony. When a gift is offered, the receiver usually takes the gift and expresses his or her thanks. (15) \_\_\_\_\_, in some Asian countries, the act of gift-giving may appear confusing to Westerners. In Chinese culture, both the giver and receiver understand that the receiver will typically refuse to take the gift several times before he or she finally accepts it. In addition, to (16) \_\_\_\_\_ respect for the receiver, it is common in several Asian cultures to use both hands when offering a gift to another person.

(Source: *Reading Advantage* by Casey Malarcher)

- Câu hỏi 12 (TH):** A. locations                      B. situations                      C. positions                      D. conditions  
**Câu hỏi 13 (NB):** A. whom                              B. where                              C. whose                              D. who  
**Câu hỏi 14 (TH):** A. different                              B. differently                              C. differences                              D. differ  
**Câu hỏi 15 (TH):** A. However                              B. Moreover                              C. Otherwise                              D. Therefore  
**Câu hỏi 16 (VD):** A. take                              B. show                              C. feel                              D. get

**VI. 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.**

**Câu hỏi 17 (TH):** This restaurant was highly recommended for good service, delicious food and kind-hearted boss.

- A. generous and gracious                      B. ambitious and greedy  
 C. attentive and helpful                      D. polite and friendly

**Câu hỏi 18 (TH):** Vietnamese have a strong sense of hospitality and feel embarrassed if they cannot show their guests full respect by preparing for their interval.

- A. friendliness    B. unfriendliness    C. generosity    D. politeness

**VII. 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 hỏi 19 (VDC):** Despite his early retirement, he found no peace in life

- A. Although he retired early, but he found no peace in life.  
 B. He found no peace in life because he retired early.  
 C. Early as he retired, he found no peace in life.  
 D. His early retirement has brought him peace in life.

**Câu hỏi 20 (VD):** "Why don't you participate in the volunteer work in summer?", said Sophie.

- A. Sophie asked me why not participate in the volunteer work in summer.  
 B. Sophie made me participate in the volunteer work in summer.  
 C. Sophie suggested my participating in the volunteer work in summer.  
 D. Sophie suggested me to participate in the volunteer work in summer.

**Câu hỏi 21 (VD):** He visited London three years ago.

- A. He hasn't visited London for three years.    B. He was in London for three years.  
 C. He didn't visit London three years ago.    D. He has been in London for three years.

**VIII. 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.**

It is an undeniable fact that a woman's place was once in the home. In the past, women were merely required to fulfill the role of mother and housewife. Today, this situation has changed tremendously. If a woman possesses the attributes and qualities of her male counterpart, she will definitely be given equal opportunities in the career world without much bias. Therefore, women began to make the scene and, eventually, there was a steady flow of women leaving their homes. A certain vacuum or emptiness was thus created in the households. No more could the husbands turn to their wives after a hard day's work. Society **marveled** at the ability of women, but it also suffered at the realization of the important role that women play in their homes. Should women be allowed to work after marriage then? The answer is undoubtedly positive although this issue is highly debatable in terms of the nature of the professions involved. If a woman pursues her career but is at the same time able to care for her home and children, one simply cannot find any reason why she should not be allowed to do so.

A woman's influence is greatly needed in the home, on the children. What a child needs most is his mother's care because how the child is molded depends greatly on her. It is a real pity that women who leave their homes solely in search of a career seldom give a thought to this. The children, being helpless and dependent creatures, may have nobody to turn to at home, except servants or relatives. With the mother's back only after a hard day's toil, the children surely do not get much attention.

Whether a woman should continue to work after marriage would depend on the nature of her profession. It is a waste of resources if women, after seeking higher education, immediately abandon their careers after **matrimony**. A woman's effort can also contribute to the well-being and development of society. In the Malaysian context, a teacher is only required to work a five-day week with term holidays every now and then. Moreover, she is in school for only half of the day. The other half of the day can be devoted to her home. A teacher, besides educating the society, can fulfill the role of both mother and housewife. There are many other careers like those of nurses, clerks and typists where women can fulfill the double role.

Nevertheless, there are many professions which would not be advisable for women to indulge in after marriage. A public relations officer spends almost three-quarters of her time in her career. She has heavy tasks to shoulder which might require her to entertain others till odd hours at night. Women who venture into the business world should think twice before plunging into it. It would be beyond their means to fulfill two demanding roles at the same time.

As it is, a woman's most important responsibility still lies in her home. Without her around in the house, one just cannot bear to think of the consequences. Unless and until she can fulfill the basic role of a housewife and mother, she should not make a career her sole responsibility.

**Câu hỏi 22 (TH): The word "marveled" in paragraph 1 could be best replaced by \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A. was excited      B. was amazed      C. was frustrated      D. was fascinated

**Câu hỏi 23 (TH): According to the passage, what job is NOT suitable for women after getting married?**

- A. typists      B. public relations officers  
C. nurses      D. clerks

**Câu hỏi 24 (TH): Which of the following about women is NOT true in paragraph 1?**

- A. Women play an important role in their homes.

- B. Women will have equality of job opportunities if they are as qualified as men.
- C. Women's going out to work didn't change anything in the life of their families.
- D. The main role of women in bygone days was childbearing and homemaking.

**Câu hỏi 25 (TH): Why should a businesswoman have the second thought before starting her career?**

- A. Because she has heavy tasks to shoulder till very late at night.
- B. Since she has to spend three quarters of her time on business.
- C. Because she has to plunge into this job.
- D. As it would be hard for her to fulfill the double role at the same time.

**Câu hỏi 26 (TH): The word "this" in paragraph 2 refers to \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A. the woman's influence at her home
- B. the career that the woman wants to do
- C. the child of the woman
- D. the mother's care which is the most necessary for a child

**Câu hỏi 27 (TH): What is the best title of the passage?**

- A. The necessary characteristics for women to work after marriage.
- B. Should women be allowed to work after marriage?
- C. What jobs are suitable for women after marriage?
- D. The role of women in society.

**Câu hỏi 28 (TH): The word "matrimony" in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A. marriage
- B. divorce
- C. celibate
- D. remarriage

**Câu hỏi 29 (VD): Which can be inferred from the last paragraph?**

- A. Women should fulfill their primary roles at home before making their own careers.
- B. Women should not have their own careers.
- C. Women should stay at home to fulfill their responsibilities.
- D. Women should think of the consequences in their houses.

**IX. 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.**

**Câu hỏi 30 (VD): George graduated with a good degree. However, he joined the ranks of the unemployed.**

- A. That George graduated with a good degree helped him join the ranks of the unemployed.
- B. George joined the ranks of the unemployed because he graduated with a good degree.
- C. If George graduated with a good degree, he would join the ranks of the unemployed.
- D. Although George graduated with a good degree, he joined the ranks of the unemployed.

**Câu hỏi 31 (VD): Electronic devices are bad for your eyes. Their radiation is very harmful.**

- A. Electronic devices, which are bad for your eyes, their radiation is very harmful.  
 B. Electronic devices, whose radiation is very harmful, are bad for your eyes.  
 C. Electronic devices that their radiation is very harmful are bad for your eyes.  
 D. Electronic devices which their radiation is very harmful are bad for your eyes.

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

**Câu hỏi 32 (TH): Both husband and wife should be responsible \_\_\_\_\_ doing the household chores.**

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

**Câu hỏi 33 (NB): They \_\_\_\_\_ enthusiastically when their teacher \_\_\_\_\_ in.**

- A. will discuss/ will come                      B. will have discussed/ comes  
 C. were discussing/ came                      D. discuss/ comes

**Câu hỏi 34 (TH): Gestures such as waving and handshaking are \_\_\_\_\_ forms of communication.**

- A. regular                      B. non-verbal                      C. direct                      D. verbal

**Câu hỏi 35 (TH): His brother refuses to even listen to anyone else's point of view. He is very \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A. narrow-minded                      B. absent-minded                      C. open-minded                      D. kind-hearted

**Câu hỏi 36 (VD): I finally \_\_\_\_\_ the cold that I had had all week.**

- A. get over                      B. pass out                      C. pull through                      D. come down with

**Câu hỏi 37 (TH): Some people are concerned with physical \_\_\_\_\_ when choosing a wife or husband.**

- A. attract                      B. attractiveness                      C. attractive                      D. attractively

**Câu hỏi 38 (NB): Everyone likes him, \_\_\_\_\_?**

- A. doesn't she                      B. don't they                      C. doesn't he                      D. don't you

**Câu hỏi 39 (NB): If I \_\_\_\_\_ it was a formal party, I wouldn't have worn my old jeans and a jumper.**

- A. had been knowing                      B. could know                      C. knew                      D. had known

**Câu hỏi 40 (TH): \_\_\_\_\_ his physical disability, he managed to finish the course with good results.**

- A. Despite                      B. Since                      C. Because of                      D. Although

**Câu hỏi 41 (VDC): Mr. Park Hang Seo, a Korean coach, is considered a big \_\_\_\_\_ in Vietnam football.**

- A. sandwich                      B. bread                      C. egg                      D. cheese

**Câu hỏi 42 (TH): I deeply regret \_\_\_\_\_ to her so severely last night. She was badly hurt.**

- A. being spoken      B. having spoken      C. to be speaking      D. to speak

**Câu hỏi 43 (TH):** Why don't you \_\_\_\_\_ these photos into your computer, because then you would have your own digital copies.

- A. change      B. put      C. give      D. scan

**Câu hỏi 44 (TH):** \_\_\_\_\_ in large quantities in the Middle East, oil became known as black gold because of the large profit it brought.

- A. That when discovered      B. Discovering  
C. Discovered      D. Which was discovered

**Câu hỏi 45 (TH):** Mark Zuckerberg's enormous success has taken a lot of hard work and \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. dedication      B. loyalty      C. reputation      D. indifference

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

**Câu hỏi 46 (NB):**      A. relevant      B. attitude      C. assistant      D. argument

**Câu hỏi 47 (NB):**      A. promote      B. profile      C. prefer      D. regret

**XII. 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.**

**Câu hỏi 48 (VD):** Jane's friends insist that she will stay at their house when she visits Toronto next weekend.

- A. visits      B. that      C. next weekend      D. will stay at

**Câu hỏi 49 (TH):** The woman is famous not only for her beauty, intelligent but also for her hardworking.

- A. not only      B. for      C. intelligent      D. hardworking

**Câu hỏi 50 (TH):** Most people consider it women's responsible to take care of children and do housework.

- A. responsible      B. Most      C. do      D. of



## ĐÁP ÁN

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

## 3. Đề thi thử THPT Quốc Gia môn Tiếng Anh số 3

<b>ĐỀ 3</b> <b>TRƯỜNG THPT CHI LĂNG</b>	<b>ĐỀ THI THỬ THPT QUỐC GIA NĂM 2020</b> <b>Môn TIẾNG ANH</b> <b>Thời gian: 50 phút</b>
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*I. 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. appalled                      B. chewed                      C. reared                      D. sacrificed

Câu 2: A. height                      B. weight                      C. eighty                      D. neighbour

*II. 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.*

Câu 3: A. expedition                      B. rhinoceros                      C. biologist                      D. inhabitant

Câu 4: A. determine                      B. computing                      C. consider                      D. intervew

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

Câu 5: At first, she was trained to be \_\_\_\_\_ scriptwriter, but later she worked as \_\_\_\_\_ secretary.

A. the/ a                      B. a/ a                      C. the/ the                      D. a/ the

Câu 6: I \_\_\_\_\_ in terrible trouble right now if you hadn't helped me.

A. am                      B. will be                      C. would be                      D. would have been

Câu 7: The phone rang while she \_\_\_\_\_ dinner.

A. has cooked                      B. cooks                      C. is cooking                      D. was cooking

Câu 8: \_\_\_\_\_ he was sick, he still turned up for his guitar lesson.

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

Câu 9: He may be quick \_\_\_\_\_ understanding but he isn't capable \_\_\_\_\_ remembering anything.

A. in/ of                      B. on/ at                      C. at/ of                      D. of/ at



**Câu 10:** Many of the \_\_\_\_\_ not expect to win.

- A. participants in the race do                      B. participants in the races does  
C. participants in the race does                      D. participant in the race does

**Câu 11:** Once \_\_\_\_\_ in large quantities, these products will be more affordably priced.

- A. are produced                                      B. having produced  
C. produced    D. producing

**Câu 12:** Jane would never forget \_\_\_\_\_ first prize in such a prestigious competition.

- A. to be awarded                      B. being awarded                      C. to have awarded                      D. having awarded

**Câu 13:** English is the most \_\_\_\_\_ used language in the world.

- A. widely                                      B. wide                                      C. widening                                      D. widest

**Câu 14:** Melinda was \_\_\_\_\_ that she was being followed by a private investigator.

- A. insensitive                                      B. unaware                                      C. insensible                                      D. unintended

**Câu 15:** I haven't had an accident yet but I've had a number of \_\_\_\_\_ shaves.

- A. narrow                                      B. near                                      C. close                                      D. tiny

**Câu 16:** The magistrate \_\_\_\_\_ his disapproval of the young man's behavior.

- A. said                                      B. told                                      C. voiced                                      D. spoke

**Câu 17:** Fishing in reservoir is \_\_\_\_\_ prohibited.

- A. sanely                                      B. strictly                                      C. sorely                                      D. sternly

**Câu 18:** A police officer must not allow his personal feelings to \_\_\_\_\_ with his work.

- A. interpose                                      B. intervene                                      C. interrupt                                      D. interfere

**IV. 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 19:** A revolution in women's fashion during the second half of the twentieth century made trousers **acceptable** for almost all activities.

- A. available                                      B. permissible                                      C. attractive                                      D. ideal

**Câu 20:** Fruit is customarily treated with sulfur **prior to** drying to reduce any colour change.

- A. in front of                                      B. previous to                                      C. subsequent to                                      D. at the time of

**V. 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.**

**Câu 21:** Cindy didn't go in for the job, so after three months she **packed her bags**.

- A. left                                      B. resigned                                      C. stayed                                      D. promoted

**Câu 22:** The famers **removed** some undeveloped trees to improve the growth of the rest.

- A. eliminated                                      B. planted                                      C. fertilized                                      D. transferred

**VI. 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.**

**Câu 23: Pete and Cindy are having tea break in the office.**

**Pete: “Would you like any more cake?”**

**Cindy: “\_\_\_\_\_”.**

- A. No, please  
B. No, I wouldn't  
C. Yes, as you wish  
D. No, thanks

**Câu 24: Two friends are talking about the environment of the city where they live.**

**Willie: “Our city needs more space for parks and trees.**

**Priscilla: “\_\_\_\_\_.”**

- A. That's what you realize  
B. I couldn't agree more  
C. Really? Why did you know?  
D. There's no need to think about it

**VII. 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.**

This true story is about a policeman in New York City who had a girlfriend he cared for very much. The policeman regarded New York City as a (25) \_\_\_\_\_ place. He warned his girlfriend about the danger of walking on the street alone after dark. But as he also believed in being prepared for (26) \_\_\_\_\_, he bought a can of gas that would protect his girlfriend from attackers.

The idea is (27) \_\_\_\_\_ you point the thing at your attacker and spray him with the gas, which knocks him over. On the day he bought the gas, the policeman and his girlfriend had arranged (28) \_\_\_\_\_ out for the evening. So he was looking forward to giving her the can later on. When he got home from work, he had a bath and then sprayed some deodorant on (29) \_\_\_\_\_. He knew nothing more until he woke up in hospital the next day. He had picked up the wrong can and sprayed himself with \_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_ gas.

**Câu 25: A. danger B. endanger C. dangerously D. dangerous**

**Câu 26: A. worst B. the worse C. worse D. the worst**

**Câu 27: A. that B. when C. which D. where**

**Câu 28: A. go B. to go C. going D. to going**

**Câu 29: A. myself B. itself C. himself D. herself**

**VIII. 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.**

Our demand for water is constantly increasing. Every year there are more and more people in the world. Factories **turn out** more and more products and need more and more water. We live in a world of water. But almost all of it – about 97% - is in the oceans. This water is too salty to be used for drinking, farming, and manufacturing. Only about 3% of the world's water is fresh. Most of this water is not easily available to man because it is locked in glaciers and icecaps.

There is as much water on earth today as there ever was or will ever be. Most of the water we use finds its way to the oceans. There, it is evaporated by the sun. It then falls back to the earth as rain.

Water is used and reused over again. It is never used up. Although the world as a whole has plenty of fresh water, some regions have a water shortage. Rain does not fall evenly over the earth. Some

regions are always too dry, and others too wet. A region that usually gets enough rain may suddenly have a serious dry spell and another region may be flooded with too much rain.

**Câu 30: All of the following statements can be inferred from the text EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A. We need more and more water.
- B. The population of the world is increasing every year.
- C. Most of the world's water is locked in glaciers and icecaps.
- D. Factories also need more water.

**Câu 31: Which of the following is NOT true about the world's water?**

- A. The vast majority of the world's water is ocean (or salty) water.
- B. Ocean water is salty enough to be used for drinking, farming, and manufacturing.
- C. Most fresh water is locked in glaciers and icecaps.
- D. The percentage of fresh water is very small.

**Câu 32: What can be inferred about water?**

- A. The amount of water on earth is always the same.
- B. Water will probably be exhausted.
- C. Water can be used once only.
- D. Most of the water we use is not rain water.

**Câu 33: It can be inferred from the text that \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A. no region in the world suffers from a lack of fresh water.
- B. rain does not fall equally everywhere on earth.
- C. the world has plenty of fresh water in comparison with salty water.
- D. a region that usually gets enough rain hardly ever has a dry spell.

**Câu 34: The phrasal verb "turn out" in the second line is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A. sell
- B. produce
- C. switch off
- D. prove to be

**IX. 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.**

### **The Film and the Novel: Twilight**

When a popular book gets made into a movie, there will always be a debate about whether the novel or film is better. The filmmakers always have to consider certain things: do they want to follow the book closely to please dedicated readers, or do they want to change parts of the book if they don't translate well on-screen? No matter what they do, there will always be people who feel the movie will never be as good as the book, people who will love the movie without ever reading the book, and people who enjoy both.

The vampire series Twilight, by Stephenie Meyer, became so popular that movie companies wanted to produce it for the big screen. Most Twilight fans were excited about seeing characters such as Edward and Bella "come to life," but there were other fans who did not trust the movie script.

They assumed the scriptwriters would change parts of the story to make it seem more interesting as a movie.

By the time the first Twilight movie was released, millions of people had read the series. Many of these people went on to watch the film, which made \$35.7 million just on its opening day. While many fans and critics liked it and said the movie more or less followed the book's storyline, some fans were not impressed. One change that angered them was that certain sound effects were added to the movie, such as a "whooshing" sound when the vampires jumped. This was not mentioned in the book, and many fans felt that it was too distracting.

Those who liked the movie said that they enjoyed the light mood and excitement. This was very different from the book. The writing in Twilight is dark and gloomy, like many vampire novels. The movie, however, added more **energy** to the story and more personality to the characters. For example, many characters in the book are portrayed as being quiet, and they spend most of their time at school. But in the movie, the characters are cooler and funnier - one scene even shows them going surfing together. The director of the first movie, Catherine Hardwicke, thought it was important for the characters to be believable. She wanted **them** to have a wide variety of emotions, since the series is for, and about, teenagers.

In the end, the films were considered a success, even if there were both happy and unhappy fans. It's a great accomplishment to make films that are watched by millions of people, and you can't expect to be able to please everyone all of the time.

**Câu 35: What is the main idea of the first paragraph?**

- A. It takes a long time to make books into movies.
- B. Filmmakers prefer to make movies out of popular books.
- C. People will always compare movies to the books.
- D. Many people will see a movie without reading the book.

**Câu 36: Why does the passage say fans were excited to see the movie?**

- A. to see how the story would change
- B. to see which actors would play their favourite characters
- C. to see real people acting out the story
- D. to see if the movie would be better than the books

**Câu 37: The passage discusses vampires jumping \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A. as an example of a sound effect
- B. as an example of a change that displeased fans
- C. because it was a special effect and not real
- D. to say how scary the movie was

**Câu 38: The book Twilight is described as very \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A. exciting
- B. serious
- C. fun
- D. funny

**Câu 39: According to the passage, what was NOT changed for the movie?**

- A. storyline
- B. mood
- C. characters
- D. sound effects

**Câu 40:** The word "energy" in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the power to drive something                      B. attention to something  
C. the ability to be very active                      D. the magical power

**Câu 41:** The word "them" in paragraph 4 refers to the \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. directors                      B. actors                      C. characters                      D. fans

**Câu 42: What best describes this passage?**

- A. a comparison of a book and a movie  
B. a review of a movie  
C. an introduction of a book  
D. a discussion of how books are made into movies

**X. 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 43:** Before the 1920s, no women have voted in national elections in the US.

A                      B                      C                      D

**Câu 44:** Mumps is a very common disease which affects usually children.

A                      B                      C                      D

**Câu 45:** There are ten childs playing in the yard near her house, but your child is not among them.

A                      B                      C                      D

**XI. 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 46:** "Have you got any free time next week, Tom?" Mandy said.

- A. Mandy asked Tom if he had got any free time the following week.  
B. Mandy asked if Tom got any free time next week.  
C. Mandy asked Tom whether he got some free time the following week.  
D. Mandy asked whether Tom or not got free time the following week.

**Câu 47:** My secretary was supposed to be here at 7 o'clock, but she's late.

- A. My secretary arrived at 8 o'clock.  
B. My secretary arrived at 7 o'clock.  
C. My secretary should have arrived at 7 o'clock, but she didn't.  
D. My secretary arrived too late to see her chief.

**Câu 48:** They understand more than we do.

- A. We don't understand as much as they do.                      B. We don't understand anything at all.  
C. They understand everything inside out.                      D. They are very intelligent.

**XII. 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.**

**Câu 49: The basketball team knew they lost the match. They soon started to blame each other.**

- A. Not only did the basketball team lose the match but they blamed each other as well.
- B. Hardly had the basketball team known they lost the match when they started to blame each other.
- C. As soon as they blamed each other, the basketball team knew they lost the match.
- D. No sooner had the basketball team started to blame each other than they knew they lost the match.

**Câu 50: He was sorry he hadn't said goodbye to her at the airport.**

- A. He regretted not to say goodbye to her at the airport.
- B. He regretted not to saying goodbye to her at the airport.
- C. He regretted saying goodbye to her at the airport.
- D. He wished he had said goodbye to her at the airport.

**ĐÁP ÁN**

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

#### 4. Đề thi thử THPT Quốc Gia môn Tiếng Anh số 4

<b>ĐỀ 4</b> <b>TRƯỜNG THPT XUÂN TRƯỜNG</b>	<b>ĐỀ THI THỬ THPT QUỐC GIA NĂM 2020</b> <b>Môn TIẾNG ANH</b> <b>Thời gian: 50 phút</b>
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**I. 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. intend      B. medal      C. compete      D. defend

**Question 2:** A. clothes      B. bosses      C. boxes      D. couches

**II. 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 the primary stress in each of the following questions.**

**Question 3:** A. Solidarity      B. effectively      C. documentary      D. dedication

**Question 4:** A. royal      B. unique      C. remote      D. extreme

**III. 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:** My purse \_\_\_\_\_ at the station while I \_\_\_\_\_ for the train.

A. must have been stolen/was waiting      B. should have stolen/had been waiting

C. will be stolen/am waiting      D. had to steal/would be waiting

**Question 6:** The handwriting is completely \_\_\_\_\_. This note must have been written a long time ago.

A. inedible      B. indelible      C. illegible      D. unfeasible

**Question 7:** I suggest our rooms \_\_\_\_\_ before Tet Holiday.

A. should decorate      B. is decorated      C. were decorated      D. be decorated

**Question 8:** The curriculum at this public school is as good \_\_\_\_\_ of any private school.

A. as or better that      B. as or better than that      C. as or better than those      D. better than

**Question 9:** - Daisy: "Are you ill? You look terrible!" - Liz: "Well, I am a bit \_\_\_\_\_. The doctor says I must rest."

A. run-up      B. run-off      C. run-out      D. run-down

**Question 10:** He'd hardly finished doing his homework when you arrived, \_\_\_\_\_?

A. didn't he      B. had he      C. would he      D. hadn't he

**Question 11:** \_\_\_\_\_ he arrived at the bus stop when the bus came.

A. Not until had      B. No longer had      C. Hardly had      D. No sooner had

**Question 12:** My mother often \_\_\_\_\_ our mistakes, whereas my father is very strict and punishes us for even the slightest one.

A. appreciates      B. overlooks      C. avoids      D. enjoys



**Question 13:** Be sure to \_\_\_\_\_ a real effort to answer all the questions the interviewer asks you.

- A. hide                      B. set                      C. train                      D. make

**Question 14:** We were made \_\_\_\_\_ hard when we were at school.

- A. to study                      B. study                      C. studying                      D. studied

**Question 15:** Arranging flowers \_\_\_\_\_ among my sister's hobbies.

- A. were                      B. have been                      C. are                      D. is

**Question 16:** We regret to tell you that the materials you ordered are \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. out of stock                      B. out of reach                      C. out of work                      D. out of practice

**Question 17:** Laura didn't enjoy her first year at college because she failed to \_\_\_\_\_ her new friends.

- A. come in for                      B. look down on                      C. go down with                      D. get on with

**Question 18:** If it had not rained last night, the roads in the city \_\_\_\_\_ so slippery now.

- A. must not be                      B. would not be  
C. could not have been                      D. would not have been

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

**Question 19:** We should find ways to improve our products **in terms of** quality and service.

- A. for considering aspects                      B. in spite of                      C. with a view to                      D. in regard to

**Question 20:** We really **appreciate** your help, without which we couldn't have got our task done in time.

- A. depreciate                      B. are proud of                      C. feel thankful for                      D. request

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

**Question 21:** Never **punish** your children by hitting them. This might teach them to become hitters.

- A. bring                      B. reward                      C. give                      D. accept

**Question 22:** The first year at university was probably the most **challenging** year of her life, which caused her plenty of troubles.

- A. tricky                      B. tough                      C. difficult                      D. easy

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

**Question 23:** John's in Hanoi and wants to change some money. He asks the local passer-by the way to the bank.

- John: "Can you show me the way to the nearest bank, please?"

- Passer-by: "\_\_\_\_\_."

- A. Not way, sorry                      B. Just round the corner over there

C. Look it up in a dictionary                      D. There's no traffic near here

**Question 24: Rebecca's in a fashion store in Trang Tien Plaza.**

- Rebecca: "How can this bag be so expensive?"

- The shop assistant: "\_\_\_\_\_."

A. Yes, it's the most expensive                      B. You're paying for the brand  
C. What an expensive bag                              D. That's a good idea

**VII. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to choose the word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 25 to 29.**

### Reasons to Not Hit Your Kids

The practice of hitting children teaches them to become hitters themselves. Extensive research data is now available to support the direct correlation (25) \_\_\_\_\_ corporal punishment in childhood and violent behavior in the teenage and adult years. Virtually, all of the most dangerous criminals (26) \_\_\_\_\_ regularly threatened and punished in childhood.

Punishment gives the message that "might make right," that it is okay to hurt someone smaller and less powerful than you are. The child then feels it is appropriate to mistreat younger or smaller children, and when he becomes an adult, feels little (27) \_\_\_\_\_ for those less fortunate or powerful than he is, and fears those who are more so. Thus it is difficult for him to find (28) \_\_\_\_\_ friendships.

Children learn best through parental modeling. Punishment gives the message that hitting is an appropriate way to express one's feelings and to solve problems. If the child rarely sees the parents handle anger and solve problems in a creative and positive way, he can never learn how (29) \_\_\_\_\_ that himself. Thus inadequate parenting continues into the next generation.

*(Adapted from "Reasons to Not Hit Your Kids" by Jan Hunt)*

**Question 25:** A. among                      B. about                      C. between                      D. above

**Question 26:** A. were                      B. be                      C. could                      D. might

**Question 27:** A. jealousy                      B. compassion                      C. greediness                      D. appreciation

**Question 28:** A. meaningless                      B. meaning                      C. meaninglessly                      D. meaningful

**Question 29:** A. to do                      B. do                      C. doing                      D. done

**VIII. 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.**

As heart disease continues to be the number-one killer in the United States, researchers have become increasingly interested in identifying the **potential** risk factors that trigger heart attacks.

High-fat diets and „life in the fast lane” have long been known to contribute to the high incidence of heart failure. But according to new studies, the list of risk factors may be significantly longer and quite surprising.

Heart failure, for example appears to have seasonal and temporal patterns. A higher percentage of heart attacks occur in cold weather, and more people experience heart failure on Monday than on any other day of the week. In addition, people are more **susceptible to** heart attacks in the first few hours after waking. Cardiologists first observed this morning phenomenon in the mid-1980s and have since

discovered a number of possible causes. An early-morning rise in blood pressure, heart rate, and concentration of heart-stimulating hormones, plus a reduction of blood flow to the heart, may all contribute to the higher incidence of heart attacks between the hours of 8:00 A.M and 10 A.M.

In other studies, both birthdays and bachelorhood have been implicated as risk factors. Statistics reveal that heart attack rates increase significantly for both females and males in the few days immediately preceding and following their birthdays. And unmarried men are more at risk for heart attacks than their married counterparts. Though stress is thought to be linked in some way to all of the aforementioned risk factors, intense research continues in the hope of further comprehending why and how heart failure is triggered.

**Question 30: What does the passage mainly discuss?**

- A. cardiology in the 1980s
- B. risk factors in heart attacks
- C. diet and stress as factors in heart attacks
- D. seasonal and temporal patterns of heart attacks

**Question 31:** In line 2, the word “**potential**” could best be replaced by which of the following?

- A. possible
- B. harmful
- C. primary
- D. unknown

**Question 32:** The phrase “**susceptible to**” could best be replaced by

- A. aware of
- B. affected by
- C. prone to
- D. accustomed

**Question 33: Which of the following is NOT cited as a possible risk factor?**

- A. having a birthday
- B. getting married
- C. eating fatty foods
- D. being under stress

**Question 34: Which of the following does the passage infer?**

- A. We now fully understand how risk factors trigger heart attacks.
- B. We recently began to study how risk factors trigger heart attacks.
- C. We have not identified many risk factors associated with heart attacks.
- D. We do not fully understand how risk factors trigger heart attacks.

**IX. 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.**

### Social networks

#### Business applications

Social networks connect people at low cost; this can be beneficial for entrepreneurs and small businesses looking to expand their contact base. These networks often act as a customer relationship management tool for companies selling products and services. Companies can also use social networks for advertising in the form of banners and text ads. Since businesses operate globally, social networks can make it easier to keep in touch with contacts around the world.

#### Medical applications

Social networks are beginning to be adopted by healthcare professionals as a means to manage institutional knowledge, disseminate peer to peer knowledge and to highlight individual physicians and institutions. The advantage of using a dedicated medical social networking site is that all the members are screened against the state licensing board list of practitioners. The role of social networks is especially of interest to pharmaceutical companies who spend approximately “32 percent of their marketing dollars” attempting to influence the opinion leaders of social networks.

### **Languages, nationalities and academia**

Various social networking sites have **sprung up** catering to different languages and countries. The popular site Facebook has been cloned for various countries and languages and some specializing in connecting students and faculty.

### **Social networks for social good**

Several websites are beginning to tap into the power of the social networking model for social good. Such models may be highly successful for connecting otherwise fragmented industries and small organizations without the resources to reach a broader audience with interested and passionate users. Users benefit by interacting with a like-minded community and finding a channel for their energy and giving.

### **Business model**

**Few** social networks currently charge money for membership. In part, this may be because social networking is a relatively new service, and the value of using them has not been firmly established in customers' minds. Companies such as MySpace and Facebook sell online advertising on their site. Hence, they are seeking large memberships, and charging for membership would be counter productive. Some believe that the **deeper** information that the sites have on each user will allow much better targeted advertising than any other site can currently provide. Sites are also seeking other ways to make money, such as by creating an online marketplace or by selling professional information and social connections to businesses.

### **Privacy issues**

On large social networking services, there have been growing concerns about users giving out too much personal information and the threat of sexual predators. Users of these services need to be aware of data theft or viruses. However, large services, such as MySpace, often work with law enforcement to try to prevent such incidents. In addition, there is a perceived privacy threat in relation to placing too much personal information in the hands of large corporations or governmental bodies, allowing a profile to be produced on an individual's behavior on which decisions, detrimental to an individual, may be taken.

### **Investigations**

Social network services are increasingly being used in legal and criminal investigations.

Information posted on sites such as MySpace and Facebook, has been used by police, probation, and university officials to prosecute users of said sites. In some situations, content posted on MySpace has been used in court.

### **Question 35: According to the text, social networks**

- A. are about friendships                                  B. are being used by businesses for marketing  
C. can damage business reputations      D. advertise on business web sites

**Question 36: Why do advertisers like social network sites?**

- A. They are cost-effective to advertise on.
- B. Detailed information on each user allows targeted ads.
- C. Most users have high disposable income.
- D. They can influence consumer behavior.

**Question 37: What does the expression “sprung up” in the part **Languages, nationalities and academia** mean?**

- A. The development of social networking is unplanned.
- B. Everybody is trying to copy Facebook.
- C. Social networking works in all languages.
- D. There has been rapid development of social networking sites.

**Question 38: What does the word “Few” at the beginning of the part **Business model** mean?**

- A. Not any
- B. Some
- C. Hardly any
- D. Only

**Question 39: What should users not do on social networks?**

- A. download viruses
- B. be too free with their personal information
- C. contact predators
- D. upload copyrighted music

**Question 40: What does the word “deeper” in the part **Business model** mean?**

- A. more detailed
- B. more spiritual
- C. more profound
- D. more emphatic

**Question 41: Personal information on social network sites**

- A. is sold to the government
- B. gives a good description of the user's personality
- C. is translated into many languages
- D. can be used in court

**Question 42: Social networking is great for**

- A. academic organizations
- B. people writing too much information about themselves
- C. groups of people separated over wide areas
- D. the law enforcement agencies

**X. 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: I saw (A) the blind woman (B) crossed the busy road (C) without any (D) help.**

**Question 44: (A) A paragraph is a portion of a text (B) consists of one or more (C) sentences related (D) to the same idea.**

**Question 45: (A) While the campaign, young volunteers helped (B) build bridges, (C) roads and houses for some of Viet Nam's most (D) disadvantaged families.**

**XI. 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 information technology, he would have invested in some computer companies.**

- A. Not knowing about the information technology help him invest in some computer company.
- B. He didn't know much about the information technology and he didn't invest in any computer companies.
- C. Knowing about the information technology, he would have invested in some computer companies.
- D. He would have invested in some computer companies without his knowledge of the information technology.

**Question 47: My uncle didn't recognize me until I spoke.**

- A. My uncle recognized me not until I spoke.
- B. Only when my uncle recognized me did I speak.
- C. Not until I spoke did my uncle recognize me.
- D. When I spoke, my uncle didn't recognize me.

**Question 48: "Why don't you complain to the company, John?" said Peter.**

- A. Peter suggested that John should complain to the company.
- B. Peter advised John complaining to the company.
- C. Peter threatened John to complain to the company.
- D. Peter asked John why he doesn't complain to the company.

**XII. 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: You have just passed your final examination. This makes your parents happy.**

- A. Having just passed your final examination making your parents happy.
- B. You have just passed your final examination makes your parents happy.
- C. That you have just passed your final examination makes your parents happy.
- D. You have just passed your final examination which it makes your parents happy.

**Question 50: You cannot completely avoid stress in your life. You need to find ways to cope with it.**

- A. As long as you can completely avoid stress in your lives, you need to find ways to cope with it.
- B. After you can completely avoid stress in your life, you need to find ways to cope with it.
- C. Because stress can completely be avoided in your life, you need to find ways to cope with it.
- D. As you cannot completely avoid stress in your life, you need to find ways to cope with it.

**ĐÁP ÁN**

**1-C 2-A 3-B 4-A 5-A 6-C 7-D 8-B 9-D 10-B**  
**11-C 12-B 13-D 14-A 15-D 16-A 17-D 18-B 19-A 20-C**



21-B 22-D 23-B 24-B 25-C 26-A 27-B 28-D 29-A 30-B  
 31-A 32-C 33-B 34-D 35-B 36-B 37-D 38-C 39-B 40-A  
 41-D 42-C 43-B 44-B 45-A 46-B 47-C 48-A 49-C 50-D

----- Hết -----

## 5. Đề thi thử THPT Quốc Gia môn Tiếng Anh số 5

<b>ĐỀ 5</b> <b>TRƯỜNG THPT ĐỒNG ĐA</b>	<b>ĐỀ THI THỬ THPT QUỐC GIA NĂM 2020</b> <b>Môn TIẾNG ANH</b> <b>Thời gian: 50 phút</b>
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**I. 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 following questions.**

### VEGETARIANISM

Until recently, vegetarianism was fairly uncommon in Britain, and it is still considered strange by some. But since the 1960s its popularity has increased greatly, to the (1) \_\_\_\_\_ that high street stores stock a huge variety of products for vegetarians. The reasons people give for not eating meat are numerous. Perhaps (2) \_\_\_\_\_ vegetarians do it for moral reasons, arguing that it is wrong to kill. The opposing point of view is that it is natural for us to kill for food, and that we have evolved to do so. Still, there are societies where eating meat is not allowed because it is (3) \_\_\_\_\_ their religion. There are other good reasons to give up meat, one of which is the inefficiency of livestock farming. A single field of soya bean plants can actually produce 200 times as much protein as the number of cattle which could be raised on the same area of land, so a vegetarian world might be a world without hunger. (4) \_\_\_\_\_ it is, in theory, cheaper to eat only vegetables, vegetarianism is most popular in richer countries such as Germany and Britain, where many people exclude meat for health reasons. In these countries, at least, it (5) \_\_\_\_\_ to be a matter of choice rather than necessity

**Question 1:** A. extent                      B. distance                      C. length                      D. measure

**Question 2:** A. lots                      B. much                      C. almost                      D. most

**Question 3:** A. opposite                      B. against                      C. beside                      D. across

**Question 4:** A. Although                      B. Since                      C. Despite                      D. Therefore

**Question 5:** A. finishes off                      B. goes through                      C. comes up                      D. turns out

**II. 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 following questions.**

### TEXAS

A Texas middle school is under fire after students say they have been banned from speaking Spanish in class. The students say their principal announced the rule last month over the intercom. Inside the walls of Hemptead Middle School, a language controversy is brewing.



“There’s one teacher that said, “If you speak Spanish in my class, I’m gonna write you up,” 8th grader Tiffani Resurez says. Four students say their principal’s announcement – banning them from speaking Spanish in class – has given teachers and fellow students a hall pass to discriminate. “She was like, “No speaking Spanish.” She told me that. I was like, “That’s my first language.” She said, “Well, you can get out,” fellow classmate Yedhany Gallegos says. A letter sent home by the superintendent says, “Neither the district nor any campus has any policy prohibiting the speaking of Spanish.” The four students feel that the statement from the superintendent has not been made entirely clear that their school. “People don’t want to speak it anymore and don’t want to get caught speaking it because they’re going to get into trouble,” 6th grader Kiara Lozano says. Parents, like Cynthia Zamora, believe the school is not getting to the **root** of the problem. She wants to know why the “No Spanish” announcement was ever made in the first place. “I was very surprised that she would even go to such lengths,” Zamora says. Many students at the school grew up speaking Spanish at home, and they say it often comes as second nature when they’re talking to each other at school. “I’m not scared. I’m gonna keep speaking my language. That’s my first language, and I’m gonna keep doing it,” Lozano said. The principal has been placed on paid administrative leave while the district investigates. A spokeswoman for Hempstead Independent School District has released a statement saying, in part, “The district is committed to efficiently and effectively resolving this matter with as little disruption to our students and their learning environment as possible.”

**Question 6:** In the passage, the word “**root**” is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. solution      B. cause      C. ground      D. time

**Question 7: Why was the policy introduced?**

- A. The superintendent wants students to speak only English at school  
B. No one at school is Spanish  
C. The principal hates Spanish  
D. The reason is not mentioned

**Question 8: What can we infer about the policy on no speaking Spanish?**

- A. All the students and school staff were irritated by the policy.  
B. Students were against the rule at first but then compromised.  
C. The principal who made this announcement hated Spanish.  
D. Only people inside of the school knew about the rule when it was announced.

**Question 9: What will the district do?**

- A. Dismiss the principal  
B. Solve the problem  
C. Ask all students to remain silent about the issue  
D. Apologize for their mistake

**Question 10:** In the passage, the word “**it**” refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the local accent      B. Spanish      C. English      D. slang

**III. 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 following questions.**

'A good book for children should simply be a good book in its own right.' These are the words of Mollie Hunter, a well-known author of books for youngsters. Born and bred near Edinburgh, Mollie has devoted her talents to writing primarily for young people. She firmly believes that there is always and should always be a wider audience for any good book whatever its main market. In Mollie's opinion it is essential to make full use of language and she enjoys telling a story, which is what every writer should be doing: 'If you aren't telling a story, you're a very dead writer indeed,' she says.

With the chief function of a writer being to entertain, Molly is indeed an entertainer. 'I have this great love of not only the meaning of language but of the music of language,' she says. This love goes back to early childhood. 'I've told stories all my life. I had a school teacher who used to ask us what we would like to be when we grew up and, because my family always had dogs, and I was very good at handling them, I said I wanted to work with dogs, and the teacher always said "Nonsense, Mollie dear, you'll be a writer." So eventually I thought that this woman must have something, since she was a good teacher - and I decided when I was nine that I would be a writer. "This childhood intention is described in her novel, A Sound of Chariots, which although written in the third person is clearly autobiographical and gives a picture both of Mollie's ambition and her struggle towards its achievement.

Thoughts of her childhood inevitably brought thoughts of the time when her home was still a village with buttercup meadows and strawberry fields - sadly now covered with modern houses. 'I was once taken back to see **it** and I felt that somebody had lain dirty hands all over my childhood. I'll never go back,' she said. 'Never.' 'When I set one of my books in Scotland,' she said, 'I can recapture my romantic feelings as a child playing in those fields, or watching the village blacksmith at work. And that's important, because children now know so much so early that romance can't exist for them, as it did for us.'

To this day, Mollie has a lively affection for children, which is reflected in the love she has for her writing. 'When we have visitors with children the adults always say, "If you go to visit Mollie, she'll spend more time with the children." They don't realise that children are much more interesting company. I've heard all the adults have to say before. The children have something new.'

**Question 11:** In Mollie Hunter's opinion, one sign of a poor writer is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. complicated ideas      B. the weakness of the description  
C. lifeless characters      D. the absence of a story

**Question 12:** What does “**it**” in paragraph 3 refer to?

- A. ambition      B. picture      C. novel      D. struggle

**Question 13:** How does Mollie feel about what has happened to her birthplace?

A. surprised      B. ashamed      C. disappointed      D. confused

**Question 14: What do we learn about Mollie Hunter as a very young child?**

A. She didn't enjoy writing stories   B. She didn't have any particular ambitions  
C. She didn't expect to become a writer   D. She didn't respect her teacher's views

**Question 15: In comparison with children of earlier years, Mollie feels that modern children are \_\_\_\_\_.**

A. better informed   B. more intelligent  
C. less interested in fiction   D. less keen to learn

**Question 16: What does Mollie Hunter feel about the nature of a good book?**

A. It should be based on original ideas   B. It should not aim at a narrow audience  
C. It should not include too much information   D. It should be attractive to young readers

**Question 17: What is the writer's purpose in this text?**

A. to provide information for Mollie Hunter's existing readers  
B. to introduce Mollie Hunter's work to a wider audience  
C. to describe Mollie Hunter's most successful books  
D. to share her enjoyment of Mollie Hunter's books

**Question 18: Mollie's adult visitors generally discover that \_\_\_\_\_.**

A. she talks a lot about her work   B. she is a very generous person  
C. she pays more attention to their children   D. she is interesting company

**IV. 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 the following questions.**

**Question 19: A. pleaseded   B. releaseded   C. ceaseded   D. increaseded**

**Question 20: A. profile   B. stomach   C. postpone   D. cyclone**

**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 the following questions.**

**Question 21: A. compass   B. comedy   C. comfort   D. command**

**Question 22: A. atmosphere   B. Vietnamese   C. entertain   D. picturesque**

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

**Question 23: The children are extremely excited about the visit to the town where their grandparents were born in.**

A. about   B. were   C. where   D. the town

**Question 24:** Some of the jobs described in the job interview were writing essays, correcting papers, and reports typing.

A. essays B. were C. reports typing D. described

**Question 25:** She always wishes to be chosen for the national ballet team, just alike her mother.

A. alike B. her mother C. for D. to be chosen

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

**Question 26:** - Ben: "You didn't go to school yesterday, did you?"

- Jasmine: "\_\_\_\_\_. I saw you, but you were talking to someone"

A. No, I didn't B. Yes, I did C. Let me see D. I went

**Question 27:** - Mother: "How come you didn't tell me that you would quit your job?"

- Lisa: "\_\_\_\_\_."

- A. I'd love to tell you now  
B. Because I knew that you would make a fuss about it  
C. I have no idea  
D. Because I'm so bored with it

**VII. 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 28:** The renovation of the national museum is now nearing completion.

A. intervention B. restoration C. maintenance D. repairing

**Question 29:** The problem of salary didn't come up in the meeting last week.

A. mention B. approach C. raise D. arise

**VIII. 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 30:** Although not essential, some prior knowledge about the company when applying is desirable.

A. subsequent B. preceding C. respective D. bygone

**Question 31:** Your suggestions are not in harmony with the aims of our project.

A. incompatible with B. indifferent to C. disagreeable with D. unaccompanied by

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

**Question 32:** The biologists have found more than one thousand types of butterflies in the forest, \_\_\_\_\_ its special characteristics.

A. each one has B. which has C. each having D. having

**Question 33: If you are \_\_\_\_\_ of hearing, these hearing aids will be invaluable.**

A. poor B. weak C. hard D. short

**Question 34: \_\_\_\_\_ Steve to help, I'm sure he would agree. He is so kind a person.**

A. Even if you asked B. If you ask  
C. Were you to ask D. Should you ask

**Question 35: Jenny has an \_\_\_\_\_ command of Japanese cuisine.**

A. intensive B. utter C. impressive D. extreme

**Question 36: The new airport has \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of changes on this island.**

A. brought about B. taken to C. counted in D. turned up

**Question 37: The new secretary is really asking for trouble, \_\_\_\_\_ the boss's requests like that.**

A. to ignore B. ignore C. is ignoring D. ignoring

**Question 38: The way in which we work has \_\_\_\_\_ a complete transformation in the past decade.**

A. undercovered B. undertaken C. undergone D. underdone

**Question 39: He was accused to theft, but then he \_\_\_\_\_ as the real thief confessed to the police.**

A. appeared in broad daylight B. cleared his name  
C. kept it up his sleeve D. caught himself red-handed

**Question 40: The government has made a big effort to tackle the two most important \_\_\_\_\_ issues of our country.**

A. society B. socialize C. sociable D. social

**Question 41: They have signed an agreement to protect the forests \_\_\_\_\_ all over the world.**

A. being cut down B. that cut down  
C. which are cut down D. are being cut down

**Question 42: Pat, put all your toys away \_\_\_\_\_ someone slips and falls on them.**

A. otherwise B. in case C. provided that D. so long as

**Question 43: Vietnam has played \_\_\_\_\_ high spirits and had an impressive 2-0 victory over Yemen.**

A. at B. in C. on D. with

**Question 44: By the time the software \_\_\_\_\_ on sale next month, the company \_\_\_\_\_ \$2 million on developing it.**

- A. went – had spent B. will go – has spent  
C. has gone – will spend D. goes – will have spent

**Question 45: The excursion is \_\_\_\_\_ unique opportunity to discover \_\_\_\_\_ wild in its natural beauty.**

- A. an – Ø            B. a – the            C. the – the            D. an – the

**X. 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: The only members of the cat family that can roar are lions, leopards, tigers and jaguars, but lions are by far the loudest.**

- A. Lions, leopard, tigers and jaguars are the only four cats that can roar; however, the others can't roar as loudly as lions.  
B. Like leopard, tigers, and jaguars, lions are among the members of the cat family that can roar.  
C. Lions, leopard, tigers and jaguars can roar, however the roar of a lion is not as frightening as that of the others.  
D. Since lions come from the same cat family as leopards, tigers and jaguars do, they can roar as loud as the others.

**Question 47: The likelihood of suffering a heart attack rises as one becomes increasingly obese.**

- A. Heart attack are happening more and more often, and most of the suffers are obese.  
B. The more obese one is, the higher the chances for a heart attack become.  
C. Obesity results in only a slight increase in the probability of having a heart attack.  
D. Anyone who is obese is likely to experience a heart attack at any time.

**Question 48: It seems to me that we've taken the wrong train.**

- A. The trained turned out to be not the one we were supposed to have taken.  
B. There is no chance that we'll catch the train that we're supposed to.  
C. I have a feeling that this train is not the one we should be on.  
D. I wish we had been more careful and taken the right train from the station.

**XI. 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: My sisters used to get on with each other. Now they hardly speak.**

- A. My sisters rarely speak because they have never liked each other.  
B. Because they have never got on, my sisters do not speak to each other.  
C. My sisters were once close, but they rarely speak to each other now.



D. My sisters do not speak to each other much, but they are good friends.

**Question 50: We should quickly find a solution to the problem. Otherwise, its impact on those concerned will increase.**

A. If we can solve this problem soon, we will lower the impact on all of our concerns.

B. The sooner we find a solution to the problem, the lower the impact it has on those concerned.

C. If all those concerned lower their impact, the problem will be better solved.

D. By the time we solve this problem, the impact on those concerned will have been lower.

### ĐÁP ÁN

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

----- Hết -----

## 6. Đề thi thử THPT Quốc Gia môn Tiếng Anh số 6

<b>ĐỀ 6</b> <b>TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN</b> <b>THANH LONG</b>	<b>ĐỀ THI THỬ THPT QUỐC GIA NĂM 2020</b> <b>Môn TIẾNG ANH</b> <b>Thời gian: 50 phút</b>
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*I. Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the rest in each of the following questions*

Câu 1: A. challenges B. satellites C. devices D. approaches

Câu 2: A. measure B. creature C. pleasure D. peasant

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

Câu 3: A. immigrant B. miracle C. strategy D. position

Câu 4: A. secure B. observe C. forward D. survive

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

Câu 5: Now that we have a baby, we get seldom the chance to go to the cinema.

A. get seldom B. to go C. that D. have

Câu 6: I know that if I start watching a soap opera, I immediately become hopelessly addictive.



- A. addictive                      B. if                                      C. watching                      D. hopelessly

**Câu 7:** A body **has discovered** by **the** police **near** the **isolated** house.

- A. has discovered                      B. the                                      C. isolated                      D. near

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

**Câu 8:** \_\_\_\_\_ for about 4 weeks, we now can perform most of the tasks confidently.

- A. Having trained                      B. Being trained                      C. Training                      D. Having been trained

**Câu 9:** The most severely affected area was the 19th-century residential and industrial \_\_\_\_\_ of inner London – particularly the East End.

- A. ring                                      B. loop                                      C. belt                                      D. tie

**Câu 10:** Nowadays, it's become \_\_\_\_\_ common to offer guests the wifi password along with a cup of tea.

- A. increasingly                      B. increased                      C. increase                      D. increasing

**Câu 11:** I suggested \_\_\_\_\_ the matter to the committee.

- A. to put                                      B. putting                                      C. being put                      D. put

**Câu 12:** His \_\_\_\_\_ was destroyed when he was caught stealing some money.

- A. reputation                      B. figure                                      C. determination                      D. respect

**Câu 13:** He started working as \_\_\_\_\_ childminder when she was at university.

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

**Câu 14:** The teacher was explaining the lesson slowly and clearly \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. so that his students could understand it                      B. in order that his students can understand it  
C. in order to his students understand it                      D. so as to that his students could understand it

**Câu 15:** If he didn't come to the party, he \_\_\_\_\_ Sarah.

- A. can't meet                      B. couldn't have met                      C. couldn't meet                      D. hadn't met

**Câu 16:** He claimed \_\_\_\_\_ from military service as he was a foreign national.

- A. liability                                      B. exception                                      C. demobilization                      D. exemption

**Câu 17:** She walks so fast that I can hardly keep \_\_\_\_\_ her.

- A. off with                                      B. up to                                      C. up with                                      D. away from

**Câu 18:** It was such a/an \_\_\_\_\_ book about environmental problems.

- A. weather-beaten                      B. thought-provoking                      C. absent-minded                      D. ill-behaved

**Câu 19:** I still enjoyed the week \_\_\_\_\_ the weather.

- A. though                                      B. although                                      C. despite                                      D. in spite

**Câu 20:** Before they came to the party, Jane \_\_\_\_\_ all the things needed.

- A. prepared                                      B. was preparing                                      C. had prepared                                      D. has prepared

**Câu 21: The majority of children \_\_\_\_\_ an effort to save for the future because they worry about debt they can be in.**

- A. have                      B. make                      C. do                      D. try

**V. 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 22 to 26.**

In the past, technology and progress was very slow. People “invented” farming 12,000 years ago but it took 8,000 years for the idea to go around the world. Then, about 3,500 years ago, people called “potters” used round wheels to turn and make plates. But it took hundreds of years before some clever person thought, if we join two wheels together and make them bigger, we can use them to move things.

In the last few centuries, things have begun to move faster. Take a 20th-century invention like the aeroplane, for example. The first aeroplane flight on 17 December 1903 only lasted 12 seconds, and the plane only went 37 metres. It can't have been very exciting to watch, but that flight changed the world. Sixteen years later, the first plane flew across the Atlantic, and only fifty years after that, men walked on the moon. Technology is now changing our world faster and faster. So what will the future bring?

One of the first changes will be the materials we use. Scientists have just invented an amazing new material called graphene, and soon we will use it to do lots of things. With graphene batteries in your mobile, it will take a few seconds to charge your phone or download a thousand gigabytes of information! Today, we make most products in factories, but in the future, scientists will invent living materials. Then we won't make things like cars and furniture in factories - we will grow them!

Thirty years ago, people couldn't have imagined social media like Twitter and Facebook. Now we can't live without them. But this is only the start. Right now, scientists are putting microchips in some disabled people's brains, to help them see, hear and communicate better. In the future, we may all use these technologies. We won't need smartphones to use social media or search the internet because the internet will be in our heads!

More people will go into space in the future, too. Space tourism has already begun, and a hundred years from now, there may be many hotels in space. One day, we may get most of our energy from space too. In 1941, the writer Isaac Asimov wrote about a solar power station in space. People laughed at his idea then, but we should have listened to him. Today, many people are trying to develop a space solar power station. After all, the sun always shines above the clouds!

**Câu 22: The writer says that in the past\_\_.**

- A. most inventions were to do with farming                      B. people didn't want to use wheels  
C. it took time for new ideas to change things                      D. people didn't invent many things

**Câu 23: Why does the writer use the example of the aeroplane?**

- A. Because he thinks it's the most important invention in history.  
B. To show how an invention developed quickly.  
C. To explain how space travel started.  
D. To explain why transport changed in the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

**Câu 24: What does the writer say about the future of communication?**

- A. We can't know what the most popular social media will be.    B. Microchips will become faster.  
 C. We won't need devices like smartphones.    D. We won't use the internet as much.

**Câu 25: What does the writer say about space solar power?**

- A. It's much easier to build a solar power station in space than on Earth.  
 B. It's a science fiction idea, and nobody really thinks it will work.  
 C. People tried it in 1941, but they didn't succeed.  
 D. It's an old idea, but people are only starting to develop it now.

**Câu 26: The best title for the article would be \_\_\_\_.**

- A. Man in space    B. Progress now and then  
 C. Will computers rule the world?    D. More and more inventions

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

**Câu 27: Jack and Lala are talking about hiking in the mountain.**

- Jack: "I think we should set off early."

- Lala: "\_\_\_\_\_. Then, we can have more time in the mountain."

- A. I don't think so    B. you must be kidding  
 C. Sorry, I missed your point    D. I can't agree with you more

**Câu 28: "I have an idea. Let's go for a swim on Sunday afternoon". - "\_\_\_\_\_"**

- A. I'm sure.    B. I know.    C. You bet!    D. OK, what time?

**VII. 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 29:** The icebox became a fixture in most homes and remained so until the mechanized refrigerator replaced it in the 1920's and 1930's.

- A. commonplace object    B. luxury item    C. mechanical device    D. substance

**Câu 30:** The arrival of a great wave of southern and eastern European immigrants at the turn of the century coincided with and contributed to an enormous expansion of formal schooling.

- A. was influenced by    B. began to grow rapidly  
 C. ensured the success of    D. happened at the same time as

**VIII. 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.**

**Câu 31:** With the dawn of space exploration, the notion that atmospheric conditions on Earth may be unique in the solar system was strengthened.

- A. end    B. continuation    C. expansion    D. beginning

**Câu 32:** She's a bit down in the dumps because she's got to take her exams again.

- A. confident                      B. embarrassed                      C. sad                      D. happy

**IX. 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 33: My interview lasted longer than yours.**

- A. Your interview was shorter than mine.                      B. Your interview was as long as mine.  
C. Your interview wasn't as short as mine.                      D. Your interview was longer than mine.

**Câu 34: I'm certain Luis was on top of the world when his wife gave birth to their first child.**

- A. Luisa must be on top of the world when his wife gave birth to their first child.  
B. Luisa must have been on top of the world when his wife gave birth to their first child.  
C. Luisa could have been on top of the world when his wife gave birth to their first child.  
D. Luisa may be very on top of the world when his wife gave birth to their first child.

**Câu 35: "Me? No, I didn't tell lies to Suanna," Said Bob.**

- A. Bob refused to tell lies to Suanna.                      B. Bob apologize for telling lies to Suanna.  
C. Bob denied telling lies to Suanna.                      D. Bob admitted not telling lies to Suanna.

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

**Câu 36: I did not see Peterson off at the railway station. I feel bad about it now.**

- A. I wish I saw Peterson off at the railway station.  
B. I regret having seen Peterson off at the railway station.  
C. If I saw Peteron off at the railway station, I would reget it now.  
D. If only I had seen Peterson off at the railway station.

**Câu 37: The workers only stop the walkout after a new pay offer.**

- A. The worker workers stop the walkout only when a new pay offer.  
B. A new pay was offered, which made the walkout stop.  
C. Not until a new pay was offered, the workers stop the walkout.  
D. Not until a new pay was offered did the workers stop the walkout.

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

### MENTORING

Many adults in America and increasing numbers elsewhere take part in mentoring schemes. A mentor is an adult (38) \_\_\_\_\_ provides support and friendship to a young person. There are numerous different way of mentoring: passing on skills, sharing experiences, offering guidance. Sometimes the most helpful thing to do is just listen. Mentoring is open to anybody - no particular (39) \_\_\_\_\_ experience is required, just a desire to make a difference to the life of a young person who needs help. This may seem a difficult thing at first, but many people find they have a real talent for it.

The support of a mentor can (40) \_\_\_\_\_ an important part in a child's development and can often make up to a lack of guidance in a young person's life. It can also improve young people's attitudes towards society and build up their confidence in dealing with life's challenges. For the mentor, it can be incredibly rewarding to know that they have had a (41) \_\_\_\_\_ influence on a child and helped to give the best possible chance in life. (42) \_\_\_\_\_, it is not only adults who are capable of taking on this role. There is now an increasing demand for teenagers to mentor young children, for example by helping them with reading or other schoolwork.

- Câu 38:** A. which                      B. whom                      C. who                      D. what  
**Câu 39:** A. trained                      B. professional                      C. difficult                      D. skilled  
**Câu 40:** A. play                      B. take                      C. do                      D. make  
**Câu 41:** A. significantly                      B. signify                      C. significant                      D. significance  
**Câu 42:** A. Therefore                      B. However                      C. Moreover                      D. Indeed

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

The time when humans crossed the Arctic land bridge from Siberia to Alaska seems remote to us today, but actually represents a late stage in prehistory of humans, an era when polished stone **implements** and bows and arrows were already being used and dogs had already been domesticated.

When **these early migrants** arrived in North America, they found woods and plains dominated by three types of American mammoths. Those elephants were distinguished from today's elephants mainly by their thick, shaggy coats and their huge, upward-curving tusks. They had arrived on the continent hundreds of thousands of years before their human followers. The woolly mammoth in the North, the Columbian mammoth in middle North America, and the imperial mammoth of the South, together with their distant cousins the mastodons, dominated the land. Here, as in the Old World, there is evidence that humans hunted these elephants, as shown by numerous spear points found with mammoth remains.

Then, at the end of the Ice Age, when the last glaciers had retreated, there was a relatively sudden and widespread extinction of elephants. In the New World, both mammoths and mastodons disappeared. In the Old World, only Indian and African elephants survived.

Why did the huge, seemingly successful mammoths disappear? Were humans connected with their extinction? Perhaps, but at the time, although they were hunters, humans were still widely scattered and not very numerous. It is difficult to see how they could have prevailed over the mammoth to such an extent.

**Câu 43: With which of the following is the passage primarily concerned?**

- A. Techniques used to hunt mammoths.  
 B. The relationship between man and mammoth in the New World.  
 C. The prehistory of humans.  
 D. Migration from Siberia to Alaska.

**Câu 44: The word "implements" in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to**

- A. ornaments                      B. houses                      C. tools                      D. carvings

**Câu 45:** The phrase "these early migrants" in paragraph 2 refers to

- A. mammoths                      B. humans                      C. mastodons                      D. dogs

**Câu 46:** Where were the imperial mammoths the dominant type of mammoth?

- A. the central portion of North America                      B. Alaska  
C. the southern part of North America                      D. South America

**Câu 47:** It can be inferred that when humans crossed into the New World, they \_\_\_\_\_

A. had previously hunted mammoths in Siberia.                      B. soon learned to use dogs to hunt mammoths.

C. brought mammoths with them from the Old World.                      D. had never seen mammoths before.

**Câu 48:** The passage support which of the following conclusions about mammoths?

- A. Humans hunted them to extinction.  
B. The cause of their extinction is not definitely known.  
C. Competition with mastodons caused them to become extinct.  
D. The freezing temperatures of the Ice Age destroyed their food supply.

**Câu 49:** Which of the following is NOT true about prehistoric humans at the time of the mammoths' extinction?

- A. They were relatively few in number.                      B. They were skilled hunters.  
C. They knew how to use bows and arrows.                      D. They were concentrated in a small area.

**Câu 50:** Which of the following types of the elephants does the author discuss in the most detail in the passage?

- A. the mammoth                      B. the mastodon  
C. the African elephant                      D. the Indian elephant

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## ĐÁP ÁN MÃ ĐỀ 104

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

----- Hết -----

## 7. Đề thi thử THPT Quốc Gia môn Tiếng Anh số 7

<b>ĐỀ 7</b> <b>TRƯỜNG THPT TÂY SƠN</b>	<b>ĐỀ THI THỬ THPT QUỐC GIA NĂM 2020</b> <b>Môn TIẾNG ANH</b> <b>Thời gian: 50 phút</b>
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I. 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. land                      B. sandy                      C. many                      D. candy  
 Question 2. A. compete                      B. intend                      C. medal                      D. defend

II. 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. relax                      B. wonder                      C. problem                      D. special  
 Question 4. A. reflection                      B. division                      C. industry                      D. remember

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

- Question 5. I think everyone wants to make friends with John. He is \_\_\_\_\_ honest person.  
 A. a                      B. an                      C. the                      D. no article  
 Question 6. He \_\_\_\_\_ only three letters to his parents since he joined the army.



- A. has written                      B. wrote                              C. would write                      D. had written

**Question 7. Jimmy's low examination scores kept him from \_\_\_\_\_ to the university**

- A. to admit                      B. to be admitted                      C. admitting                      D. being admitted

**Question 8. The company is believed \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of money last year.**

- A. to lose                      B. lost                              C. to have lost                      D. to be losing

**Question 9. When \_\_\_\_\_ as the new manager of the company, Mr. Smith knew he had a lot of things to do.**

- A. appointing                      B. appointed                      C. appoint                      D. have appointed

**Question 10: \_\_\_\_\_ his poor English, he managed to communicate his problem very clearly.**

- A. Because                      B. Even though                      C. Because of                      D. In spite of

**Question 11. If I \_\_\_\_\_ a wallet in the street, I'd take it to the police.**

- A. find                      B. found                              C. will find                      D. would find

**Question 12. I assume that you are acquainted \_\_\_\_\_ this subject since you are responsible \_\_\_\_\_ writing the accompanying materials.**

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

**Question 13. The song has \_\_\_\_\_ been selected for the 2018 World Cup, Russia.**

- A. office                      B. officer                              C. officially                      D. official

**Question 14. Elephants \_\_\_\_\_ the ecosystems they live in, and make it possible for a lot of other species to survive in those environments as well.**

- A. obtain                      B. remain                              C. maintain                      D. attain

**Question 15. After the fire, the government pledged to implement a program of \_\_\_\_\_ all over the devastated national park.**

- A. reforestation                      B. rebuilding                      C. replenishment                      D. reconstruction

**Question 16. He was given a medal in \_\_\_\_\_ of his service to the country.**

- A. gratitude                      B. recognition                      C. knowledge                      D. response

**Question 17. I'm going on business for a week, so I'll be leaving everything \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A. on your guards                      B. up to your eyes  
C. in your capable hands                      D. in the care of you

**Question 18. Archaeologists think that massive floods could have \_\_\_\_\_ the dinosaurs.**

- A. wiped out                      B. laid off                              C. put aside                      D. taken down.

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

**Question 19. The assumption that smoking has bad effects on our health have been proved.**

- A. smoking                      B. effects                              C. on                      D. have been proved.

**Question 20.** She had so many luggage that there was not enough room in the car for it.

- A. so many                      B. was                      C. enough room                      D. it

**Question 21.** Alike light waves, microwaves may be reflected and concentrated elements.

- A. Alike                      B. waves                      C. may be                      D. concentrated

**V. 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 sentences.**

**Question 22.** "I didn't break the mobile phone," Lan said.

- A. Lan denied breaking the mobile phone.  
B. Lan admitted breaking the mobile phone.  
C. Lan prevented us from breaking the mobile phone  
D. Lan promised to break the mobile phone.

**Question 23.** The bag was heavy, so we could not take it with us.

- A. If the bag was not heavy, we would take it with us.  
B. Unless the bag had not been heavy, we would have taken it with us.  
C. If had the bag not been heavy, we would have taken it with us.  
D. Had the bag not been heavy, we would have taken it with us

**Question 24.** He was such a wet blanket at the party tonight!

- A. He made people at the party wet through.  
B. He spoiled other people's pleasure at the party  
C. He bought a wet blanket to the party.  
D. He was wet through when going home from the party.

**VI. 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 25.** He was suspected of stealing credit cards. The police have investigated him for days.

- A. He has been investigated for days, suspected to have stolen credit cards.  
B. Suspecting to have stolen credit cards, he has been investigated for days.  
C. Having suspected of stealing credit cards, he has been investigated for days.  
D. Suspected of stealing credit cards, he has been investigated for days.

**Question 26.** The girl packed the vase in polyester foam. She didn't want it to get broken in the post.

- A. The girl packed the vase in polyester foam so that it wouldn't get broken in the post.  
B. The girl packed the vase in polyester foam so it didn't get broken in the post.  
C. The girl packed the vase in polyester foam so as it wouldn't get broken in the post.  
D. The girl packed the vase in polyester foam for it didn't get broken in the post.

**VII. 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 27. David and Cathy are talking about the party next week.**

**David.: "I'd like to invite you to a party next Sunday."**

**Cathy: " \_\_\_\_\_ "**

- A. Thank you. What time?
- B. How do you do?
- C. You're entirely welcome.
- D. I'm glad you like it.

**Question 28. Tom and Marry are meeting at the class reunion.**

**Tom. "Your hairstyle is terrific, Mary" - Mary. " \_\_\_\_\_ "**

- A. Thanks. That's a nice compliment
- B. why do you say so?
- C. Sorry, I don't like it
- D. I think so

**VIII. 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 29. I strongly recommend that you should take out an insurance policy in the house for your own peace of mind.**

- A. to stop your sleeping
- B. to stop your worrying
- C. to stop your thinking
- D. to stop your believing

**Question 30. Every year this charity organization takes on volunteers to support the needy and the poor.**

- A. dismisses
- B. creates
- C. recruits
- D. interviews

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

**Question 31. I must have a watch since punctuality is imperative in my new job.**

- A. being on time
- B. being cheerful
- C. being efficient
- D. being late

**Question 32. Jose had a hard time comparing the iPhone to the Samsung phone because to him they were apples and oranges.**

- A. containing too many technical details
- B. very similar
- C. completely different
- D. very complicated

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

Higher education also provides a competitive edge in the career market. We all know that in the economic times we are living in today, finding jobs is not guaranteed. The number of people unemployed is still relatively high, and the number of new career (33) \_\_\_\_\_ isn't nearly enough to put people in jobs they are seeking. As a job seeker, you're competing with a high number of experienced workers (34) \_\_\_\_\_ have been out of the workforce for a while and are also seeking work. (35) \_\_\_\_\_, when you have a higher education, it generally equips you for better job security. Generally speaking, employers tend to value those who have completed college than those who have only completed high school and are more likely to replace that person

who hasn't (36) \_\_\_\_\_ a higher education. Furthermore, some companies even go so far as to pay your tuition because they consider an educated (37) \_\_\_\_\_ to be valuable to their organization. A college education is an investment that doesn't just provide you with substantial rewards. It benefits the hiring company as well.

**Question 33.** A. responsibilities      B. activities      C. opportunities      D. possibilities

**Question 34.** A. who      B. where      C. whose      D. which

**Question 35.** A. Otherwise      B. Moreover      C. Therefore      D. However

**Question 36.** A. permitted      B. refused      C. applied      D. received

**Question 37.** A. employment      B. employer      C. employee      D. unemployed

**XI. Read the following passage and choose A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions from 38 to 42.**

In this era of increased global warming and diminishing fossil fuel supplies, we must begin to put a greater priority on harnessing alternative energy sources. Fortunately, there are a number of readily available, renewable resources that are both cost-effective and earth-friendly. Two such resources are solar power and geothermal power.

Solar energy, which reaches the earth through sunlight, is so **abundant** that it could meet the needs of worldwide energy consumption 6,000 times over. And solar energy is easily harnessed through the use of photo voltaic cells that convert sunlight to electricity. In the us alone, more than 100,000 homes are equipped with solar electric systems in the form of solar panels or solar roof tiles. And in other parts of the world, including many developing countries, the use of solar system is growing steadily.

Another alternative energy source, which is abundant in specific geographical areas, is geothermal power, which creates energy by tapping heat from below the surface of the earth. Hot water and steam that are trapped in underground pools are pumped to the surface and used to run a generator, which produces electricity. Geothermal energy is 50,000 times more abundant than the entire known supply of fossil fuel resources and as with solar power, the technology needed to utilize geothermal energy is fairly simple. A prime example of effective geothermal use in Iceland, a region of high geothermal activity where there are over 80 percent of private homes, are heated by geothermal power.

Solar and geothermal energy are just two of promising renewable alternatives to conventional energy sources. The time is long overdue to invest in the development and use of alternative energy on global scale.

**Question 38. What is the main topic of this passage?**

- A. The benefits of solar and wind power over conventional energy sources.
- B. Two types of alternative energy sources that should be further utilized.
- C. How energy resources are tapped from nature.
- D. Examples of the use of energy sources worldwide.

**Question 39. Which of the following words could best replace the word “abundant”?**

- A. a lot                      B. scarce                      C. little                      D. enough

**Question 40.** The word “it” in the second paragraph refers to \_\_\_\_\_

- A. solar energy              B. the earth              C. sunlight              D. energy consumption

**Question 41.** According to the passage, how is solar energy production similar to geothermal energy production?

- A. They both require the use of a generator.  
 B. They both use heat from the earth’s surface.  
 C. They both require fairly simple technology.  
 D. They are both conventional and costly.

**Question 42.** What best describes the author’s purpose in writing the passage?

- A. To warn people about the hazards of fossil fuel use.  
 B. To convince people of the benefits of developing alternative energy sources.  
 C. To describe the advantages and disadvantages of alternative energy use.  
 D. To outline the problems and solutions connected with global warming.

**XII. 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 following questions from 43 to 50.**

According to sociologists, there are several different ways in which a person may become recognized as the leader of a social group in the United States. In the family, traditional cultural patterns confer leadership on one or both of the parents. In other cases, such as friendship groups, one or more persons may gradually emerge as leaders, although there is no formal process of selection. In larger groups, leaders are usually chosen formally through election or recruitment.

Although leaders are often thought to be people with unusual personal ability, decades of research have failed to produce consistent evidence that there is any category of “natural leaders.” It seems that there is no set of personal qualities that all leaders have in common; rather, virtually any person may be recognized as a leader if the person has qualities that meet the needs of that particular group.

Furthermore, although it is commonly supposed that social groups have a single leader, research suggests that there are typically two different leadership roles that are held by different individuals. Instrumental leadership is leadership that emphasizes the completion of tasks by a social group. Group members look to instrumental leaders to “get things” done. Expressive leadership, on the other hand, is leadership that emphasizes the **collective** well-being of a social group’s member. Expressive leader are less concerned with the overall goals of the group than with providing emotional support to group members and attempting to minimize tension and conflict among them. Group members expect expressive leaders to maintain stable relationships within the group and provide support to individual members. Instrumental leaders are likely to have a rather secondary relationship to other group members. They give orders and may discipline group members who inhibit attainment of the groups goals. Expressive leaders cultivate a more personal or primary relationship to others in the group. They offer sympathy when someone experiences difficulties or is subjected to discipline, are quick to lighten a serious moment with humor, and try to **resolve** issues that threaten to divide the group. As the differences in these two roles suggest, expressive

leaders generally receive more personal affection from group members; instrumental leaders, if they are successful in promoting group goals, may enjoy a more distant respect.

**Question 43. What does the passage mainly discuss?**

- A. How leadership differs in small and large groups
- B. The role of leaders in social groups
- C. The problems faced by leaders
- D. How social groups determine who will lead them

**Question 44. The passage mentions all of the following ways by which people can become leaders EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_**

- A. recruitment
- B. specific leadership training
- C. traditional cultural patterns
- D. formal election process

**Question 45. Which of the following statements about leadership can be inferred from paragraph 2?**

- A. person can best learn how to be an effective leader by studying research on leadership.
- B. Most people desire to be leaders but can produce little evidence of their qualifications.
- C. A person who is an effective leader of a particular group may not be an effective leader in another group.
- D. Few people succeed in sharing a leadership role with another person.

**Question 46. The passage indicates that instrumental leaders generally focus on \_\_\_\_\_**

- A. sharing responsibility with group members
- B. achieving a goal
- C. ensuring harmonious relationships
- D. identifying new leaders

**Question 47. The word “collective” in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_**

- A. necessary
- B. group
- C. particular
- D. typical

**Question 48. It can be understood that \_\_\_\_\_**

- A. There is lots of tension and conflict in an election of a leader in the family.
- B. There is usually an election to choose leaders in a family as well as in larger groups.
- C. It has been said that there must be a set of personal qualities that all leaders have in common.
- D. Leaders are sometimes chosen formally or informally.

**Question 49. The word “resolve” in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_**

- A. talk about
- B. find a solution for
- C. avoid repeating
- D. avoid thinking about

**Question 50. Paragraphs 3 and 4 organize the discussion of leadership primarily in terms of \_\_\_\_\_**



- A. examples that illustrate a problem  
 B. narration of events  
 C. comparison and contrast  
 D. cause and effect analysis

### ĐÁP ÁN

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

----- Hết -----

### 8. Đề thi thử THPT Quốc Gia môn Tiếng Anh số 8

<b>ĐỀ 8</b> <b>TRƯỜNG THPT PHÙ ĐỔNG</b>	<b>ĐỀ THI THỬ THPT QUỐC GIA NĂM 2020</b> <b>Môn TIẾNG ANH</b> <b>Thời gian: 50 phút</b>
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I. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

Câu hỏi 1 (NB): Mike came across his old friend - Maria while he \_\_\_\_\_ along the street.

- A. had walked      B. would walk      C. was walking      D. walked

Câu hỏi 2 (VDC): I don't mind walking long distances, because I know it \_\_\_\_\_ me good.

- A. does      B. plays      C. gets      D. gives

Câu hỏi 3 (TH): Nowadays, most people rely \_\_\_\_\_ the mass media as their main source of information.

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

Câu hỏi 4 (NB): Human beings are \_\_\_\_\_ greatest threat to survival of endangered species.

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

Câu hỏi 5 (TH): \_\_\_\_\_, we couldn't make out the gist of the passage.

- A. Due to Romeo's carefully explanations      B. Though carefully explained by Romeo  
 C. Carefully as Romeo explained      D. As Romeo carefully explained

Câu hỏi 6 (TH): Josh would never forget \_\_\_\_\_ by his parent through no fault of his own.

- A. having scolded      B. to have scolded      C. to be scolded      D. being scolded

Câu hỏi 7 (TH): All his companies had been successful and he was known to be \_\_\_\_\_ rich.



A. excessively      B. completely      C. extremely      D. thoroughly

**Câu hỏi 8 (NB):** It is of great \_\_\_\_\_ to show your interest and politeness when you are having a job interview.

A. important      B. importance      C. importantly      D. unimportant

**Câu hỏi 9 (VDC):** I looked the word up in the dictionary to refresh my \_\_\_\_\_ of its exact meaning.

A. brain      B. mind      C. thoughts      D. memory

**Câu hỏi 10 (TH):** If \_\_\_\_\_ access to education, children living in poverty will have a brighter future.

A. providing      B. are provided      C. having provided      D. provided

**Câu hỏi 11 (VD):** Andrew is a very disciplined employee. He \_\_\_\_\_ great importance to coming to work in time.

A. affixes      B. attaches      C. admits      D. attributes

**Câu hỏi 12 (TH):** Jane never gives her mother a hand in housework \_\_\_\_\_ she has a lot of free time.

A. although      B. since      C. in spite of      D. because of

**Câu hỏi 13 (TH):** Rita is not \_\_\_\_\_ of doing this work - she should change her class.

A. capable      B. possible      C. suitable      D. habitual

**Câu hỏi 14 (NB):** If you eat too much, you \_\_\_\_\_ the price by putting on weight.

A. will pay      B. paid      C. would pay      D. were paying

**II. 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.**

**Câu hỏi 15 (NB):** Joana and David, two students, are talking about studying abroad.

**Joana:** "I think studying abroad is the only way to get a well-paid job."

**David:** "\_\_\_\_\_. There're still many different ways to get it."

A. You're exactly right      B. I don't think so      C. That's what I think      D. There's no doubt about it

**Câu hỏi 16 (NB):** Peter is having dinner at Wendy's house.

**Peter:** "This steamed crab is so delicious."

**Wendy:** "\_\_\_\_\_."

A. Sure. I'd love to.      B. I'm afraid not.      C. No, don't worry      D. I'm glad you like it

**III. 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 hỏi 17 (NB):** A. mouth      B. founder      C. about      D. country

**Câu hỏi 18 (NB):** A. accessed      B. searched      C. recorded      D. developed

**IV. 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.**

**Câu hỏi 19 (NB):** A. interpret                      B. chemistry                      C. attention                      D. romantic

**Câu hỏi 20 (NB):** A. attract                      B. discuss                      C. follow                      D. confide

**V. 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 hỏi 21 (VD):** His second venture, a software firm, is booming and will soon be ready to **take on** more staff.

A. adopt                      B. dismiss                      C. prepare                      D. employ

**Câu hỏi 22 (TH):** The smell of chalk always **evokes** memories of my school days.

A. revises                      B. brings                      C. recalls                      D. catches

**VI. 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.**

**Câu hỏi 23 (TH):** You won't be **penalized** for venturing a guess, so be sure not to leave any questions unanswered.

A. rewarded                      B. punished                      C. motivated                      D. discouraged

**Câu hỏi 24 (VDC):** I think we cannot purchase this device this time as it **costs an arm and a leg**.

A. is cheap                      B. is painful                      C. is confusing                      D. is expensive

**VII. 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.**

#### *Adult Learners*

Adult learners have many characteristics that distinguish them from school or college learners. Firstly, they come to courses with experiences and knowledge in diverse areas. They often prefer (25) \_\_\_\_\_ learning activities that enable them to draw on the skills and experience they have acquired. In the main, adults have realistic aims and have valuable (26) \_\_\_\_\_ into what is likely to be successful. (27) \_\_\_\_\_, they are readily able to relate new facts to past experiences and enjoy having their talents explored in leaning situations. Adults have established opinions and beliefs, (28) \_\_\_\_\_ have been formed over time through their experience of families, work, community, or politics.

A majority of adults also have (29) \_\_\_\_\_ motivation and their effort increases because of their desire to learn. they are also motivated by the relevance of the material to be addressed, and learn better when material is related to their own needs and interests.

(Adopted from "Complete Advanced" by Guy Brook-Hart and Simon Haines)

**Câu hỏi 25 (TH):** A. practicality                      B. practical                      C. practically                      D. practice

**Câu hỏi 26 (TH):** A. ability                      B. grasp                      C. uptake                      D. insight

**Câu hỏi 27 (TH):** A. In addition                      B. In contrast                      C. As a result                      D. However

**Câu hỏi 28 (NB):** A. where                      B. which                      C. who                      D. that

**Câu hỏi 29 (TH):** A. instinctive                      B. intrinsic                      C. spiritual                      D. perceptive

**VIII. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 38 to 42.**

Table manners differ around the world. If you visit a friend's home for a meal, it's good to know about the customs **they** follow.

If you are invited to a Moroccan's home, bring a gift of sweet pastries, nuts, figs, dates, or flowers to the hostess. In many traditional homes, people often sit on the floor to eat a meal. Often, everyone shares food from the same 10 plate. The plate is put in the centre of the table. Usually, everyone also drinks water from the same glass. Only eat the food in front of you. Don't reach across someone for food. It is common to use your fingers and small pieces of bread to eat food. Use only your right hand to eat. Don't say "no" to food. If the host of the meal **offers** you food or drink, take some and try a little. In many Moroccan homes, it is common to take off your shoes.

Tanzania is known for its fresh fish and spices. Don't act scared if your meal comes with its head still on the plate. It is polite to try a bite of everything. In many Tanzania homes, people sit at a table on a small stools to eat. It is OK to eat with your right hand, using bread or chapati to pick up food. Everyone may take food from the same plate., but it is not usual for people to share drinks. You may compliment the cook on a delicious meal, but don't exaggerate. In some parts of Tanzania, men and women still sit at different tables. Also remember: it is common to take off your shoes in the home, but it is rude to show the bottom of your foot.

*(Adopted from Active Skills for Reading Intro by Neil J Anderson)* **Câu hỏi 30 (TH): Which best serves as the title for the passage?**

- A. Table Manners across some cultures in the world.
- B. Tips for foreigners when having meal in Tanzania
- C. Table Manners in Morocco, Things to do for everyone
- D. Table Manners - Ultimate Guide to Dining Etiquette

**Câu hỏi 31 (NB):** The word "**they**" in paragraph 1 refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. customs
- B. manners
- C. meals
- D. friends

**Câu hỏi 32 (TH):** According to the passage, why does the writer think it is good to know about customs in other countries?

- A. You can know how to eat healthily.
- B. You can act in a proper way.
- C. You can order food in a restaurant.
- D. You can learn the language.

**Câu hỏi 33 (TH):** The word "**offers**" in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. exchanges
- B. attends
- C. receives
- D. provides

**Câu hỏi 34 (TH):** According to paragraph 3, which of the following should NOT do in Tanzania?

- A. eat with your hands
- B. take food from the same plate
- C. show the bottom of your foot
- D. take off your shoes

**IX. 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.**

Nepal has made important progress over the past few years to promote equality, but the country still has one of the highest rates of child marriage in the world. 41% of Nepalese girls are married before the age of 18.

Poverty is both a cause and consequence of child marriage in Nepal. Girls from the wealthiest families marry 2 years later than **those** from the poorest, who are seen as an economic burden, and who drop out of school and earn little money.

Food insecurity plays an important role too. Nepalese families that do not have enough food to eat are more likely to marry their daughters at a young age to decrease the financial **burden**. One study shows that 91% of people who had secure access to food married over the age of 19.

Dowry is also common practice in many communities. Parents marry their daughters as soon as possible because the money they have to pay to the groom's family is higher if their daughter is older. Since 2010, the legal age of marriage is 20 for both men and women, or 18 with parental consent, according to the Nepalese Country Code.

The law states that punishment for child marriage is **imprisonment** for up to three years and a fine of up to 10,000 rupees (£102). But reports suggest that this law is rarely applied. There has been quite a lot of progress in Nepal over the past 3 years with a clear government commitment to ending child marriage and civil society cooperation. The Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare is currently developing Nepal's first national strategy on child marriage in collaboration with UNICEF Nepal and Girls Not Brides Nepal. However, the post-earthquake and post-fuel crisis environment has meant progress is slow and the national strategy has been delayed.

(Adapted from

<http://www.girlsnotbrides.org/>) **Câu hỏi 35 (TH): Which of the following best serves as the title for the passage?**

- A. Nepal Government in an attempt to reduce social inequality.
- B. Child marriage - A completely tractable problem in Nepal.
- C. Nepal's strategies to child protection programming.
- D. One type of child abuse in Nepal: Child Marriage.

**Câu hỏi 36 (TH): According to paragraph 2, in Nepal, girls from needy families \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A. play an important role in bolstering their household finances
- B. have to get married earlier than those are from affluent families
- C. can get married two years later than those are from poor families
- D. are forced to drop out of school because their parents have no money

**Câu hỏi 37 (NB): The word "those" in paragraph 2 refers to \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A. girls
- B. families
- C. years
- D. rates

**Câu hỏi 38 (TH): The word "burden" in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A. issue
- B. potency
- C. load
- D. cargo

**Câu hỏi 39 (TH): According to the last paragraph, how many years will a rule-breaker spend in jail?**

- A. exactly three years
- B. over three years
- C. from one to three years
- D. about two years

**Câu hỏi 40 (TH): The word "imprisonment" in the last paragraph could be best replaced by \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A. detention
- B. custody
- C. salvation
- D. emblem

**Câu hỏi 41 (TH):** According to the passage, which of the following statements is **NOT** true?

- A. Nepalese families have a tendency to marry their daughters at a young age.
- B. Parents who marry their children before the allowed age normally pay a fine.
- C. The age of marriage in Nepal depends on the money the families have.
- D. According to the law, if people have their parents' permission, they are allowed to marry at 18.

**Câu hỏi 42 (VD):** It can be inferred from the passage \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. The government is not doing much to put an end to child marriage
- B. Nepal had the highest overall prevalence of child marriage in the world
- C. Families want to marry their daughters soon to earn money
- D. The recent earthquake was negative for the eradication of child marriage

*X. 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 hỏi 43 (NB):** My brother and I go sometimes swimming together with our uncle's family.

- A. My brother
- B. go sometimes
- C. together
- D. uncle's family

**Câu hỏi 44 (TH):** Her father used to be a distinguishable professor at the university. Many students worshipped him.

- A. used to
- B. distinguishable
- C. at
- D. worshipped

**Câu hỏi 45 (TH):** Those famous pictures hanging on the gallery wall painted in France.

- A. Those
- B. hanging
- C. the
- D. painted

*XI. 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 hỏi 46 (VD):** "You should have informed me of the change in advance." The boss said to his secretary.

- A. The boss blamed his secretary for not informing him of the change in advance.
- B. The boss thanked his secretary for informing him of the change in advance.
- C. The boss encouraged his secretary not to inform him of the change in advance.
- D. The boss advised his secretary to inform him of the change in advance.

**Câu hỏi 47 (VD):** In Venezuela, beauty contests are more popular than football.

- A. In Venezuela, beauty contests are as popular as football.
- B. In Venezuela, football is more popular than beauty contests.
- C. In Venezuela, football is not as popular as beauty contests.
- D. In Venezuela, beauty contests are not as popular as football.

**Câu hỏi 48 (VD):** Joey put all his money on the lottery, which was his big mistake.

- A. Joey shouldn't have put all his money on the lottery.
- B. Joey needn't have put all his money on the lottery.

- C. Joey may not have put all his money on the lottery.  
 D. Joey can't have put all his money on the lottery.

**XII. 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.**

**Câu hỏi 49 (VD): Susan didn't apply for the job in the library. She regrets it now.**

- A. Susan wishes she had applied for the job in the library.  
 B. If only Susan applied for the job in the library.  
 C. Susan regrets applying for the job in the library.  
 D. Susan regrets to apply for the job in the library.

**Câu hỏi 50 (VDC): Hans told us about his investment in the company. He did it on his arrival at the meeting.**

- A. Hardly had he informed us about his investment in the company when Hans arrived at the meeting.  
 B. Only after investing in the company did Hans informs us of his arrival at the meeting.  
 C. No sooner had Hans arrived at the meeting than he told us about his investment in the company.  
 D. Not until Hans told us that he would invest in the company did he arrive at the meeting.

**Đáp án**

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



## 9. Đề thi thử THPT Quốc Gia môn Tiếng Anh số 9

<b>ĐỀ 9</b> <b>TRƯỜNG THPT TÀ NUNG</b>	<b>ĐỀ THI THỬ THPT QUỐC GIA NĂM 2020</b> <b>Môn TIẾNG ANH</b> <b>Thời gian: 50 phút</b>
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I. 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 (NB): A. attends B. appears C. accepts D. complains

Question 2 (NB): A. light B. rise C. mile D. gift

II. 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 (NB): A. respect B. marry C. depend D. predict

Question 4 (NB): A. fantastic B. powerful C. sensitive D. personal

III. 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 (NB): The view is great, \_\_\_\_\_?

A. isn't it B. was it C. doesn't it D. did it

Question 6 (NB): Mark hopes \_\_\_\_\_ a small part in the school play.

A. to get B. getting C. get D. got

Question 7 (NB): If I \_\_\_\_\_ just one year younger, I would be eligible for the scholarship.

A. am B. will be C. would be D. were

Question 8 (TH): His health has improved a lot since he \_\_\_\_\_ doing regular exercise.

A. starts B. started C. has started D. had started

Question 9 (TH): Parents shouldn't use physical punishment \_\_\_ it negatively influences children's development.

A. because of B. although C. because D. in spite of

Question 10 (TH): We'll send you an email of confirmation \_\_\_\_\_.

A. after we had made our final decision B. before we made our final decision  
 C. while we were making our final decision D. as soon as we have made our final decision

Question 11 (TH): You should book \_\_\_\_\_ advance because the restaurant is very popular in the area.

A. on B. by C. with D. in

Question 12 (TH): Tommy is on the way to his friend's birthday party, carrying a gift box \_\_\_\_\_ colourful paper.

A. were nicely wrapped B. having wrapped nicely C. nicely wrapped D. nicely wrapping

**Question 13 (NB):** Many twelfth graders find it hard to \_\_\_\_\_ what university to apply to.

- A. decide    B. decision    C. decisive    D. decisively

**Question 14 (VD):** He is disappointed at not winning the competition, but he will soon \_\_\_\_\_ it.

- A. take after    B. get over    C. look after    D. go over

**Question 15 (VD):** The government has \_\_\_\_\_ every effort to stop the rapid spread of COVID-19.

- A. done    B. made    C. created    D. brought

**Question 16 (TH):** Making chicken soup is not difficult; it's just a matter of following the \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. ingredients    B. design    C. spices    D. recipe

**Question 17 (VD):** After his miraculous recovery from the stroke, the man spent the \_\_\_\_\_ of his life travelling and doing charity work.

- A. remainder    B. abundance    C. legacy    D. excess

**Question 18 (VDC):** Despite our careful planning, the whole surprise party was a \_\_\_\_\_ of accidents.

- A. volume    B. verse    C. chapter    D. page

**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 (TH):** Laura handled the vase with great care for fear of breaking it.

- A. strength    B. comfort    C. success    D. attention

**Question 20 (TH):** It is considered wise to keep silent when one is angry because saying anything then may make matters worse.

- A. sensible    B. generous    C. modest    D. careless

**IV. 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 (TH):** When Josh was promoted to the position of marketing director, he had to shoulder more responsibilities.

- A. receive    B. prevent    C. avoid    D. carry

**Question 22 (VDC):** The athlete's bitter defeat in the match dealt a blow to his hopes of defending his title at the championship.

- A. destroyed    B. raised    C. expressed    D. weakened

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

**Question 23 (NB):** David is talking to Lucy about her painting.

David: "What a beautiful painting!"

Lucy: "\_\_\_\_\_."

A. No problem      B. It's on the wall      C. I'm glad you like it      D. You're welcome

**Question 24 (NB): Peter and Dane are talking about environmental protection.**

**Peter: "We should limit the use of plastic bags."**

**Dane: "\_\_\_\_\_ . We can use paper bags instead."**

A. I completely agree    B. It's not true    C. I don't quite agree    D. You're wrong

**VI. 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.**

### Ecotourism

The primary aim of ecotourism is to educate the traveller and bring him or her closer to nature. Participants are given the chance to visit parts of the world (25) \_\_\_\_\_ are untouched by human intervention and to engage in conservation work and various other kinds of environmental projects.

Visitors benefit by gaining an appreciation of natural habitats and an (26) \_\_\_\_\_ into the impact of human beings on the environment. Local communities gain financially but also in (27) \_\_\_\_\_ ways, since not only monuments but other buildings as well, such as bridges or windmills, are restored in order to attract more visitors.

(28) \_\_\_\_\_, there are also disadvantages to this type of tourism. There have been cases in which tourism has been allowed to develop with no control or limits. As a result, (29) \_\_\_\_\_ cultures have been affected or even threatened by foreign lifestyles. Many people today support that our approach to the development of ecotourism has to be reconsidered. It is essential that this type of tourism be environmentally, socially, and culturally friendly.

**Question 25 (NB):**    A. who      B. that      C. when      D. why

**Question 26 (VD):**    A. advent      B. intent      C. access      D. insight

**Question 27 (TH):**    A. other      B. another      C. every      D. one

**Question 28 (TH):**    A. Although    B. Therefore    C. However    D. Moreover

**Question 29 (VD):**    A. primary    B. peculiar    C. indigenous    D. exotic

**VII. 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.**

Parents complain that it is difficult to live with teenagers. Then again, teenagers say exactly the same thing about their parents! According to a recent survey, the most common arguments between parents and teenagers are those regarding untidiness and household chores. On the one hand, parents go mad over untidy rooms, clothes dropped on the floor and their children's refusal to help with the housework. On the other hand, teenagers lose their patience continually when parents tell them off for dropping the towel in the bathroom, not cleaning up their room or refusing to do the shopping at the supermarket.

The survey, conducted by St George University, showed that different parents have different approaches to these problems. However, some approaches are much more successful than others. For example, those parents who yell at their teens for their untidiness, but later clear up after them, have fewer chances of changing their teens' behaviour. On the contrary, those who let teenagers experience the consequences of their actions are more successful. For instance, when teenagers who

don't help their parents with the shopping don't find their favourite food in the fridge, they are forced to reconsider their actions.

Psychologists say that the most important thing in parent-teen relationships is communication. Parents should talk to their teens, but at the same time they should listen to what their children have to say. Parents should tell their teens off when they are untidy, but they should also understand that their room is their own private space. Communication is a two-way process. It is only by listening to and understanding each other that problems between parents and teens can be solved.

**Question 30 (VD): Which best serves as the title for the passage?**

- A. Teen Issues      B. Family Rules      C. Parents' Advice      D. Parents' Anger

**Question 31 (TH): The phrase "go mad" in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A. get bored    B. feel sad    C. remain calm    D. become angry

**Question 32 (TH): Which is NOT mentioned in paragraph 1 as a cause of arguments between teenagers and parents?**

- A. Teenagers drop their clothes on the floor.    B. Teenagers go shopping a lot.  
C. Teenagers refuse to do the housework.    D. Teenagers do not tidy their rooms.

**Question 33 (TH): According to paragraph 2, parents have a better chance of changing their children's behaviour by \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A. shouting at them whenever they do something wrong  
B. cooking them their favourite food  
C. doing the household chores for them  
D. letting them experience the bad results of their actions

**Question 34 (NB): The word "they" in paragraph 3 refers to \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A. parents    B. teens    C. psychologists    D. children

**VIII. 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.**

Oxford University has released a sample of interview questions – including what a rock looks like and how you listen to music - to help students who want to study at the top institution. Among the list of questions are: “What can historians not find out about the past?”, “Is religion of value whether or not there is a God?” and “How can we estimate the mass of the atmosphere?”. Prospective earth sciences students could be asked what a rock handed to them looks like, meanwhile chemistry candidates are asked to calculate how many different molecules can be made from six carbon atoms and 12 hydrogen atoms.

In efforts to make the interview process more transparent, the prestigious university has released advice on how to answer the example questions just days after the deadline for applications closed. Dr Samina Khan, director of admissions and outreach, said: “Interviews will be an entirely new experience for most students, and we know many prospective applicants are already worried about being in an unfamiliar place and being questioned by people they have not met.”

She added: “We want to underscore that every question asked by our tutors has a purpose, and that purpose is to assess how students think about their subject and respond to new information or unfamiliar ideas. No matter what kind of educational background or opportunities you have had, the

interview should be an opportunity to present your interest and ability in your chosen subject, since they are not just about reciting what you already know."

Laura Tunbridge, from St Catherine's College, explained why a music candidate might be asked to explain the different ways they listen to music. "The question allows students to use their own musical experiences as a starting point for a broader and more abstract discussion about the different ways people consume music, the relationship between music and technology, and how music can define us socially," she said.

Candidates who successfully clear the first hurdle with their written application will be invited to interview. "We know there are still misunderstandings about the Oxford interview, so we put as much information as possible out there to allow students to see the reality of the process," added Dr Khan.

**Question 35 (VDC): Which of the following best serves as the title for the article?**

- A. Oxford University: Lowering Standards in Times of Change!
- B. The History of Oxford's Interviewing Schemes
- C. Oxford University Interview Questions: Would You Pass the Test?
- D. The Oxford's Guide to Success in Job Interviews

**Question 36 (TH): The word "them" in paragraph 1 refers to \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A. prospective earth sciences students
- B. historians
- C. chemistry candidates
- D. questions

**Question 37 (TH): Why has Oxford University publicised its sample interview questions and related advice?**

- A. To prepare students for unfamiliar questions in their job interviews
- B. To familiarise potential applicants with their interview process
- C. To test public reaction to their novel interview process
- D. To reduce confusion among most of their current students

**Question 38 (VD): The word "reciting" in paragraph 3 most probably means \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A. repeating
- B. reassessing
- C. releasing
- D. revising

**Question 39 (TH): According to Laura Tunbridge, the question about a candidate's ways of listening to music is intended to \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A. judge the candidate's ability to react to familiar situations
- B. set the context for a more abstract discussion on music-related topics
- C. encourage the candidate to elaborate on their individual preferences
- D. measure their understanding of how technology affects entertainment choices

**Question 40 (TH): The word "clear" in paragraph 5 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A. pass
- B. face
- C. give
- D. skip

**Question 41 (VD): Which of the following is TRUE, according to the passage?**

- A. Dr Khan advises candidates to focus more on showing their general knowledge at the interview.
- B. Oxford University plans to use the same set of questions for all candidates.
- C. Oxford University only releases sample interview questions for earth sciences and music.
- D. Dr Khan understands how the notion of attending the Oxford interview may affect prospective candidates.

**Question 42 (TH): Which question is a history candidate LEAST likely to be asked in the Oxford interview?**

- A. "How can one define a revolution?"
- B. "What would a historian find interesting about the place you live?"
- C. "Name some pop idols you would most like to meet. Why the choice?"
- D. "Which sort of person in the past would you like to interview? Why?"

**IX. 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 (NB): Maths were one of his favourite subjects when he was at primary school.**

- A. were      B. his      C. subjects      D. at

**Question 44 (TH): Daisy enjoys going shopping, playing sports, and to hang out with friends in her free time.**

- A. enjoys      B. playing      C. to hang out      D. in

**Question 45 (VD): It was inconsiderable of him not to call home and let his parents know he wouldn't come back until the next day.**

- A. inconsiderable      B. not to call      C. wouldn't      D. until

**X. 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 (TH): Joe is more hard-working than his brother.**

- A. Joe is not as hard-working as his brother.
- B. Joe's brother is not as hard-working as he is.
- C. Joe is less hard-working than his brother.
- D. Joe's brother is more hard-working than he is.

**Question 47 (VD): "You'd better stay at home during this time," he said to Lan.**

- A. He ordered Lan to stay at home during that time.
- B. He warned Lan against staying at home during that time.
- C. He advised Lan to stay at home during that time.
- D. He thanked Lan for staying at home during that time.

**Question 48 (TH): You are not allowed to take photos in the museum.**

- A. You may take photos in the museum.      B. You should take photos in the museum.

C. You mustn't take photos in the museum. D. You needn't take photos in the museum.

**XI. 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 (VDC): The film is not perfect. Its abrupt ending spoils it.**

- A. The film would be perfect if it ended abruptly.
- B. Provided the film ended abruptly, it would not be perfect.
- C. Unless the film ends abruptly, it won't be perfect.
- D. But for its abrupt ending, the film would be perfect.

**Question 50 (VDC): Olga handed in her exam paper. She then realised that she had missed one question.**

- A. Having realised that she had missed one question, Olga handed in her exam paper.
- B. Not until Olga had handed in her exam paper did she realise that she had missed one question.
- C. Had Olga realised that she had missed one question, she wouldn't hand in her exam paper.
- D. Only after Olga realised that she had missed one question did she hand in her exam paper.

**Đáp án**

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



## 10. Đề thi thử THPT Quốc Gia môn Tiếng Anh số 10

<b>ĐỀ 10</b> <b>TRƯỜNG THPT BẢO LỘC</b>	<b>ĐỀ THI THỬ THPT QUỐC GIA NĂM 2020</b> <b>Môn TIẾNG ANH</b> <b>Thời gian: 50 phút</b>
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*I. Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to identify the underlined part that is not correct.*

**Câu 1:** Even though the extremely bad weather in the mountains, the climbers decided not to cancel their climb.

- A. not to cancel                      B. their climb                      C. extremely                      D. Even though

**Câu 2:** Food prices have raised so rapidly in the past few months that some families have been forced to alter their eating habits.

- A. have raised                      B. rapidly                      C. that                      D. their eating habits

**Câu 3:** Having finished his term paper before the deadline, it was delivered to the professor before the class.

- A. it was delivered                      B. before                      C. before the                      D. Having finished

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

A long time ago, when ancient Rome was still an *empire*, people of that time used similar weights and measures. The standards for these weights and measures were established by the Romans, who kept these standards in a temple in Rome. All standards for measuring weight or distance were the same, whether in Spain or in Syria. But then the Roman Empire fell, and these standards disappeared. Today, standards vary from place to place throughout the world. Tourists who drive from the United States in Canada, for example, are surprised when they buy gasoline for their cars. A gallon of gas costs more than they are accustomed to paying. They complain that prices are much higher in Canada than in the United States. Then they discover that they can drive farther on a Canadian gallon than on a United States gallon. Is it a different kind of gas? No, it is a different kind of gallon. Canada uses the British, or imperial, gallon that is about one-fifth larger than the United States gallon. Four quarts equal a gallon and two pints equal a quart in both countries. But Canada's quarts and pints are larger than quarts and pints in the United States. The imperial gallon equals 277.42 cubic inches while the gallon in the United States is equal to 231 cubic inches. Measured in ounces, Canada's large gallon holds 160 fluid ounces, while the smaller United States gallon holds no more than 128 fluid ounces. From these figures, it is easy to see why Americans can drive farther on the Canadian gallon than on the American gallon. Someday, countries may follow the example of the ancient Romans and make weights and measures the same for every nation.

**Câu 4: Why are American tourists surprised?**

- A. The price of a Canadian gallon of gas seems high.  
 B. They weigh more in Canada than in the United States.  
 C. They didn't know Canada sold gasoline.  
 D. Canada has a shortage of gasoline.

**Câu 5: Canada has a different kind of \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A. gallon                      B. tourist                      C. driver                      D. gasoline

**Câu 6: Which statement does the article lead you to believe?**

- A. Americans should not travel so much.  
 B. It would be good to use the same measures everywhere.  
 C. Canada should reduce their price of gasoline.  
 D. No one in Rome ever went to a temple.

**Câu 7: A gallon of gas in Canada costs more \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A. than American tourists afford                      B. than Americans are used to paying  
 C. than the imperial British like                      D. than the ancient Romans charged

**Câu 8: The word *empire* in the first line refers to \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A. a country                      B. a tribe of residents                      C. a measurement                      D. a kind of a society

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

**Câu 9: - Marta: What did you think of the book?**

- Jones: \_\_\_\_\_ the books I've read. It was the most interesting.

- A. All                      B. Of all                      C. From all                      D. All of

**Câu 10: Her room is very large. She is dreaming of a \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A. wooden big round table                      B. round big wooden table  
 C. big round wooden table                      D. table big wooden round

**Câu 11: He eventually \_\_\_\_\_ his disability to achieve some business success.**

- A. suffered                      B. overwhelmed                      C. destroyed                      D. overcame

**Câu 12: Let's have a party to celebrate our third successive win, \_\_\_\_\_?**

- A. do we                      B. don't we                      C. will we                      D. shall we

**Câu 13: Our boss would rather \_\_\_\_\_ during the working hours.**

- A. we didn't chat                      B. we don't chat                      C. us not chat                      D. us not chatting

**Câu 14: After the flash flood, all the drains were overflowing \_\_\_\_\_ storm water.**

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

**Câu 15: The sky was cloudy and foggy. We went to the beach, \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A. so                      B. yet                      C. however                      D. even though

**Câu 16: \_\_\_\_\_ that we all went for a picnic.**

- A. Such a fine weather was it                      B. It was such a fine weather  
 C. So fine the weather                      D. So fine was the weather

**Câu 17:** He may be shy now, but he will soon come out of his \_\_\_\_\_ when he meets the right girl.

- A. shed                      B. shell                      C. shoe                      D. hole

**Câu 18:** - Anna: “Were you involved in the accident?”

- Maria: “Yes. But I wasn’t to \_\_\_\_\_ for it”

- A. blame                      B. apologize                      C. accuse                      D. charge

**Câu 19:** The fire was caused by an \_\_\_\_\_ fault in the television.

- A. electricity                      B. electric                      C. electrical                      D. electrician

**Câu 20:** The robber was made \_\_\_\_\_ where he had hidden the money.

- A. confessing                      B. confess                      C. to confess                      D. to confessing

**Câu 21:** The old houses were \_\_\_\_\_ down to make way for a block of flats.

- A. hit                      B. knocked                      C. banged                      D. put

**Câu 22:** If you \_\_\_\_\_ to my advice in the first place, you wouldn’t be in this mess now.

- A. listen                      B. had listened                      C. listened                      D. will listen

**Câu 23:** - Janet: “Do you like going to the cinema this evening?”

- Susan: “\_\_\_\_\_”

- A. I don’t agree, I’m afraid                      B. I feel very bored  
C. That would be great                      D. You’re welcome

**IV. 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 24:** “My company makes a large profit every year. Why don’t you invest more money in it?” my friend said to me.

- A. My friend instructed me how to put more money into his company.  
B. I was asked to invest more money in my friend’s company.  
C. My friend persuaded me to invest more money in his company.  
D. My friend suggested his investing more money in his company.

**Câu 25:** “If you don’t pay the ransom, we’ll kill your boy,” the kidnappers told us.

- A. The kidnappers threatened to kill our boy if we refused to pay the ransom.  
B. The kidnappers promised to kill our boy if we refused to pay the ransom.  
C. The kidnappers pledged to kill our boy if we did not pay the ransom.  
D. The kidnappers ordered to kill our boy if we did not pay the ransom.

**Câu 26:** “Don’t forget to tidy up the final draft before submission.” the team leader told us.

- A. The team leader simply wanted us to tidy up the final draft before submission.  
B. The team leader ordered us to tidy up the final draft before submission.

C. The team leader reminded us to tidy up the final draft before submission.

D. The team leader asked us to tidy up the final draft before submission.

**Câu 27: “You shouldn’t have leaked our confidential report to the press, Frank!” said Jane.**

A. Jane accused Frank of having cheated the press with their confidential report.

B. Jane criticized Frank for having disclosed their confidential report to the press.

C. Jane blamed Frank for having flattered the press with their confidential report.

D. Jane suspected that Frank had leaked their confidential report to the press.

**Câu 28: “Mum, please don’t tell dad about my mistake,” the boy said.**

A. The mother was forced to keep her son’s mistake as a secret when he insisted.

B. The boy requested his mother not to talk about his mistake any more.

C. The boy begged his mother not to tell his father about his mistake.

D. The boy earnestly insisted that his mother tell his father about his mistake.

**V. 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 29:** Whenever problems *come up*, we discuss them frankly and find solutions quickly.

A. happen

B. encounter

C. clean

D. arrive

**Câu 30:** Unselfishness is the very *essence* of friendship.

A. important part

B. interesting part

C. romantic part

D. difficult part

**VI. 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 31:** A. honest

B. vehicle

C. hour

D. happy

**Câu 32:** A. appalled

B. noticed

C. forged

D. composed

**VII. 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.**

Ask most people for their list of top ten of fears, and you’ll be sure to find (33) \_\_\_\_\_ burgled is fairly high on the list. An informal survey I carried among friends at a party last week revealed that eight of them had had their homes (34) \_\_\_\_\_ into more than twice, and two had been burgled five times. To put the record straight, (35) \_\_\_\_\_ of my friend owns valuable paintings or a sideboard full of family silverware. Three of them are students, in fact. The most typical burglar, it seems, involved the theft of easily transportable items - the television, the video, even food from freezer. This may have something to do with the (36) \_\_\_\_\_ that the average burglar is in his (or her) late teens, and probably wouldn’t know what to do with a Picasso, whereas selling a Walkman or a vacuum cleaner is a much easier matter. They are perhaps not so (37) \_\_\_\_\_ professional criminals, as hard-up young people who need a few pounds and some excitement. (38) \_\_\_\_\_ that this makes your house turned upside down and your favorite things stolen any easier to (39) \_\_\_\_\_. In most case, the police have no luck recovering any of the stolen goods. Unless there is any definite (40) \_\_\_\_\_, they are probably unable to do anything at all. And alarms or special locks don’t seem to help either. The only advice my friends could (41) \_\_\_\_\_ was “Never live on

the ground floor” and “Keep two or three fierce dogs”, which reminded me of a case, I read about, where the burglars’ loot included the family’s pet poodle.

- Câu 33:** A. having                      B. out                      C. being                      D. been  
**Câu 34:** A. entered                      B. taken                      C. robbed                      D. broken  
**Câu 35:** A. few                      B. some                      C. none                      D. all  
**Câu 36:** A. idea                      B. information                      C. knowledge                      D. fact  
**Câu 37:** A. many                      B. rarely                      C. much                      D. that  
**Câu 38:** A. not                      B. given                      C. despite                      D. so  
**Câu 39:** A. do                      B. accept                      C. believe                      D. attempt  
**Câu 40:** A. investigation                      B. case                      C. evidence                      D. burglary  
**Câu 41:** A. put in with                      B. get by with                      C. bring up with                      D. come up with

**VIII. 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.**

**Câu 42:** He was one of the most *outstanding* performers at the live show last night.

- A. well- known                      B. humble                      C. impressive                      D. easy - looking

**Câu 43:** *Advanced* students need to be aware of the importance of collocation.

- A. Of great importance                      B. Of low level                      C. Of high level                      D. Reputation

**IX. 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 sea has always interested people. From it they can get food, minerals, and treasures. For thousands of years, they sailed on the sea. But they could not go far beneath its surface. People want to explore deep into the sea. However, they are not fishes. Because people must breathe air, they cannot stay under the water’s surface for any length of time. To explore deep water, men and women face even more dangers and problems. A diver who wants to stay under water for more than a few minutes must breathe air or a special mixture of gases. Divers can wear diving suits and have air pumped to them from above. They can carry tanks of air on their back and breathe through a hose and a mouthpiece. Water weighs 800 times as much as air. Tons of water push against a diver deep in the sea. The diver’s body is under great pressure. When divers are under great pressure, their blood takes in some of the gases they breathe. As they rise too quickly, the gases in their blood form bubbles. Divers then suffer from the bends. The bends can cause divers to double up in pain. Bends can even kill divers.

**Câu 44:** Which statement does the story lead you to believe?

- A. Diving suits do not help divers.  
 B. The sea began to interest humans in the last few years.  
 C. Humans are not at home deep in the sea.  
 D. All divers get the bends sooner or later.

**Câu 45:** The story does not say so, but it makes you think that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. diving under the water too quickly causes the bends

- B. Divers can wear diving suits to avoid the bends
- C. deep-sea divers should be in good health
- D. divers explore the deep seas only for treasure

**Câu 46:** A diver's body in deep water \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. is under great pressure
- B. is just like a fish's body
- C. suffers from the bends
- D. weighs very little

**Câu 47:** Why do divers get the bends?

- A. They come to the surface too quickly.
- B. They try to do exercises under the water.
- C. Their diving suits weigh too much.
- D. Their blood takes some of the gases they breathe.

**Câu 48:** The gases in a diver's blood can form \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. air
- B. bubbles
- C. great pressure
- D. oxygen

**X. 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.**

**Câu 49:** A. evaluate                      B. investigate                      C. exception                      D. category

**Câu 50:** A. contrary                      B. control                      C. constant                      D. contour

----- HẾT -----

*Thí sinh không được sử dụng tài liệu. Cán bộ coi thi không giải thích gì thêm.*

**ĐÁP ÁN MÃ ĐỀ 208**

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

----- HẾT -----