

ĐỀ MINH HỌA SỐ 19
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

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. bachelor B. chapter C. chemistry D. teacher
Question 2: A. bushes B. wishes C. researches D. headaches

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D 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. upset B. preserve C. rhino D. expand
Question 4: A. benefit B. pesticide C. cinema D. aquatic

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

Question 5: Hoang _____ his email four times a week in order not to miss anything important.
A. checks B. will check C. is checking D. check

Question 6: We're best friends as we have a _____ interest in music.
A. passion B. passionately C. passionless D. passionate

Question 7: However, some scientists argue that the historical evidence shows that over time the Earth heats _____ and cools _____ naturally.
A. up - away B. away – down C. up - down D. down - up

Question 8: Everyone can help the needy by making a/ an _____ to a charity organisation.
A. volunteer B. donation C. effort D. fund

Question 9: They _____ your money if you haven't kept your receipt.
A. won't refund B. didn't refund C. no refund D. not refund

Question 10: The second-hand car Patrick bought was almost new _____ it was made in the 1990s.
A. or B. because C. although D. however

Question 11: People demand higher wages because prices are _____ all the time.
A. rising B. progressing C. growing D. exceeding

Question 12: What measures have been _____ to control traffic jam at rush hours?
A. imagined B. taken C. done D. carried

Question 13: He left on _____ 10 o'clock train yesterday to see his father who was taken to _____ hospital last week when he broke his right leg.
A. the-the B. the-a C. a-a D. the-0

Question 14: Ann was very surprised to find the door unlocked. She remembered _____ it before she left.
A. to lock B. having locked C. to have locked D. she locks

Question 15: I had a _____ chat with my manager and gave him an update on the project.
A. brief B. short C. quick D. lull

Question 16: It's normal for small businesses to operate at a _____ for the first couple of years before they start to break even.

A. loss B. failure C. luck D. loose

Question 17: Mary expected _____ to her dreamy university, but she wasn't.

A. to admit B. admitting C. to be admitted D. being admitted

Question 18: People believe that men make build the house and women make it home, _____?

A. do they B. don't they C. will they D. will you

Question 19: The proposal _____ by the environmentalists to grow more trees has received approval from the council.

A. which suggested B. be suggested C. suggested D. was suggested

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word (5) in each of the following questions.

Question 19: Both CARE and Oxfam organisations have programmes to help people in underdeveloped countries better their lives.

A. make B. risk C. improve D. start

Question 20: Some tourist areas have suffered from some environmental damage.

A. covered B. finished C. taken D. undergone

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: From my point of View, parental divorce can cause lasting negative consequences for children.

A. beginning of a marriage B. the situation of not marrying
C. single person D. ending of a marriage

Question 22: Cutting down on energy use is the best way to help reduce global warming.

A. Shrinking B. Declining C. Decreasing D. Increasing

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

Question 23: Mai: "How fashionable a pair of trainers you have!"

Nam: "_____."

A. Do you want to know where I bought them?
B. Thanks for your compliment.
C. I know it's fashionable.
D. Yes, of course.

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 to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each the numbered blanks.

In some sense, the way we manage our social connections on Facebook is no different from how we build relationships offline. The need for (25) _____ is one of the most basic motivations underlying social behavior. We use Facebook to maintain a positive social identity and satisfy needs for acceptance and social affiliation.

One study, conducted by researchers in New Zealand, looked into how people weaved Facebook into their daily lives. They were primarily interested in the social dimensions of Facebook, (26) _____ they divided into two categories: direct and indirect actions.

Direct actions include messaging, chat, wall posts, comments, photo tagging, and "likes." Indirect actions are those where an individual looks at a friend's profile or reads that person's status updates. Most Facebook users initiate a combination of direct and indirect actions when they use the website. Some do this quite (27)_____, with nearly a third of users (31%) posting daily status updates.

The social benefits of using Facebook to communicate with friends and build relationships are mixed. Researchers at Carnegie Mellon University and Facebook analyzed the server logs of more than a thousand Facebook users over a period of two months, and conducted a survey to ask users about how

close they feel to their friends, and the frequency with which they make new social connections. They found that Facebook users who engaged (28)_____ greater direct actions (messaging, commenting) reported greater bridging (making new friends), social bonding, and self-esteem. (29)_____, users who had a record of more indirect actions and passive consumption (refreshing the news feed, reading friends' status updates and viewing their profiles) reported more frequent feelings of loneliness and lower self-esteem.

Question 25: A. association B. connect C. connectedness D. link

Question 26: A. which B. where C. that D. who

Question 27: A. frequent B. frequency C. frequently D. frequented

Question 28: A. in B. on C. off D. out

Question 29: A. Therefore B. In contrast C. Otherwise D. In addition

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

During the past half-century, our species has embarked on a remarkable social experiment. For the first time in human history, great numbers of people - at all ages, in all places, of every political persuasion - have begun settling down as singletons. Until the second half of the last century, most of us married young and parted only at death. If death came early, we remarried quickly; if late, we moved in with family, or they with us. Now we marry later. We divorce, and stay single for years or decades.

The rise of living alone has produced significant social benefits, too. Young and middle-aged solos have helped to revitalise cities, because they are more likely to spend money, socialise and participate in public life. Contemporary solo dwellers in the US are primarily women: about 18 million, compared with 14 million men. The majority, more than 16 million, are middle-aged adults between the ages of 35 and 64. The elderly account for about 11 million of the total. Young adults between 18 and 34 number increased more than 5 million, compared with 500,000 in 1950, making **them** the fastest-growing segment of the solo-dwelling population.

Despite fears that living alone may be environmentally unsustainable, solos tend to live in apartments rather than in big houses, and in relatively green cities rather than in car-dependent suburbs. There's good reason to believe that people who live alone in cities consume less energy than if they coupled up and **decamped** to pursue a single-family home.

Question 30: The best title for this passage could be _____.

A. the rise in solo living B. figures about solo dwellers in the US

C. the increase in divorce D. solos have tendency to live in small houses

Question 31: Which statement is probably **TRUE** according to the information in paragraph 1?

A. From the beginning of the last century, people married at young age and only death separated them.

B. Until the second half of the last century, a large number of people married young and parted only at death.

- C. From the beginning of last century, people have begun settling down as singletons.
- D. Until the second half of the last century, people divorce, and stay single for years or decades

Question 32: The word “them” in paragraph 2 refers to _____?

- A. singletons
- B. the elderly
- C. predecessors
- D. young adults

Question 33: In the 2rd paragraph, the writer suggests that _____.

- A. The elderly take up for a large number of the total solo dwellers
- B. In the US, more male choose to live alone than female
- C. Solos dwellers have helped to renew cities as they seem to spend money, socialize and take part in public life
- D. There are fewer middle-aged solos than the elderly who live alone

Question 34: The word "decamped" in paragraph 3 means _____.

- A. coupled up
- B. quit
- C. lived separately
- D. lived together

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

Educating children at home as an alternative to formal education is an option chosen by families in many parts of the world. The homeschooling movement is popular in the United States, where close to one million Children are educated at home. In Canada, 1 percent of school-age children are homeschooled, and the idea also enjoys growing popularity in Australia, where 20,000 families homeschool their children. The movement is not limited to these countries. Homeschooling families can be found all over the world, from Japan to Taiwan to Argentina to South Africa.

Homeschooling is not a novel idea. In fact, the idea of sending children to spend most of their day away from home at a formal school is a relatively new custom. In the United States, for example, it was not until the latter part of the nineteenth century that state governments began making school attendance compulsory. Before **that**, the concept of a formal education was not so **widespread**. Children learned the skills they would need for adult life at home from tutors or their parents, through formal instruction or by working side by side with the adults of the family.

In the modern developed world, where the vast majority of children attend school, families choose homeschooling for a variety of reasons. For people who live in remote areas, such as the Australian outback or the Alaskan Wilderness, homeschooling may be their only option. Children who have exceptional talents in the arts or other areas may be homeschooled so that they have more time to devote to their special interests. Much of the homeschooling movement is made up of families who, for various reasons, are dissatisfied with the schools available to them. They may have a differing educational philosophy, they may be concerned about the safety of the school environment, or they may feel that the local schools cannot **adequately** address their children's educational needs. Although most families continue to choose a traditional classroom education for their children, homeschooling as an alternative educational option is becoming more popular.

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

- A. A new form of school: Homeschooling
- B. Homeschool option: a common form of education all over the world.
- C. The reasons why children should be educated at home.
- D. The origin of Homeschooling.

Question 36: What does the word “**that**” in paragraph 2 refer to?

- A. the second half of the 19th century
- B. the beginning of the 19th century
- C. the former part of the 19th century
- D. the end of the 19th century

Question 37: The word "widespread" in paragraph 2 mostly means _____.

A. uncommon B. customary C. exceptional D. prevalent

Question 38: According to the passage, the following are true about the Homeschooling, EXCEPT _____.

A. Many families in both developed and developing countries choose to educate their children at home.
B. Parents or tutors were the ones who taught the children necessary skills in society.
C. People got familiar with school attendance before choosing to learn at home.
D. Before modern times, most students did not attend the school.

Question 39: As mentioned in the last paragraph, children in rural areas _____.

A. have no choice but stay at home to learn.
B. prefer to improve their extraordinary interests.
C. are not contented with the philosophy of the schools available.
D. believe that their needs to study is more than what a normal school can provide.

Question 40: It can be inferred from the last passage that _____.

A. parents' satisfaction plays an important role in the number of students attending class.
B. teachers' qualifications may be one of the reasons why students come to school.
C. not many children in modern society are allowed to be educated at home.
D. some schools are unable to provide a safe environment for their students.

Question 41: The word "adequately" in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to _____.

A. correctly B. applicably C. sufficiently D. inappropriately

Question 42: What does the author mean in the last sentence?

A. Families are gradually aware of the importance of school attendance.
B. More and more parents choose homeschooling to educate their children.
C. Homeschooling will replace the traditional classroom one day in the future.
D. Many people prefer formal schools because of its fame.

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

Question 43: I wish to publicly record my gratitude to those whose support and assistance were made this possible.

A. wish B. publicly record C. to those D. were made

Question 44: Viet Nam was the first Indochinese country joining ASEAN, and its move helped end confrontation between the Indochinese party and ASEAN.

A. was B. joining C. confrontation D. its move

Question 45: Anyone who gambles on the stock exchange has to be prepared to loose money.

A. Anyone who B. on C. has to be D. to loose money

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: "We saw a strange man in the garden," they told their son.

A. They told their son that we had seen a strange man in the garden.
B. They told their son that they had seen a strange man in the garden.
C. They told their son that we saw a strange man in the garden.
D. They told their son that they saw a strange man in the garden.

Question 47: Nobody in my class is as outgoing as I am.

- A. I am as outgoing as nobody in my class.
- B. I am the more outgoing than nobody in my class.
- C. I am the most outgoing person in my class.
- D. I am not as outgoing as people in my class.

Question 48: It is pointless to ask me about it because I know nothing.

- A. It's no use asking me about it because I know nothing.
- B. It's no use to ask me about it because I know nothing.
- C. It's not use asking me about it because I know nothing.
- D. It's not use to ask me about it because I know nothing.

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: *Housewives do not have to spend a lot of time doing housework any more.*

- A. Housework will never be done by housewives any more.
- B. Housewives have to spend more and more time to do housework.
- C. Never have housewives spent as much time doing housework as they do now.
- D. No longer do housewives have to spend a lot of time doing housework.

Question 50: *I didn't know that you were at home. I didn't drop in.*

- A. Not knowing that you were at home, but I still dropped in,
- B. I didn't know you were at home although I didn't drop in.
- C. Not knowing that you were at home, I didn't drop in.
- D. If I knew that you were at home, I would drop in.

