ĐỀ MINH HỌA SỐ 17
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**. borrowed **B**. conserved **C**. approached **D**. complained

Question 2. **A**. climate **B**. examine **C**. invitation **D**. interview

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.** private **B**. protect **C**. reform **D**. regard

Question 4. **A**. entertain **B.** candidate **C**. referee **D**. afternoon

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

Question 5. Let's begin our discussion now, _____?

A. shall we **B**. will we **C**. don't we **D**. won't we

Question 6. I am unable _____ to the meeting on Monday evening, please apologise for my absence.

A. to come **B**. come **C**. coming **D**. to be come

Question 7. If we _____ the plans carefully, we would not have had so many serious mistakes.

A. study **B**. had studied **C**. studied **D**. were studying

Question 8. When Bill got home, his children _____ in the yard.

A. will be playing **B**. were playing **C**. are playing **D**. played

Question 9. _____ how confident you are, it is almost impossible not to be a little nervous before an important exam.

A. No matter **B**. Eventhough **C**. Not only **D**. whereas

Question 10. Up_____ when it saw its master.

A. jumped the dog **B**. did the dog jump **C**. the dog jump **D**. does the dog jump

Question 11. A generation gap or generational gap, is a difference _____ opinions between one generation and another regarding beliefs, politics, or values.

A. in **B**. between **C**. of **D**. among

Question 12. The pilot was the only man _____ after the crash.

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A. to rescue **B**. rescued **C**. rescuing **D**. to be rescued

Question 13. The U23 Vietnamese football team's performance has garnered _____ from around the

world and shown promise for Vietnam's soccer horizon.

A. attentive **B**. attention **C**. attend **D**. attentively

Question 14. The trouble with James is that he never _____ on time for a meeting.

A. turns up **B**. takes off **C**. takes up **D**. turns down

Question 15. Most young people want to _____an independent life without being influenced by anyone.

A. lay **B**. put **C**. lead **D**. bring

Question 16. Your store needs a bold sign that will catch the _____of anyone walking down the street. That may help to sell more products.

A. eye **B**. peek **C**. flash **D**. glimpse

Question 17. Gender _____ is not only a fundamental human right, but a necessary foundation for a peaceful, prosperous and sustainable world.

A. equity **B**. unity **C**. equality **D**. identity

Question 18. Housework is less tiring and boring thanks to the invention of _____ devices.

A. labor-saving **B**. environment-friendly

C. pollution-free **D**. time-consuming

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. Just by **coincidence**, I met my old classmate after 20 years.

A. sight **B**. surprise **C**. chance **D**. luck

Question 20. All the students were **all ears** when the teacher started talking about the changes in the next exam.

A. attentive **B**. restless **C**. silent **D**. smiling

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. She didn't perform all her duties **conscientiously**. She didn't give enough care to her work

A. insensitively **B**. irresponsibly **C**. liberally **D**. responsibly

Question 22. What makes the problem worse is that Howard and Tina **are not on the same wavelength about** how to deal with it.

A. behave in the same way **B**. share their opinions

C. want the same wave **D**. have their length in common

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the sentence that best completes each of the following exchanges.

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Question 23. *George is asking his mum.*

- George: "Is it okay if I stay at my friend Jack's house overnight?"

- George's mum: "_____. You haven't done your chores."

A. Of course **B**. That's true

C. I don't think you can **D**. It's okay

Question 24. *Lucy is talking to Huong, her Vietnamese friend, about air pollution in Hanoi.*

- Lucy: "Is there anything we can do about the toxic air pollution in Hanoi recently?"

- Huong: "_____ but the only thing we can do is to avoid outdoors and wear masks."

A. You're telling me **B**. I don't think I know the answer

C. I would say yes **D**. That's easy

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.

Ever since it was first possible to make a real robot, people have been hoping for the invention of a machine that would do all the necessary jobs around the house. If boring and repetitive factory work could be (25) _____ by robots, why not boring and repetitive household chores too? For a long time the only people who really gave the problem their attention were amateur inventors. And they came up against a major difficulty. The housework is (26) _____ very complex. It has never been one job, it has always been many. A factory robot carries (27) _____ one task endlessly until it is reprogrammed to do something else. It doesn't run the whole factory. A housework robot, on the other hand, has to do several different types of cleaning and carrying jobs and also has to cope with all the different shapes and positions of rooms, furniture, ornaments, cats and dogs.

(28) _____, there have been some developments recently. Sensors are available to help the robot locate objects and avoid obstacles. We have the technology to produce the hardware and the software - the programs (29) _____ will operate the machine.

Question 25. **A**. managed	**B**. succeeded	**C**. made	**D**. given
Question 26. **A**. actually	**B**. likely	**C**. seriously	**D**. hardly
Question 27. **A**. away	**B**. out	**C**. over	**D**. off
Question 28. **A**. Moreover	**B**. However	**C**. Although	**D**. Beside
Question 29. **A**. Who	**B**. What	**C**. That	**D**. Where

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

There are many African tribes but, for many people, the Masai are the most well-known. They are famous for their bright red clothing and their ceremonies with lots of music and dancing. Probably, one of the most colorful ceremonies is the festival of "Eunoto," when the teenage boys of the Masai become men.

Eunoto lasts for many days and Masai people travel across the region to get to a special place near the border between Kenya and Tanzania. The teenage boys who travel with them are called "warriors." This is a traditional name from the past when young men fought with other tribes.

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At the beginning of the ceremony, the teenagers paint their bodies while their mothers start to build a place called the "Osingira," a sacred room in the middle of the celebrations. Later, the senior elders from different tribes will sit inside this place and, at different times, the boys go inside to meet **them**. Later in the day, the boys run around the Osingira, going faster and faster each time.

The teenagers also have to **alter** their appearance at Eunoto. Masai boys' hair is very long before the ritual but they have to cut it off. In Masai culture, hair is an important symbol. For example, when a baby grows into an infant, the mother cuts the child's hair and gives the child a name. At a Masai wedding, the hair of the bride is also cut off as she becomes a woman. And so, at Eunoto, the teenage boy's mother cuts his hair off at sunrise.

On the final day, the teenagers meet the senior elders one more time. They get this advice: "Now you are men, use your heads and knowledge." Then, people start to travel back to their homes and lands. The teenagers are no longer warriors. They are adult men and now they will get married and have children. Later in life, they will be the leaders of their communities.

(Adapted from "**Life**" by John Hughes, Helen Stephenson and Paul Dummett)

Question 30. What is the passage mainly about?

A. The ceremony that marks the beginning of Masai boys' adulthood

B. The importance of Eunoto in African people's lives

C. The journey by Masai teenage boys to the festival of Eunoto

D. The reasons for the Masai's popularity over other African tribes

Question 31. The word "**them**" in paragraph 3 refers to _____.

A. the boys **B**. different tribes **C**. the senior elders **D**. their mothers

Question 32. The word "**alter**" in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to _____.

A. change **B**. differ **C**. distinguish **D**. maintain

Question 33. According to the passage, what do the teenage boys do at Eunoto?

A. Painting their bodies **B**. Receiving new names

C. Changing their clothes **D**. Fighting with other tribes

Question 34. According to the passage, which of the following is TRUE?

A. The Masai teenage boys are given advice from senior elders before attending Eunoto.

B. The Masai teenage boys will become adults and get married after attending Eunoto.

C. Eunoto lasts for a day across the region between Kenya and Tanzania.

D. Eunoto is the ceremony for both Masai teenage boys and girls.

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

For hundreds of years, giving flowers has been a social means of communication. In the United States, flowers are often given during rites of passage, for commemorating special occasions or as a heartfelt gift between loved ones and friends. Flower gifting also occurs in most countries around the world. However, the meanings and traditions often vary.

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While students traditionally gave their favorite teacher an apple in past years, in China, teachers are given flowers. Peonies are by far the flower most often given in China. **They** are also quite popularly used for weddings. Strangely, potted plants are not considered a pleasant gift among Asian cultures. The people believe that like a plant confined by a pot, the gift symbolizes a binding or restriction.

In Russia, in lieu of giving birthday presents, the guest of honor receives a single flower or an unwrapped bouquet. Floral arrangements or baskets are not given. Russians celebrate a holiday known as Woman's Day. Traditional gifts include red roses, hyacinths or tulips. When there is a funeral or other occasion where someone wishes to express sympathy, carnations, lilies or roses are given in circular configurations, which signify the transition of birth, life and death to rebirth. In this instance, the color of choice is commonly yellow. For joyous occasions, arrangements and bouquets generally contain an odd number of flowers.

In the times of ancient Rome, brides carried flowers to scare away evil spirits and encourage **fertility**. The Dutch believed that flowers were food for the soul. When invited to someone's home in Great Britain, it is tradition to bring a gift of flowers. All types are acceptable except white lilies, which are usually seen at funerals. Not unlike the United States, red roses are a symbol of love. Flowers are generally gifted in odd numbered increments regardless of the occasion. However, the Brits also have **superstitions** regarding the number 13, so the number is avoided.

In the southern region of the continent, flowers are traditionally given during Christmas. Egyptians are much more conservative and restrict flower gifting to funerals and weddings. While certain flowers may have significant meanings for some, flowers in Las Vegas and across the United States flowers are an accepted gift for any reason desired.

(Source: http://www.flowersofthefieldlv.com/)

Question 35. What does the topic mainly discuss?

A. The fascinating tradition of giving flowers.

B. The different meaning of flowers in different cultures.

C. The comparison of giving flowers between Asian and European cultures.

D. The kinds of flowers people often give others in different cultures.

Question 36. What does the word "**They**" in paragraph 2 refer to?

A. Students **B**. Teachers **C**. Flowers **D**. Peonies

Question 37. Why should not you give a potted plant to an Asian?

A. Because the Asian prefer to be given flowers.

B. As this gift is often given at weddings in Asia.

C. Since this gift is believed to symbolize a binding and limitation in Asia.

D. Because the Asian students like to give an apple or flowers to others.

Question 38. According to the passage, the following flowers are given at Woman's Day in Russia, EXCEPT _____.

A. red roses **B**. hyacinths **C**. tulips **D**. yellow roses

Question 39. What could the word "**fertility**" in paragraph 4 best be replaced by?

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A. fecundity **B**. good spirit **C**. happiness **D**. loyalty

Question 40. The word "**superstitions**" in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to _____.

A. deep-seated belief **B**. unfounded belief **C**. religious belief **D**. traditional belief

Question 41. In which country should not people bring white lilies to other houses?

A. China **B**. Russia **C**. Great Britain **D**. United States

Question 42. It can be inferred from the passage that _____.

A. People can give flowers to the American in any occasion.

B. Egyptians are rather comfortable when receiving flowers at funerals and weddings.

C. Flowers given in Britain are in even numbers in any case.

D. At the funerals in any cultures, flowers are gifted in circular configurations.

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

Question 43. The number of students attending universities to study economics have increased steadily in the last few years.

A. economics **B**. of students **C**. have **D**. attending

Question 44. When precipitation occurs, some of it evaporates, some runs off the surface it strikes, and some sinking into the ground.

A. When **B**. some **C**. the **D**. sinking

Question 45. The media have produced live covering of Michael Jackson's fans around the world mourning for him.

A. have **B**. covering **C**. around the world **D**. for

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

Question 46. Fansipan is the highest mountain in the Indochinese Peninsula.

A. There are some mountains in the Indochinese Peninsula higher than Fansipan.

B. The Indochinese Peninsula includes one of the highest mountains on earth.

C. The highest mountain in the Indochinese Peninsula is exclusive Fansipan.

D. No mountains in the Indochinese Peninsula are higher than Fansipan.

Question 47. "I'll call you as soon as I arrive at the airport," he said to me.

A. He reminded me to call him as soon as he arrived at the airport.

B. He denied calling me as soon as he arrived at the airport.

C. He promised to call me as soon as he arrived at the airport.

D. He objected to calling me as soon as he arrived at the airport.

Question 48. 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.

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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.

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

Question 49. We almost gave up hope. At that time, the rescue party arrived.

A. Only after the rescue party arrived did we give up hope.

B. It was not until the rescue party arrived that we gave up hope.

C. We were on the verge of giving up hope when the rescue party arrived.

D. Had the rescue party not arrived, we wouldn't have given up hope.

Question 50. Hans told us about his investing in the company. He did it on his arrival at the meeting.

A. Hardly had he informed us about his investing 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 investing in the company.

D. Not until Hans told us that he would invest in the company did he arrive at the meeting.

THE END

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