

ĐỀ MINH HỌA SỐ 65

**THEO HƯỚNG TINH GIẢN BÁM
SÁT ĐỀ MINH HỌA 2020**

ĐỀ THI THỬ THPTQG NĂM 2020

**CHUẨN CÁU TRÚC CỦA BỘ GIÁO DỤC
Môn thi: TIẾNG ANH**

Thời gian làm bài: 60 phút, không kể thời gian phát đề

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.

Question 1: A. invites B. comes C. arrives D. loves

Question 2: A. middle B. mile C. kind D. time

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of primary stress in each of the following questions.

Question 3: A. blackmail B. require C. review D. explore

Question 4: A. volunteer B. referee C. recommend D. spiritual

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

Question 5: The newcomer has got few friends, _____?

A. doesn't she B. does she C. hasn't she D. has she

Question 6: Since the end of the war, the Government _____ over five thousand of prisoners.

A. have released B. released C. has released D. has been released

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

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

Question 8: I'm sure you'll have no difficulty _____ the exam.

A. pass B. to pass C. passed D. passing

Question 9: Many exam candidates lose marks simply _____ they do not read the questions properly.

A. because of B. because C. due to D. owing that

Question 10: Only half of the exercises _____ so far, but the rest _____ by Saturday.

A. have done - will be finished B. were done - are going to finished
C. done - have been finished D. have been done - will have been finished

Question 11: My brother applied _____ the job that he saw advertised in the paper.

A. in B. on C. to D. for

Question 12: Hemingway used the experience and knowledge _____ during World War I as the material for his best-known novel For Whom the Bell Tolls.

A. gain B. gaining C. gained D. to gain

Question 13: There is still widespread _____ against older people in the job market.

A. discriminate B. discriminatory C. discrimination D. discriminating

Question 14: You will have to _____ your holiday if you are too ill to travel.

A. call off B. cut down C. back out D. put aside

Question 15: The local clubs are making every _____ to interest more young people.

A. volunteer B. effort C. donation D. fund

Question 16: The tax department expects all customers to get a(n) _____ with every purchase they make, otherwise they will have to pay a fine.

A. account B. receipt C. fare D. fee

Question 17: I am sure your sister will lend you a sympathetic _____ when you explain the situation to her.

A. eye B. ear C. arm D. finger

Question 18: Despite all the evidence, he wouldn't admit that he was in the _____.

A. fault B. error C. wrong D. slip

Question 19: It is said the Robinhood robbed _____ rich and gave the money to _____ poor.

A. a/ a B. a/ the C. the/ the D. the/ a

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

Question 19: We have known each other long enough that I will forgive you this discourtesy.

A. politeness B. rudeness C. measurement D. encouragement

Question 20: The Boy Scouts organisation is dedicated to helping boys become moral and productive adults.

A. committed B. used C. focused D. interested

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

Question 21: Henry has found temporary job in a factory.

A. eternal B. genuine C. permanent D. satisfactory

Question 22: When U23 Vietnam went to the final versus U23 Uzbekistan, all the nation was walking on air.

A. extremely happy B. very disappointed C. very perplexed D. extremely light

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the option that best completes each of the following exchanges.

Question 23: - Alice: "I think we should recycle these bags. It will help protect the environment."

- Peter: " _____ "

A. It's rubbish. We shouldn't use it B. Never mind
C. I can't agree with you more D. Of course not

Question 24: - A: "What a beautiful wedding dress you are wearing today, Daisy!"

- B: " _____ ."

A. I'm sorry to hear that. B. Thanks, it's nice of you to say so.

C. Don't mention it.

D. Thanks for your gift!

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word for each of the blanks from 25 to 29.

Everyone wants to reduce pollution. But the pollution (25) _____ is as complicated as it is serious. It is complicated because much pollution is caused by things that benefit people. (26) _____, exhaust from automobiles causes a large percentage of air pollution. But the automobile provides transportation for millions of people. Factories discharge much of the material that pollutes the air and water but factories give (27) _____ to a large number of people. Thus, to end or greatly reduce pollution immediately, people would have to (28) _____ using many things that benefit them. Most people do not want to do that, of course. But pollution can be gradually reduced in several ways. Scientists and engineers can work to find ways to lessen the amount of pollution that such things as automobiles and factories cause. Governments can pass and enforce laws (29) _____ require businesses and traffic to stop, or to cut down on certain polluting activities.

Question 25: A. event

B. accident

C. work

D. problem

Question 26: A. As a result

B. However

C. Therefore

D. For example

Question 27: A. employed

B. employment

C. unemployed

D. unemployment

Question 28: A. start

B. stop

C. enjoy

D. continue

Question 29: A. whom

B. that

C. whose

D. who

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 rules of etiquette in American restaurants depend upon a number of factors the physical location of the restaurant, eg., rural or urban; the type of restaurant, eg., informal or formal; and certain standards that are more universal. In other words, some standards of etiquette vary significantly while other standards apply almost anywhere. Learning the proper etiquette in a particular type of restaurant in a particular area may sometimes require instruction, but more commonly **it** simply requires sensitivity and experience. For example, while it is acceptable to read a magazine in a coffee shop, it is inappropriate to do the same in a more luxurious setting. And, if you are eating in a very **rustic** setting it may be fine to tuck your napkin into your shirt, but if you are in a sophisticated urban restaurant this behavior would demonstrate a lack of **manners**. It is safe to say, however, that in virtually every restaurant it is unacceptable to indiscriminately throw your food on the floor. The conclusion we can most likely **draw** from the above is that while the types and locations of restaurant determine etiquette appropriate to them, some rules apply to all restaurant.

Question 30: With what topic is this passage primarily concerned?

A. Rules of etiquette.

B. Instruction in proper etiquette.

C. The importance of good manners.

D. Variable and universal standards of etiquette.

Question 31: According to the passage, which of the following is a universal rule of etiquette?

- A. Tucking a napkin in your shirt.
- B. Not throwing food on the floor.
- C. Reading a magazine while eating.
- D. Eating in rustic settings.

Question 32: What does the word “it” in line 5 refer to?

- A. learning the proper etiquette
- B. clear instruction
- C. knowing the type of restaurant
- D. sensitivity

Question 33: Which of the following words is most similar to the meaning of “**rustic**” in line 7?

- A. agricultural
- B. ancient
- C. unsophisticated
- D. urban

Question 34: What is the author’s main purpose in this passage?

- A. To assist people in learning sophisticated manners
- B. To describe variations in restaurant manners
- C. To simplify rules of restaurant etiquette
- D. To compare sophisticated and rustic restaurants

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

Australia has a well-organized and well-structured education system. The education starts at the age of five or six, but it may differ by a narrow margin between states. It starts with the preschool education which is not compulsory and can be offered within a school or separately. The primary and secondary school encompasses the compulsory education for Australians. There are a large number of primary and high school across the country with most of them being public schools. It is estimated that public schools amount to 60% of scholars as opposed to 40% in private settings. All these education providers must be licensed by the government and must fulfill certain requirements including infrastructure and teaching. Universities, on the other hand, are mainly public institutions.

The Australian education system has established a standard curriculum so all scholars will be given the same quality of education. Despite there may be some states at which this curriculum is modified a bit, but the change is not that significant. The actual curriculum set out in Australia education system is based on important abilities one must have in his life: Literacy, Numeracy, Information and communication technology, Critical and creative thinking, personal and social capability, ethical understanding, intercultural understanding.

Vocational and Technical schools prepare students that want to skip the university and want to move directly to the job market. Actually, here it stands the difference between universities and colleges: the Vocational and Technical Schools are more oriented in teaching practical skills while university courses are mainly theory-based to lead students to different academic careers. There are hundreds of other schools out there that provide technical and further education (TAFE) and vocational education and training (VET). These schools offer short courses, certificates I through IV, diplomas, and advanced diplomas. They focus on training their students in a particular vocation or just to help their students get

out into the workplace. These schools offer a wide variety of courses and qualifications attained by these courses can lead to different career pathways to follow afterward.

Australian higher education modernity and **reputation** relies on a huge number of educational providers including universities and different training organizations. Currently, there are 43 universities across the country. The vast majority of universities are public except two private universities. The world-class teaching offered is surely **undisputed**. Seven Australian universities are traditionally found at the top 100 best universities in the world which is a sufficient indicator to highlight their quality.

Besides universities, more than 5,000 training organizations are registered and accredited. Actual figures show that the number of enrolled students is around 3.8 million with international students sharing more than half a million. There are also 3 self-accrediting higher education institutions. Furthermore, dozens of smaller schools do not grant any degrees or have an accreditation – these are private schools that focus on theology, business, information technology, natural therapies, hospitality, health, law, and accounting.

(Source: <http://www.studying-in-australia.org/>)

Question 35: Which of the following could be the main topic of the passage?

- A. The levels of education in Australia.
- B. The Australian education system.
- C. The curriculum of schools in Australia.
- D. The position of Australian schools in the world.

Question 36: According to paragraph 1, which of the following is **TRUE** about the education in Australia?

- A. Children must start schools when they are five years old.
- B. Pre-school education is not optional for Australian children.
- C. There are more students attending public schools than private schools.
- D. Every education provider can start up their school without any requirements.

Question 37: What is the curriculum of the Australian education system based on?

- A. It focuses on necessary skills that students must be prepared for their life.
- B. It is based on essential abilities like reading, writing and numbers.
- C. It concentrates on knowledge and technology for students.
- D. It depends on the quality of education that the schools provide.

Question 38: According to paragraph 3, the main difference between universities and Vocational and Technical schools is that _____.

- A. the Vocational and Technical schools pay more attention to academic careers than the other.
- B. the Vocational and Technical schools provide more courses for students to choose than the other.
- C. universities provide practical skills for students to take part in the workforce while Vocational and Technical schools only help them with theory.

D. universities emphasize theoretical courses whereas the Vocational and Technical schools tend to develop practical skills.

Question 39: The word “They” in paragraph 3 refer to _____.

A. these schools B. short courses C. diplomas D. advanced diplomas

Question 40: The word “reputation” in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to _____.

A. obscurity B. renown C. difference D. stability

Question 41: The word “undisputed” in paragraph 4 could be best replaced by _____.

A. questionable B. doubtful C. undeniable D. unacknowledged

Question 42: What can be inferred from the passage?

A. Australia is an ideal place for not only Australian students but also international ones to study.
B. There are more and more international students choosing Australian universities to attend.
C. Because of the fame in the world, more universities and training organizations are established each year.
D. Students in Australia prefer Vocational and Technical schools than others.

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: The man, together with his family, were invited to the Clambake last night.

A. The B. together with C. were D. to the

Question 44: The tongue is the principle organ of taste, and is crucial for chewing, swallowed, and speaking.

A. the principle B. taste C. for D. swallowed

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 on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to each of the following questions.

Question 46: No one in our class is as outgoing as Lan is

A. Lan is as outgoing as nobody in our class.
B. Lan is the more outgoing than nobody in our class.
C. Lan is the most outgoing person in our class.
D. Lan is not as outgoing as people in our class.

Question 47: “Never borrow money from friends”, my father said.

A. My father advised me to borrow money from friends.
B. My father told me not to borrow money from friends.
C. My father suggested me that I should borrow money from friends.
D. My father advised me not to lend my friends money.

Question 48: It isn’t necessary for us to discuss this matter in great detail.

- A. We should discuss this matter in great detail.
- B. We must't discuss this matter in great detail.
- C. We needn't discuss this matter in great detail.
- D. We might discuss this matter in great detail.

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: She wasn't wearing a seat-belt. She was injured.

- A. If she hadn't been wearing a seat-belt, she wouldn't have been injured.
- B. If she had been wearing a seat-belt, she would have been injured.
- C. If she had been wearing a seat-belt, she wouldn't be injured.
- D. If she had been wearing a seat-belt, she wouldn't have been injured.

Question 50: The plane had taken off. Paul realized he was on the wrong flight.

- A. Hardly had Paul realized he was on the wrong flight when the plane took off.
- B. It was not until the plane had taken off, did Paul realize he was on the wrong flight.
- C. Not until the plane had taken off, did Paul realize he was on the wrong flight.
- D. No sooner had the plane taken off than Paul had realized he was on the wrong flight.

_____ *The end* _____