ĐỀ MINH HỌA SỐ 23
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:

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.

Câu 1. A. br<u>ough</u>t **B.** <u>ough</u>t **C.** th<u>ough</u>t **D.** th<u>ough</u>

Câu 2. A. bed<u>s</u> B. door<u>s</u> C. play<u>s</u> D. student<u>s</u>

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.

Câu 3. A. relics **B.** rely **C.** reply **D.** release

Câu 4. A. ferocious **B.** adventure **C.** history **D.** achievement

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

Câu 5. . " Jenny's always wanted to get to the top of her career,_____?"- "Yes, she's an ambitious girl".
A.isn't she **B.** hasn't her **C.**has she **D.** hasn't she

Câu 6. If Tom _____ a bit more ambitious, he would have found himself a better job years ago.
A. had been **B.** is **C.** were **D.** was

Câu 7. The scientists_____on this project try to find the solutions to air pollution.
A.working **B.**worked **C.**are working **D.** who working

Câu 8. She had butterflies in her stomach_____ having prepared carefully for the interview.
A. although **B.** due to **C.** despite **D.** because

Câu 9. The main focus _____interest at the opening ceremony /ˈser.ɪ.mə.ni/ was the attendance of some celebrities.
A. on **B.** at **C.** of **D.** toward

Câu 10. _____ depends on your gentle persuasion.
A. That he agreed to help you **B.** That he agrees to help you
C. Whether he agrees to help you **D.** Whether he agreed to help you

Câu 11. Once _____off by the teacher, the class filed out of the room in silence.
A. being told **B.** have been told **C.** told **D.** having told

Câu 12. He was not at all interested in what was going on around him, but insisted _____back to his country on the first sight.
A. to be sent **B.** on sending him **C.** to send him **D.** on being sent

Câu 13. Faraday made many_____in the field of physics and chemistry.
A. discover B. discoveries C. discovered D. discovering

Câu 14. In the second game, her opponent hurt her leg. Hence, that she became the champion was a/an _____ conclusion.

A. foregone **B.** rash **C.** amicable **D.** unpredictable

Câu 15. His poor standard of play fully justifies his _____from the team for the next match.

A. expulsion **B.** dismissal **C.** rejection **D.** exclusion

Câu 16. Tom_____his hand when he was cooking dinner.

A. burnt B. was burning C. has burnt D. had burnt

Câu 17. He never stops smoking; one cigarette after another. I'm afraid he's become a _____smoker.

A. chain **B.** cord **C.** line **D.** rope

Câu 18. We regret that it is impossible to meet the _____date for the goods you recently ordered from us.

A. arrival **B.** delivery **C.** carriage **D.** transport

Question 19: James visited _____ State Hermitage Museum, _____ famous tourist attraction in St. Petersburg.

A. x – the **B.** x – a **C.** a – the **D.** the – a

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.

Câu 19. I can't get on well with my boss because of his authoritative manner that at times is almost **arrogant**.

A. struck up **B.** stuck up **C.** drunk up **D.** sprung up

Câu 20. Her passport seemed **legitimate**, but on closer inspection, it was found to have been altered.

A. invalid **B.** illegal **C.** improper **D.** lawful

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.

Câu 21. The schoolboy's excuse wasn't **credible** at all. Nobody in the classroom believed in the far-fetched story he told.

A. reliable **B.** predictable **C.** knowledgeable **D.** unbelievable

Câu 22. We have to **work against the clock** so as to meet the deadline of the clients tomorrow.

A. work in a haste **B.** work slowly **C.** work as fast as possible **D.** work strenuously

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.

The string family is the largest section of the orchestra. The four main stringed instruments look similar but are all different sizes. Each can be played by plucking the strings with the fingers or with a bow, which is pulled (1) _____ across the instrument's four strings.

The VIOLIN is the smallest of the string instruments and can play the highest (2) _____. The violin often plays the melody - this is the tune you will be humming after you leave a performance. The VIOLA is slightly larger than the violin. Because it is bigger, it can play lower notes. (3) _____ the viola is only a little bit bigger than the violin, it can be hard to tell them apart. The viola plays many beautiful melodies just like the violin.

The CELLO is (4) _____ the violin and the viola. It is so large that the cellist must sit on a chair holding the cello between his or her knees in order to play. The cello often plays accompaniment parts.

Because it is the largest of the stringed instruments, the DOUBLE BASS plays the lowest notes. This instrument is so large that the bass players have to stand up or sit on tall stools to play it. The bass often plays (5) _____ parts with the cello.

Câu 23. (1) **A.** now and then **B.** back and forth **C.** again and again **D.** high and low

Câu 24. (2) **A.** notes **B.** noting **C.** notable **D.** noted

Câu 25. (3) **A.** Although **B.** However **C.** Whereas **D.** Since

Câu 26. (4) **A.** much larger than **B.** the largest between **C.** as large as **D.** the larger of

Câu 27. (5) **A.** companion **B.** companionship **C.** accompany **D.** accompaniment

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

Câu 28. From time memorial, cities have been the central gathering places of human life, from where the great ideas and movements of the world have sprouted.

A. memorial **B.** have been **C.** gathering **D.** from where

Câu 29. Daisy is on a diet, so she just usually has a sandwich for lunch.

A. on a diet **B.** so **C.** just usually has **D.** for lunch

Câu 30. This morning one customer phoned to complain that she still hadn't been received the book she had ordered several weeks ago.

A. phoned to complain **B.** hadn't been **C.** had ordered **D.** several weeks ago

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.

As customers choose brands based on how they make **them** feel, rather than their actual products or services, there is an intrinsic advantage to those organizations who use designed experiences as a weapon to cut through the most competitive of markets. Those that don't, operate in what we call the "experience gap", the space between them and their customer's expectation of them. Make no mistake, in our high paced and digitally connected economies, the experience gap is driving markets, fast.

For example, take Instagram and Twitter. These brands filled the demand for a whole new human experience that did not exist before the evolution of digital technologies enabled that. They were pioneers, and there were no established players to unseat. But we are also seeing a similar dynamic in existing

industries. New entrants are coming in and taking the space, also using whole new experiences, purely because the incumbents left the door open.

Closer to home, this can be seen with Australian neobanks who are giving customers a better experience than the incumbents. Robert Bell is the CEO at neobank 86400. He says banking has already become quite complicated and he wanted to make a change. His neobank is working to solve customers problems more holistically. Bell said, "It's significantly harder work and takes more time to become a bank, but having done that we can have a much better relationship with our customers and we can offer them a lot more products and services."

Think about that for a moment. Do you notice how better experiences, leads to better relationships, which is then the **stepping stone** for more offerings? Many brands still jump straight to modified offerings, without gaining that customer connection and the necessary foundation of trust first.

(source: https://which-50.com/)

Câu 31. What does the passage mainly discuss?

A. The importance of experience to competitive advantage.

B. Businesses are unwilling to disrupt themselves.

C. A far-reaching cultural transformation.

D. Knowledge drives behavior, loyalty, satisfaction.

Câu 32. The word "**them**" in paragraph 1 refers to _____.

A. brands **B.** customers **C.** economies **D.** markets

Câu 33. According to paragraph 2, what is true about Instagram and Twitter in the stated instance?

A. Their reputation famously preceded even the 4th Industrial Revolution.

B. They are the one and only companies providing such revolutionary services.

C. They were the trailblazers for the experience-oriented marketing strategy.

D. Prior to their advent, there were already several competitors in the field.

Câu 34. According to paragraph 3, what is the attitude of Robert Bell towards the customers?

A. He sees them as modern slaves to consumerism.

B. He maintains a healthy relationship of give and take.

C. He displays worship in its purest form towards them.

D. He views them as the golden goose for his business.

Câu 35. What does the phrase "**stepping stone**" in paragraph 4 mean?

A. An asset or possession prized as being the best of a group of similar things.

B. A person who travels without settling down for any significant period of time

C. An important clue to understanding something that is challenging or puzzling.

D. An action or event that helps one to make progress towards a specified goal.

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 Trump campaign ran on bringing jobs back to American shores, although mechanization has been the biggest reason for manufacturing jobs' disappearance. Similar losses have led to populist movements in several other countries. But instead of a pro-job growth future, economists across the board predict further losses as AI, robotics, and other technologies continue to be ushered in. What is up for debate is how quickly this is likely to occur.

Now, an expert at the Wharton School of Business at the University of Pennsylvania is ringing the alarm bells. According to Art Bilger, venture capitalist and board member at the business school, all the developed nations on earth will see job loss rates of up to 47% within the next 25 years, according to a recent Oxford study. "No government is prepared," The Economist reports. These include **blue and white collar jobs**. So far, the loss has been restricted to the blue collar variety, particularly in manufacturing.

To combat "structural unemployment" and the terrible blow, it is bound to deal the American people, Bilger has formed a nonprofit called Working Nation, whose mission it is to warn the public and to help make plans to safeguard them from this worrisome trend. Not only is the entire concept of employment about to change in a dramatic fashion, the trend is **irreversible**. The venture capitalist called on corporations, academia, government, and nonprofits to cooperate in modernizing our workforce.

To be clear, mechanization has always cost us jobs. The mechanical loom, for instance, put weavers out of business. But it also created jobs. Mechanics had to keep the machines going, machinists had to make parts for them, and workers had to attend to them, and so on. A lot of times those in one profession could pivot to another. At the beginning of the 20th century, for instance, automobiles were putting blacksmiths out of business. Who needed horseshoes anymore? But they soon became mechanics. And who was better suited?

Not so with this new trend. Unemployment today is significant in most developed nations and it's only going to get worse. By 2034, just a few decades, mid-level jobs will be by and large **obsolete**. So far the benefits have only gone to the ultra-wealthy, the top 1%. This coming technological revolution is set to wipe out what looks to be the entire middle class. Not only will computers be able to perform tasks more cheaply than people, **they**'ll be more efficient too.

Accountants, doctors, lawyers, teachers, bureaucrats, and financial analysts beware: your jobs are not safe. According to The Economist, computers will be able to analyze and compare reams of data to make financial decisions or medical ones. There will be less of a chance of fraud or misdiagnosis, and the process will be more efficient. Not only are these folks in trouble, such a trend is likely to freeze salaries for those who remain employed, while income gaps only increase in size. You can imagine what this will do to politics and social stability.

(Source: https://bigthink.com/)

Câu 36. Which of the following could be the main idea of the passage?

A. Many jobs will disappear in the future.

B. AI will replace the workers' positions in almost jobs.

C. Manufacturing jobs are predicted to be the first ones to disappear.

D. Changing jobs is not a new trend in the future.

Câu 37. It can be inferred from paragraph 2 that "**blue and white collar jobs**" are related to _____.

A. people whose uniforms' colors are blue and white.

B. people who are distinguished by the colors of their collars.

C. people who do physical work in industry and who work in an office.

D. people (mainly women) who do low-paid jobs, for example in offices and restaurants.

Câu 38. The word "**irreversible**" in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to _____.

A. impermanent **B.** remediable **C.** reparable **D.** unalterable

Câu 39. According to the passage, which of the following is **NOT** true about jobs in the future?

A. AI, robots and technologies continuously used will put more labourers out of their jobs.

B. Every country has applied many policies to prepare for the massive loss of jobs in the next 25 years.

C. Many different organizations are called to cooperate in renovating the workforce.

D. Working Nation is an organization founded to warn the public and make plans to save people from job loss.

Câu 40. According to paragraph 4, what is the advantage of mechanization?

A. Although mechanization drives people out of work, it also creates more jobs.

B. People can change their jobs to be more suitable with the society.

C. People will no longer need the useless like horseshoes.

D. Workers will spend less time on manufacturing with the help of machines.

Câu 41. The word "**obsolete**" in paragraph 5 could be best replaced by _____.

A. outdated **B.** modern **C.** fashionable **D.** adventurous

Câu 42. What does the word "**they**" in paragraph 5 refer to?

A. people **B.** tasks **C.** computers **D.** the entire middle class

Câu 43. Why does the author mention in the last paragraph that accountants, doctors, lawyers, teachers, bureaucrats, and financial analysts are not safe jobs?

A. Because they are easy to make mistakes or misdiagnosis in doing their jobs.

B. Because the salaries paid for these jobs may be frozen in the future.

C. Because computers are likely to analyze and process a great amount of data with high accuracy.

D. Because these jobs directly influence politics and social stability.

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

Câu 44. Jupiter is bigger than all the other planets in the solar system.

A. No other planets in the solar system is as big as Jupiter.

B. Jupiter is the biggest planet in the solar system.

C. All other planets in the solar system are not so big that Jupiter.

D. Among the planets in the solar system, Jupiter is the biggest of all.

Câu 45. My friend told me, "If I were you, I would not ask him for help."

A. My friend advised me not to ask him for help.

B. My friend told me to ask him for help.

C. My friend prohibited me from asking him for help.

D. My friend suggested not asking him for help.

Câu 46. I don't think Max broke your vase because he wasn't here then.

A. Max wouldn't have broken your vase because he wasn't here then.

B. Max was likely to break your vase because he wasn't here then.

C. Max can't have broken your vase because he wasn't here then.

D. Max wasn't able to break your vase because he wasn't here then.

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

Câu 47. Two students, Joe and James are chatting about time.

- Joe: "The weekend goes so quickly." - James: "I know. _____"

A. I love watching TV all Saturdays and Sundays.

B. I can't believe that it's Monday tomorrow.

C. I have English lessons on Tuesdays and Fridays.

D. How about going out for a meal this weekend?

Câu 48. Claudia is being interviewed by the manager of the company she's applied for

- Manager: "_____"

- Claudia: "I work hard and I enjoy working with other people."

A. Can you do jobs on your own?

B. Would you describe yourself as ambitious?

C. What are some of your main strengths?

D. Why have you applied for this position?

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

Câu 49. We did not visit the museum because we had no time.

A. If we have time, we will visit the museum.
B. If we had time, we would visit the museum.
C. If we had had time, we would have visited the museum.
D. If we had had time, we will visit the museum.

Câu 50. As soon as I entered the room, I noticed her.

A. No sooner had I entered the room than I noticed her.
B. Hardly had I entered the room when I noticed her.
C. No sooner I had entered the room than I noticed her.
D. Both A and B are right