ĐỀ MINH HỌA SỐ 10
THEO HƯỚNG TINH GIẢN BÁM
SÁT ĐỀ MINH HỌA 2020

ĐỀ THI THỬ THPTQG NĂM 2020
CHUẨN CẤU TRÚC CỦA BỘ GIÁO DỤC
Môn thi: TIẾNG ANH
Thời gian làm bài: 60 phút, không kể thời gian phát đề

Họ, tên thí sinh: .....
Số báo danh: .....

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. cultures **B.** customs **C.** ideas **D.** migrants
Question 2: A. shortlist **B.** temporary **C.** afford **D.** accordingly

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. machine **B.** robot **C.** human **D.** fiction
Question 4: A. employment **B.** politics **C.** dependent **D.** invention

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

Question 5: There has been little rain in this region for several months, _____?
A. has it **B.** has there **C.** hasn't it **D.** hasn't there

Question 6: The teacher had the students _____ an essay on the positive and negative effects that modern technology has on children.
A. to write **B.** to be written **C.** write **D.** writing

Question 7: If he _____ the money, he wouldn't be in prison now.
A. hadn't stolen **B.** didn't steal **C.** had stolen **D.** stole

Question 8: She _____ French words for hours, but she still doesn't remember all of them.
A. has been learning **B.** has been learnt
C. has learnt **D.** have been learning

Question 9: True Blood is my favourite TV series, _____ I don't have much time to watch it often.
A. although **B.** before **C.** if **D.** yet

Question 10: ____ this book by the time it is due back to the library?
A. Will you read **B.** Will you have read
C. Will you be reading **D.** Have you read

Question 11: It is predicted that over the next few decades many species will die _____ as once fertile areas turn to desert.
A. off **B.** out **C.** up **D.** down

Question 12: The archaeological excavation ____ to the discovery of the ancient city lasted several years.
A. led **B.** leading **C.** to lead **D.** being led

Question 13: The old astronomer patiently made his ____ and wrote down what he saw.
A. observation **B.** observatory **C.** observe **D.** observer

Question 14: Richard _____ a bad cold the day before his exam.
A. came up with **B.** came down with **C.** came across **D.** came round

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Question 15: GPS systems help a lot of people ____ on land, on the sea, and in the air.

A. inform **B.** interfere **C.** navigate **D.** reunite

Question 16: Ten million text messages are sent on ____ every minute.

A. account **B.** average **C.** common **D.** general

Question 17: When preparing a CV, university ____ can consider attaching a separate report about official work experience during the course.

A. graduates **B.** leavers **C.** candidates **D.** applicants

Question 18: I'm so ____ under with work at the moment - it's awful.

A. iced **B.** rained **C.** snowed **D.** fogged

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 19: I'm sorry I can't go to the movies with you this weekend - I'm **up to my ears** in work.

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

Question 20: The speaker paused. He **hesitated** to answer the direct question raised by the audience.

A. decided **B.** continued **C.** determined **D.** wavered

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 21: This boy is **poorly-educated** and doesn't know how to behave properly.

A. uneducated **B.** knowledgeable **C.** ignorant **D.** rude

Question 22: They had the volume **turned down**, so I couldn't make out what they were talking about.

A. reduced the noise **B.** increased the noise

C. limited the noise **D.** controlled the noise

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: Two friends Diana and Anne are talking about their upcoming exams.

- Diana: "Our midterm exams will start next Tuesday, are you ready?"
- Anne: "_____".

A. I'm half ready. **B.** God save you.

C. Thank you so much **D.** Don't mention it!

Question 24. - Mai: "_____".

- Nam: "Goodluck!"

A. I don't like rock music. **B.** How do you do!

C. Have a nice day! **D.** I'm taking an English test this afternoon.

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.

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Welcome to the Netherlands, a tiny country that only extends, at its broadest, 312 km north to south, and 264 km east to west - (25) _____ the land area increases slightly each year as a result of continuous land reclamation and drainage. With a lot of heart and much to offer, 'Holland,' as it is (26) _____ known to most of us abroad - a name stemming from its once most prominent provinces - has more going on per kilometer than most countries, and more English-speaking natives. You'll be impressed by its (27) _____ cities and charmed by its countryside and villages, full of contrasts. From the exciting variety on offer, you could choose a romantic canal boat tour in Amsterdam, a Royal Tour by coach in The Hague, or a hydrofoil tour around the biggest harbour in the world - Rotterdam. In season you could visit the dazzling bulb fields, enjoy a full day on a boat, or take a bike tour through the pancake-flat countryside spiced with windmills. The possibilities are countless and the nationwide tourist office is on hand to give you information and help you (28) _____ reservations. You'll have (29) _____ language problems here, as the Dutch are true linguists and English is spoken here almost universally.

Question 25.	**A.** so	**B.** despite	**C.** in spite of	**D.** although
Question 26.	**A.** regularly	**B.** occasionally	**C.** commonly	**D.** unusually
Question 27.	**A.** historic	**B.** historical	**C.** historically	**D.** historian
Question 28.	**A.** sit	**B.** catch	**C.** do	**D.** make
Question 29.	**A.** few	**B.** a few	**C.** little	**D.** a little

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.

The increase in urbanization causes different problems. Air and water pollution are amongst the major issue we have to **tackle**.

In the first place, cars, factories and burning waste emit dangerous gases that change the air quality in our cities and pose threats to our health. Dangerous gases such as carbon dioxide and nitrogen oxides cause respiratory diseases, for instant, bronchitis and asthma. **Those** are also proved to have long-term effects on the environment.

Furthermore, with the increased population, it becomes difficult to manage the waste generated in cities. Most of the waste is discharged or dumped into rivers or onto streets. The waste pollutes water and makes it unfit for human consumption. Subsequently, it becomes more and more difficult for city dwellers to get clean water. Some cities in Africa are unable to provide adequate water supply because most of the water is lost in pipe leakages. In fact, most city dwellers in developing countries are forced to boil their water or to buy bottled water, which is very expensive.

There are several actions that could be taken to eradicate the problems described above. Firstly, a simple solution would be joining community efforts to address problems affecting your city. Ask your parents, friends and relatives to join in as well. These efforts might include

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clean-up campaigns, recycling projects and a signature campaign to ask the government to do something about the situation. A second measure would be encouraging your teacher to talk about these problems and to discuss how young people can help to solve them. Finally, writing to local organizations working on these issues for ideas on how you can contribute to solve them.

Question 30: The word **tackle** in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to ____.

A. deal with **B.** make up **C.** try on **D.** turn down

Question 31: The word **those** in paragraph 2 refers to ____.

A. bronchitis and asthma **B.** carbon dioxide and nitrogen oxides

C. dangerous gases **D.** respiratory diseases

Question 32: According to the passage, in some cities in Africa ____.

A. people are allowed to dump waste into rivers and on streets

B. people aren't provided enough water due to leaking pipes

C. people have found some solutions to the problems

D. people would rather use boiling water and bottled water

Question 33: Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?

A. City problems should be taught and be topic for students to discuss at school.

B. Children must ask for their parent's permission before joining community efforts.

C. Participators might take part in different kinds of projects and campaigns.

D. People can contribute in solving the problems by writing to local organizations working on these issues.

Question 34: Which of the following would serve as the best title for the passage?

A. Environment degradation: Air and water pollution

B. Environmental pollution: Problems and actions

C. Increasing urbanization: Causes and effects

D. Increasing urbanization: Effects and solutions

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

Many people see large urban cities as a wonder of human imagination and creativity. They represent how far the human population has come in terms of community development. Many positive things come from urbanization, but there are also negatives. This article will discuss and present data on the implications of urbanization on the physical health of humans living in these large urban areas.

As it would be expected, developing countries tend to see more negative physical health effects than modern countries in regard to urbanization. One example of a developing country experiencing **these problems** is China. China is a country that in the past 30–40 years went from being an agrarian based society to a significant industrialized country. This industrialization has in effect caused the need for more centralized cities, centralized meaning having lots of jobs and living spaces within a close proximity. This is what is known as urbanization. In most recent decades, since China's change to being more of an industrial based economy, the country has experienced record high numbers of people migrating within its borders. In effect, the number of cities with over 500,000 people has more than doubled. These migrations are typically of people from rural areas of China moving to the new urban areas.

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Due to this large influx in the urban population, there are many possibilities for health challenges among these people.

One very common and fairly obvious negative aspect of highly **congested** urban areas is air pollution. Air pollution is defined as any harmful substance being suspended in the air. This could include particulate matter, most commonly attributed to industrial plants and refineries waste, or chemicals like CO2 or Methane (which are also products of plants and refineries as well as cars and other modes of transportation). Due to a vast number of people in these urbanized cities, the air pollution is known to be very extreme. These conditions can lead to many different health problems such as: Asthma, cardiovascular problems or disease, and different types of cancer (most commonly lung cancer). When exposed to these conditions for a prolonged period of time, one can experience even more **detrimental** health effects like: the acceleration of aging, loss of lung capacity and health, being more susceptible to respiratory diseases, and a shortened life span.

Another way that urbanization affects the populations' health is people's change in diet. For instance, urban cities tend to have lots of accessible, quick, and easy to get food. This food is also more than likely not as high quality as well as contains a large amount of sodium and sugar. Because this food is so accessible, people tend to eat it more. This increase in consumption of low quality food can then lead to diabetes, hypertension, heart disease, obesity, or many other health conditions.

(Adapted from https://medium.com)

Question 35. Which of the following could be served as the best title for the passage?

A. Urbanization – Pros and cons

B. Urbanization – How people's health is impacted?

C. Urban cities – The new opportunity for community development

D. Developing countries – The fastest urbanization

Question 36. What does the phrase "**these problems**" in paragraph 2 refer to?

A. industrialized countries **B.** lots of jobs and living spaces

C. immigrants **D.** negative physical health effects

Question 37. According to paragraph 2, which of the following is **TRUE** about China?

A. This is a developed country in the past 30-40 years.

B. The population of cities now more than doubles that in the past.

C. Most of the new urban areas' populations are the emigrants from remote places.

D. Because of urbanization, more immigrants find their ways to this country.

Question 38. The word "**congested**" in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to _____.

A. overcrowded **B.** sparse **C.** contaminated **D.** fresh

Question 39. The word "**detrimental**" in paragraph 3 mostly means _____.

A. beneficial **B.** positive **C.** harmful **D.** dangerous

Question 40. The following are the air pollution sources mentioned in paragraph 3, **EXCEPT** _____.

A. industrial factories **B.** refineries waste **C.** chemicals **D.** sewage

Question 41. Why are urban populations easy to get diseases from food, according to the last paragraph?

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A. Because of the low quality and the high proportion of sodium and sugar in this food.

B. Because the way people get this food is rather accessible, quick and easy.

C. Because this food is so delicious that people have a tendency to eat more than normal.

D. Because of the change in people's diet.

Question 42. What can be inferred from the passage?

A. Living in urban areas for a long time will not make the life expectancy of inhabitants shorten.

B. One of the negative health effects comes from the overpopulation in industrialized countries.

C. People in developed countries suffer less harmful health effects from urbanization than those in developing nations.

D. The bad health effects from urbanization are not greater than the benefits it brings to people in urban cities.

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: Ninety-seven <u>percent</u> of the <u>world's</u> water <u>are</u> salt water <u>found</u> in the oceans.

A. percent **B.** world's **C.** are **D.** found

Question 44: You should stop <u>wasting</u> your time <u>and doing</u> <u>something</u> useful <u>instead</u>.

A. wasting **B.** and doing **C.** something **D.** instead

Question 45: In <u>principal</u>, there is <u>nothing</u> that a human can do that <u>a</u> machine might not be able to <u>do</u> one day

A. principal **B.** nothing **C.** a **D.** do

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

Question 46: I can't cook as well as my mother does.

A. My mother can cook better than I can.

B. My mother can cook worse than I can.

C. My mother can cook well than I can.

D. I can cook better than my mother can.

Question 47: The secretary said, "Sorry, I will never work on Sunday."

A. The secretary promised not to work on Sunday.

B. The secretary refused not to work on Sunday.

C. The secretary reminded her boss to work on Sunday.

D. The secretary refused to work on Sunday.

Question 48: It isn't necessary for us to get a visa for Singapore.

A. We needn't get a visa for Singapore.

B. We mustn't get a visa for Singapore.

C. We mayn't get a visa for Singapore.

D. We shouldn't get a visa for Singapore.

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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 dad has a wide range of practical life skills. He can solve most problems by himself.

A. If my dad had a wide range of practical life skills, he could solve most problems by himself.

B. Because of having a wide range of practical life skills, my dad cannot solve most problems by himself.

C. Were my dad to have a wide range of practical life skills, he couldn't solve most problems by himself.

D. Without a wide range of practical life skills, my dad couldn't solve most problems by himself.

Question 50: Alice registered for the course. She then received the scholarship.

A. Hardly had Alice registered for the course when she received the scholarship.

B. Only after Alice registered for the course, she received the scholarship.

C. Having received the scholarship, Alice registered for the course.

D. Registering for the course helped Alice receive the scholarship.

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