ĐỀ MINH HỌA SỐ 14 –
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**. definitions **B**. documents **C**. combs **D**. doors
Question 2: **A**. ancient **B**. educate **C**. stranger **D**. transfer

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**.confide **B**. comfort **C.** inflate **D**. severe
Question 4: **A**. estimate **B**. prestigious **C.** proportion **D**. urbanity

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

Question 5: Tom invited us to come to his party, _____?
A. hadn't he **B**. couldn't he **C.** wasn't he **D**. didn't he

Question 6: The teacher got 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 the weather is fine this weekend, we _____ to see our grandparents.
A. were going **B.** will go **C.** would do **D.** went

Question 8: The little girl started crying. She _____ her doll, and no one was able to find it for her.
A. has lost **B.** had lost **C.** was losing **D.** was lost

Question 9: Some colors disappear quickly in the sea but blue light bounces back or is reflected, to the surface. This makes the sea look blue. _____ , a stormy sky will make the sea look grey.
A. Therefore B. Hence **C.** Consequently **D.** However

Question 10: _____, remember to bring some sample of your work.
A. At the time you are attending the interview **B.** As soon as you attend the interview
C. After you attend the interview **D.** When you attend the interview

Question 11: Students use the library's computers to get access _____ the Internet.
A. for **B.** to **C**. with **D**. by

Question 12: In The Sociology of Science, _____ a classic, Robert Merton discusses cultural, economic and social forces that contributed to the development of modern science.
A. now considering **B.** now considered

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C. which considers **D.** which considered

Question 13: The map of top ten most densely _____countries in the world includes Monaco, Singapore, Bahrain, Malta and Bangladesh.

A. populated **B**. populating **C.** population **D**. popular

Question 14: I applied for that position but was_____.

A. taken away **B**. got over C. turned down **D**. turned off

Question 15: Overpopulation in urban areas tends to create unfavourable conditions, which may result in ____ of food in developing countries.

A. damages **B.** failures **C.** shortages **D.** supplies

Question 16: In the _____ agriculture, farmers try to limit the use of chemicals and fertilizers.

A. sustainable **B**. conserving C. preserving **D**. supporting

Question 17: When my daughter was a baby, I noticed that she developed a_____ liking for classical music, and when she was six I signed her up for violin classes.

A. special **B.** particular **C.** specific **D.** dominant

Question 18: I don't know what to say to break the _____with someone I've just met at the party.

A. air **B.** ice **C.** leg **D.** rule

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: Around 150 B.C. the Greek astronomer Hipparchus developed a system to **classify** stars according to brightness.

A. record **B.** shine **C.** categorize **D.** diversify

Question 20: Let's wait here for her; I'm sure she'll **turn up** before long.

A. arrive **B.** return **C.** enter **D.** visit

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: The US troops are using much more **sophisticated** weapons in the Far East.

A. expensive **B.** complicated

C. simple and easy to use **D.**difficult to operate

Question 22: He said he was only joking, but his comments were so **close to the bone**.

A. annoying **B.** offensive C. personal **D**. respectful

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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: Tung and Tu are talking about time management skill.

Tung: "What do you think about time management skill?"

Tu : "_____."

A. It's time to go. **B.** I quite agree with you.

C. It is an important life skill. **D.** I can't help thinking about it.

Question 24: Mike and Lane are neighbors. They are talking about Lane's party.

Mike: "Thank you for a lovely evening".

Lane: "_____"

A. It depends on you. **B**. Thank you very much indeed.

C. Yeah. I'm really looking forward to it. **D.** You are welcome.

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

Culture has a strong influence on non-verbal communication. Even the simple act of looking someone in the eye is not at all that simple. In the USA, Americans are **(25)** _____to look directly at people when speaking to them. It shows interest in what they are saying and is thought to carry a **(26)** _____of honesty. Meanwhile, in Japan and Korea, people avoid long periods of eye contact. It is considered more polite to look to the side during a conversation. The Lebanese, **(27)** _____, stand close together and look intensely into each other's eyes. The action shows sincerity and gives people a better sense of what their counterparts want. Given such differences with even the most common expressions, people **(28)** _____travel or work abroad have a real need to learn the other culture's body language. People tend to be unaware of the messages they are sending to others. So, it is useful to consider your own body language before dealing **(29)** _____ people from other cultures. Knowing about the body language of friends, clients, and colleagues can be very helpful in improving understanding and avoiding miscommunication.

Question 25.	**A.** encouraged	**B.** assisted	**C.** forbidden	**D.** opposed
Question 26.	**A.** sense	**B.** taste	**C.** sound	**D.** touch
Question 27.	**A.** therefore	**B.** in addition	**C.** in contrast	**D.** moreover
Question 28.	**A.** who	**B.** where	**C.** which	**D.** whose
Question 29.	**A.** of	**B.** with	**C.** from	**D.** over

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Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 30 to 34.

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

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

(Source: Adapted from Study Skills: Managing Your Learning — NUI Galway)

Question 30: What is the topic of the passage?

A. Successful and low-academic achieving students

B. Successful learners and their learning strategies

C. Study skills for high school students

D. Effective and ineffective ways of learning

Question 31: The word "**prior**" in the first paragraph is closest meaning to_____?

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

Question 32: According to the passage, what can be learnt about passive students?

A. They depend on other people to organize their learning

B. They are slow in their studying

C. They monitor their understanding

D. They know the purpose of studying

Question 33: Which of the followings is **NOT** an evidence of monitoring studying?

A. Being aware of the purpose of studying **B.** Monitoring their understanding of content

C. Fixing up mistakes in understanding **D.** Looking at their backs

Question 34: The underlined pronoun "**They**" in the last sentence refers to_____.

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

Read the passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D to answer the questions from 35 -42

PANDEMIC DISEASES

Diseases are a natural part of life on earth. If there were no diseases, the population would grow too quickly, and there would not be enough food or other resources, so in a way, diseases are natural ways of keeping the Earth in balance. But sometimes they spread very quickly and kill large numbers of people. For example, in 1918, an outbreak of the flu spread across the world, killing over 25 million people in only six months. Such terrible outbreaks of a disease are called **pandemics**.

Pandemics happen when a disease changes in a way that our bodies are not prepared to fight. In 1918, a new type of flu virus appeared. Our bodies had no way to fight this new flu virus, and so **it** spread very quickly and killed large numbers of people. While there have been many different pandemic diseases throughout history, all of them have a new thing in common. First, all pandemic diseases spread from one person to another very easily.

Second, while they may kill many people, they generally do not kill people very quickly. A good example of this would be the Marburg virus. The Marburg virus is an extremely infectious disease. In addition, it is deadly. About 70 -80% of all people who get the Marburg virus died from the disease. However, the Marburg virus has not become a pandemic because most people die within three days of getting the disease. This means that the virus does not have enough time to spread a large number of people. The flu virus of 1918, on the other hand, generally took about a week to ten days to kill its victims, so it had more time to spread.

While we may never be able to completely stop pandemics, we can make them less common. Doctors carefully **monitor** new diseases that they fear could become pandemics. For example, in 2002, and 2003, doctors carefully watched SARS. Their health warnings may have prevented SARS from becoming a pandemic.

Question 35. According to paragraph 1, how are diseases a natural part of life on Earth?

A. They prevent pandemics **B**. They help control the population

C. They led the world grow quickly **D**. They kill too many people

Question 36. Based on the information in the passage the term **"pandemics"** can be explained as _____

A. diseases with no cure

B. a deadly kind of flu

C. diseases that spread quickly and kill large numbers of people

D. new disease like SARS or the Marburg virus

Question 37. According to the passage, all of the following are true of the 1918 flu pandemic **EXCEPT** that _____

A. it involved a new kind of flu virus B. it killed over 25 million people

C. it was the last pandemic in history D. it took a little over a week to kill its victims

Question 38. The word **"it"** in the passage refers to _____

A. disease **B**. flu virus **C.** pandemics **D**. bodies

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Question 39. Which of the following is mentioned as a common feature of all pandemic diseases?

A. They spread from people to people very quickly

B. It kill many people very quickly

C. They do not kill people very quickly

D. They kill all the victims

Question 40. The word **'monitor'** in the passage is closest in meaning to _____

A. fight **B**. prevent **C**. watch **D**. avoid

Question 41. The author mentions SARS in order to _____

A.give an example of a highly dangerous disease

B.suggest that SARS will never become a pandemic

C.give an example of the successful prevention of a pandemic

D.suggest that there may be a new pandemic soon.

Question 42. This passage is mainly about_____

A. how to prevent pandemic diseases **B**. pandemic diseases

C. pandemic diseases throughout history **D**. why pandemics happen

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

Question 43: Not only my friends but also their parents enjoys taking part in going for picnic

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

Question 44: My son says his new English teacher is modest, generosity and sociable.

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

Question 45: I need someone dependent to take care of the children while I'm at work.

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

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

Question 46: She can speak English better than her friend

A.Her friend can't speak English as well as her

B.Her friend can speak English more badly than her

C.Her friend can't speak English good as her

D.Her friend can't speak English weller than her

Question 47: "Stop smoking or you'll be ill", the doctor told me.

A. The doctor advised me to give up smoking to avoid illness.

B. The doctor suggested smoking to treat illness.

C. I was ordered not to smoke to recover from illness.

D. I was warned against smoking a lot of cigarettes.

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Question 48: John no longer drinks a lot.

A. John rarely drank a lot. **B**. John used to drink a lot.

C. John didn't use to drink a lot. **D**. John now drinks a lot.

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

Question 49: He didn't hurry, so he missed the plane.

A. If he hurried, he wouldn't miss the plane.

B. If he had hurried, he wouldn't have caught the plane.

C. If he had hurried, he could have caught the plane.

D. He didn't miss the plane because he was hurried.

Question 50: As soon as James started working, he realized that his decision had not been a good one.

A. Just before James took up his new post, he realized that he was not suited for it.

B. No sooner had James begun his new job than he knew his decision was wrong.

C. Had James not begun his new job, he would have gone looking for a better one.

D. Since James did not like his new job, he began looking for a better one.

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