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. architects **B**. cooks **C**. stops **D**. schools

Question 2. A. great **B**. repeat **C**. east **D**. cheat

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. arrange **B**. describe **C**. happy **D**. appear

Question 4. A. important **B**. element **C**. hospital **D**. energy

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

Question 5. Those cars are very expensive, _____?

A. are cars **B**. aren't they **C**. aren't cars **D**. are they

Question 6. Some high school students take part in _____ the handicapped.

A. helping **B**. to help **C**. help **D**. being help

Question 7. I wouldn't go there at night if I _____ you.

A. am **B**. would be **C**. were **D**. had been

Question 8. He fell down while he _____ towards the church.

A. run **B**. runs **C**. was running **D**. had run

Question 9. Our visit to Japan was delayed _____my wife's illness.

A. because **B**. because of **C**. in spite of **D**. although

Question 10. _____is someone who can reduce spending without hurting morale.

A. What is needed **B**. What needs **C**. Being needed **D**. That needs

Question 11. I agree _____one point with Chris: it will be hard for us to walk 80km.

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

Question 12. The scientists _____on this project try to find the solutions to air pollution.

A. working **B**. worked **C**. are working **D**. who working

Question 13. We are in regular _____ with each other by telephone or letter.

A. communicate **B**. communicative **C**. communication **D**. communicatively

Question 14. They've _____a new tower where that old building used to be.

A. put up **B**. put down **C**. pushed up **D**. pushed down

Question 15. In order to _____their goals in college, students need to invest the maximum amount of time, money, and energy in their studies.

A. manage **B**. catch **C**. establish **D**. achieve

Question 16. A new TV show has sparked _____by showing the positive side of dropping out of college.

A. controversy **B**. argument **C**. contention **D**. debate

Question 17. We were so looking forward to stretching out on the beach in the sunshine, but it _____ the whole time we were there.

A. poured with rain **B**. rained dogs and cats

C. dropped in the bucket **D**. made hay while the sun shined

Question 18. Environmental groups try to stop farmers from using harmful _____ on their crops.

A. economy **B**. agriculture **C**. investments **D**. chemicals

Question 19: I'm sure Yuri Gagarin was _____ first person to travel in space.

A. a **B.** an **C.** the **D.** Ø (*no article*)

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. Despite her cries, no one came to her **assistance**.

A. help **B**. suggestion **C**. hindrance **D**. belief

Question 20. I'm all in favor of ambition but I think when he says he'll be a millionaire by the time he's 25, he's simply crying for the moon.

A. longing for what is beyond the reach **B**. asking for what is attainable

C. doing something with vigor or intensity **D**. crying a lot and for a long time

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

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

Question 22. I **fell asleep** as soon as my head hit the pillow.

A. became conscious **B**. went to sleep **C**. started to sleep **D**. stayed awake

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

Question 23. - John: "How about giving me a hand?"

- Tom: "_____ "

A. Sure, I'd be glad to help. **B**. You're welcome!

C. Never mind. Go ahead. **D**. I promise.

Question 24. - Nam: "Passing a university entrance exam is not difficult."

- Tuan: "_____"

A. You must be kidding. It's not easy. **B**. I couldn't agree more. It is not easy at all.

C. But I don't. I failed it last year. **D**. I do, too. I passed it last year.

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.

Most educational specialists believe that early schooling should provide children with a(n) (25) _____ of their own abilities and the self-confidence to use their abilities. One approach recognized by many (26) _____ as promoting these qualities is the Montessori method, first practised by Maria Montessori of Italy in the early 1900s. Nancy McCormick Rambusch is credited with (27) _____ the method in the United States, (28) _____ today there are over 400 Montessori schools. The method helps children learn for themselves by providing them with instructional materials and tasks that facilitate acts of discovery and manipulation. Through such exploration, children develop their sense of touch and

learn how to do everyday tasks without adult assistance. (29) _____ benefits include improvement in language skills, and acquaintance with elements of science, music, and art.

Question 25. **A**. attitude **B**. awareness **C**. knowledge **D**. attention

Question 26. **A**. experts **B**. researchers **C**. teachers **D**. tutors

Question 27. **A**. popularly **B**. popularity **C**. popularizing **D**. popular

Question 28. **A**. which **B**. where **C**. x **D**. that

Question 29. **A**. Other **B**. Others **C**. Another **D**. The others

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

Accidents do not occur at random. People, eighty-five years of age and older, are twenty-two times likely to die **accidentally** than are children five to nine years old. The risk for native Americans is four times that for Asian-Americans and twice **that** for white Americans or African-Americans. Males suffer accidents at more than twice the rate of females, in part because they are more prone to risky behavior. Alaskans are more than three times as likely as Rhode Islanders to die in an accident. Texans are twenty-one times more likely than New Jerseyites to die in a natural disaster. Among the one hundred most populous counties, Kern County, California (Bakersfield), has an accident fatality rate three times greater than Summit County, Ohio (Akron).

Accidents happen more often to poor people. Those living in poverty receive inferior medical care, are more apt to reside in houses with faulty heating and electrical systems, drive older cars with fewer safety features, and are less likely to use safety belts. People in rural areas have more accidents than city or suburban dwellers because farming is much riskier than working in a factory or office and because emergency medical services are less readily available. These two factors - low income and rural residence - may explain why the south has a higher accident rate than the north.

(Source: Proficiency Reading)

Question 30. Which of the following is true according to the passage?

A. Children aged five to nine face the greatest accident risk.

B. All people face an equal risk of having an accident.

C. One in every 22 people aged 85 and over will die in an accident.

D. The risk of having an accident is greater among certain groups of people.

Question 31. The word "**accidentally**" in the passage is closest in meaning to _____.

A. in an accident **B**. by chance **C**. by mistake **D**. without a plan

Question 32. According to the passage, which of the following groups of people in America face the highest risk of having an accident?

A. Native Americans **B**. Asian-Americans **C**. White Americans **D**. African-Americans

Question 33. What does the word "**that**" in the passage refer to _____?

A. males **B**. native Americans **C**. the risk **D**. African-Americans

Question 34. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a reason for a higher accident rate among the poor?

A. Little knowledge about safety.

B. Inadequate medical services.

C. Poor housing and working conditions.

D. Use of cars which incorporate fewer safety features.

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

Hibernation is typically linked to seasonal changes that limit food supplies. It is identified by metabolic suppression, a drop in body temperature and torpor- a sleep- like state- interspersed with brief bouts of wakefulness. Though certain species of fish, amphibians, birds and reptiles are known to lie **dormant** during cold winter months, hibernation is generally associated with mammals, according to Don Wilson, a curator emeritus of vertebrate zoology at the Smithsonian National Museum of Natural History.

Endothermic mammals- "warm- blooded" animals that generate body heat internally- need a constant energy source to keep their engines running, Wilson told Live Science. And when that energy source becomes difficult to find, hibernation can help them **weather** harsh conditions.

"During times of the year when that energy source is missing- especially in northern climates- one coping mechanism is to just shut down," he said. "They'll feed heavily during the few months when food is plentiful and build up fat, then go to sleep and live off their fat reserves".

A special type of fat called "brown fat" accumulates in hibernating mammals, Wilson said. Bats that hibernate develop brown fat on their backs between their shoulder blades, but mammals can also store brown fat in **their** bellies and elsewhere in their bodies, Wilson said.

Brown fat goes a long way because the hibernating animal draws on it very slowly, reducing their metabolism to as little as 2 percent of their normal rate, according to a 2007 study published in the Journal of Neurochemistry.

Their core body temperature is also greatly reduced. It generally hovers close to the air temperature in the animal's den but can sometimes fall as low as 27 degrees Fahrenheit (minus 3 degrees Celcius) in Arctic ground squirrels, according to Kelly Drew, a neurochemist and professor with the Institute of Artic Biology at the University of Alaska Fairbanks.

Arctic ground squirrels' bouts or torpor last about two or three weeks, Drew told Live Science, and the animals rouse " pretty consistently" for about 12 to 24 hours, before resuming their winter sleep. They repeat this process for up to eight months.

But even though Arctic squirrels maintain a lower body temperature than any other hibernating mammal, the changes in their bodies overall aren't that different from those that occur in other hibernating mammals, Drew said.

"The quality of mammalian hibernation is similar from bears to hamsters to ground squirrels," Drew said. "The distinguishing feature is how cold they get".

Question 35. The word "**weather**" in the second paragraph is closest in meaning to _____.

A. rely on **B**. adapt to **C**. involve in **D**. suffer from

Question 36. What is the main idea of the passage?

A. The change in body temperature during hibernation.

B. Why hibernation is not popular among mammals.

C. How hibernation works in mammals.

D. The process of hibernation in Artic ground squirrels.

Question 37. Which is TRUE about the Artic ground squirrel's hibernation?

A. It only wakes up for 12 to 24 hours during the hibernation.

B. Its hibernation lasts only 2 to 3 weeks.

C. It switches between inactivity and wakefulness for 8 months.

D. It sleeps eight months on end.

Question 38. Where on the hibernating bat's body is brown fat mostly likely to be found?

A. shoulders **B**. bellies **C**. blades **D**. backs

Question 39. According to the passage, the metabolism in hibernating animals is reduced by _____.

A. 2% of the normal rate **B**. half of the normal rate

C. 20% of the normal rate **D**. 98% of the normal rate

Question 40. What does the word "**their**" in paragraph 4 refer to _____?

A. bats **B**. mammals **C**. backs **D**. blades

Question 41. The word "**dormant**" in the first paragraph is closest in meaning to _____.

A. busy **B**. inactive **C**. active **D**. awake

Question 42. How much can the Artic ground squirrel's body temperature reduce to?

A. Always as low as -3 degree Celsius **B**. Almost the same as their den's temperature

C. Always as low as 3 degree Celsius. **D**. Never lower than the polar bear's temperature.

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 package containing books and records were delivered last week.

A. containing **B**. books and records **C**. were **D**. delivered

Question 44. Helen likes listening to music, going to the cinema, to chat on the phone and going shopping.

A. likes **B**. going **C**. to chat **D**. and

Question 45. It is said that these good life skills will make young people become more confidential.

A. is said **B**. these **C**. become **D**. confidential

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. If you practise harder, you will have better results.

A. The harder you practice, the best results you will have.

B. The more hardly you practice, the better results you will have.

C. The hardest you practice, the most results you will have.

D. The harder you practice, the better results you will have.

Question 47. "Do you still remember Darin, our childhood friend?" Mary asked me.

A. Mary asked me to remember Darin, our childhood friend.

B. Mary reminded me of our childhood friend, Darin.

C. Mary wanted to know if Darin, our childhood friend, still remembered me.

D. Mary asked me whether I still remembered Darin, our childhood friend.

Question 48. I'm sure Luisa was very disappointed when she failed the exam.

A. Luisa must be very disappointed when she failed the exam.

B. Luisa must have been very disappointed when she failed the exam.

C. Luisa may be very disappointed when she failed the exam.

D. Luisa could have been very disappointed when she failed the exam.

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. Put your coat on. You will get cold.

A. You will not get cold unless you put your coat on.

B. Put your coat on, otherwise you will get cold.

C. It is not until you put your coat on that you will get cold.

D. You not only put your coat on but also get cold.

Question 50. We arrived at airport. We realized our passports were still at home.

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

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

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

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