

ĐỀ MINH HỌA SỐ 29
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:

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. learns B. keeps C. cares D. trains
Question 2. A. armchair B. kitchen C. catchh D. anchor

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. academic B. inorganic C. understanding D. uncertainty
Question 4. A. disappear B. arrangement C. opponent D. contractual

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. Modern skyscrapers have got a steel skeleton of beams and columns that forms a three-dimensional grid, _____?

A. do they B. do it C. does it D. haven't they

Question 6. If Jim hadn't tried to kill that millionaire, he _____ in prison today.

A. wouldn't have been B. hadn't been C. won't be D. wouldn't be

Question 7. Henry _____ into the restaurant when some his friends were having dinner.

A. went B. was going C. has gone D. goes

Question 8. _____ his good work and manners, he didn't get a promotion.

A. Because of B. In spite of C. Even though D. As a result of

Question 9. Can you tell me who is responsible _____ checking passports?

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

Question 10. Ace Supplies, a Paris-based firm ----- in office supplies, announced its plan to relocate its

A. is specializing B. specializes C. specialize D. specializing

Question 11. I gave the waitress a \$50 note and waited for my _____.

A. change B. supply C. cash D. cost

Question 12. Faraday was an _____ in Davy's laboratory.

A. assistance B. assist C. assistant D. assisted

Question 13. My parents are really satisfied with _____.

Question 14. Do you want to stop in this town, or shall we _____?

A. turn on B. turn off C. go on D. look after

Question 15. Lenses, _____, are used to correct imperfections in eyesight.

- A. are the forms of glasses and contact lenses
- B. in the form of glasses and contact lenses
- C. glasses and contact lenses which form
- D. glasses and contact lenses may be formed

Question 16. My grandmother devoted her whole life to looking after her children.

Question 17. Making mistakes is all _____ of growing up.

A. bits and bobs **B. chalk and cheese** **C. part and parcel** **D. from top to bottom**

Question 18. Our new classmate, John is a bit of a rough _____ but I think I'm going to like him once I get used to him.

A. stone B. rock C. diamond D. pearl

Question19: We decided to spend _____ summer in _____ seaside town.

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. Each year about fifty hundred species of plants and animals are already being **eliminated**.

Question 20. It is such a prestigious university that only good students are entitled to a full scholarship each year.

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. My grandfather is becoming **absent-minded**. He often forgets things or does not pay attention to what is happening near him.

Question 22. The situation in the country has remained relatively stable for a few months now.

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. - Nam: "Would you like to join us for dinner after work?"

- Lan: "_____"

- A. Thanks. You can cook dinner.
- B. I'd love to, but I have to finish my presentation for tomorrow.
- C. Thanks for your help, but I can cook dinner myself.
- D. What's wrong with you?

Question 24. - Peter : "My father's much better now."

- Tom : "_____"

- A. Oh, I'm pleased to hear it.
- B. Oh, really? The doctor must be very famous.
- C. Good news for you.
- D. Wonderful. Congratulations!

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 from 25 to 29.

The warming of the Pacific Ocean has created weather pattern (25)_____ strongly affect the world. When the water is warm, the amount of rainfall in Indonesia and the surrounding regions decreases. Australia could (26)_____ experience a drought in many parts. On the other hand, Chile (which borders the Pacific Ocean) is preparing for severe rainstorms. In Pakistan and northwestern India, the weather pattern makes the rainy season weaker and makes the area much drier.

This happening is called El Nino and is used (27)_____ weather forecasters to make long-range weather predictions. They also know that El Nino will bring unusually rain to the southwestern part of the United States and make the central part of the country drier at the same time.

According to research, weather forecasters (28)_____ know about the coming weather with certainty. Now everything has become completely different.

El Nino itself used to be predictable. It would occur every two to seven years. But now this weather pattern is becoming more frequent. We cannot say when and how often tornadoes or cyclones occur. Scientists are unsure of the reason for this (29)_____ on the global scale either.

Question 25.	A. what	B. when	C. that	D. whether
Question 26.	A. even	B. ever	C. nevertheless	D. however
Question 27.	A. on	B. by	C. to	D. at
Question 28.	A. used to	B. get used to	C. are used to	D. used to be
Question 29.	A. change	B. transfer	C. transformation	D. shift

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 from 30 to 34.

Why is it that flying to New York from London will leave you feeling less tired than flying to London from New York? The answer may be a clear case of biology not being able to keep up with technology. Deep inside the brain there is a “clock” that governs every aspect of the body’s functioning: sleep and wake cycles, levels of alertness, performance, mood, hormone levels, digestion, body temperature and so on. It regulates all of these functions on a 24-hour basis and is called the circadian clock (from the Latin, circa “about” + dies “day”).

This body clock programmes us to be sleepy twice a day, between 3-5 a.m and again between 3-5 p.m. Afternoon tea and siesta times are all cultural responses to our natural biological sleepiness in the afternoon. One of the major causes of the travelers’ **malady** known as jet lag is the non-alignment of a person’s internal body clock with clocks in the external world. Crossing different time zones confuses the circadian clock, which then has to adjust to the new time and patterns of light and activity. To make matters more complex, not all internal body functions adjust at the same rate. So your sleep/wake may adjust to a new time zone at one rate, while your temperature adjusts at a different pace. Your digestion may be on a different schedule altogether.

Though we live in a 24-hour day, the natural tendency of the body clock is to extend our day beyond 24 hours. It is contrary to our biological programming to shrink our day. That is why travelling in a westward direction is more body-clock friendly than flying east. NASA studies of long haul pilots showed that westward travel was associated with significantly better sleep quantity and quality than eastward flights. When flying west, you are “extending” your day, thus travelling in the natural direction of your internal clock. Flying eastward will involve “shrinking” or reducing your day and is in direct opposition to your internal clock’s natural tendency.

One of the more common complaints of travelers is that their sleep becomes disrupted. There are many reasons for this: Changing time zones and schedules, changing light and activity levels, trying to sleep when your body clock is programmed to be awake, disruption of the internal circadian clock and working longer hours. Sleep loss, jet lag and fatigue can seriously affect our ability to function well. Judgment and decision-making can be reduced by 50%, attention by 75 percent, memory by 20 percent and communication by 30 percent. It is often suggested that you adjust your watch as soon as you board a plane, supposedly to try to help you adjust to your destination’s schedule as soon as you arrive. But it can take the body clock several days to several weeks to fully adjust to a new time zone.

Question 30. The main function of the body clock is to _____.

- A.** govern all the body’s responses
- B.** regulate the body’s functions
- C.** help us sleep
- D.** help us adapt to a 24-hour cycle

Question 31. Jet lag _____.

A. makes our body clock operate badly B. causes our body clock to change
C. extends the hours of our body clock D. upsets our body's rhythms

Question 32. The word “**malady**” is closest in meaning to _____.

A. illness B. bore C. thought D. feeling

Question 33. According to the article, _____.

A. various factors stop us sleeping when we fly.
B. travelers complain about the negative effects of flying.
C. flying seriously affects your judgment and decision-making.
D. jet lag can affect different abilities differently.

Question 34. On the subject of avoiding jet lag the article _____.

A. makes no suggestions. B. says there is nothing you can do.
C. proposes gradually adjusting your body clock. D. suggests changing the time on your watch.

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 from 35 to 42.

It may seem as if the art of music by its nature would not lend itself to the exploration and expression of reality characteristic of Romanticism, but that is not so. True, music does not tell stories or paint pictures, but it stirs feelings and evokes moods, through both of which various kinds of reality can be suggested or expressed. It was in the rationalist 18th century that musicians rather mechanically attempted to reproduce stories and subjects in sound. These literal renderings naturally failed, and the Romanticists profited from the error. Their discovery of new realms of experience proved communicable in the first place because they were in touch with the spirit of renovation, particularly through poetry. What Goethe meant to Beethoven and Berlioz and what German folk tales and contemporary lyricists meant to Weber, Schumann, and Schubert are familiar to all who are acquainted with the music of these men.

There is, of course, no way to demonstrate that Beethoven's Egmont music or, indeed, its overture alone corresponds to Goethe's drama and thereby enlarges the hearer's consciousness of it; but it cannot be an accident or an aberration that the greatest composers of the period employed the resources of their art for the creation of works expressly related to such lyrical and dramatic subjects. Similarly, the love of nature stirred Beethoven, Weber, and Berlioz, and here too the correspondence is felt and persuades the fit listener that his own experience is being expanded. The words of the creators themselves record this new comprehensiveness. Beethoven referred to his activity of mingled contemplation and composition as dichten, making a poem; and Berlioz tells in his Memoires of the impetus given to his genius by the music of Beethoven and Weber, by the poetry of Goethe and Shakespeare, and not least by the spectacle of nature. Nor did the public that ultimately understood their works gainsay their claims.

It must be added that the Romantic musicians including Chopin, Mendelssohn, Glinka, and Liszt had at their disposal greatly improved instruments. The beginning of the 19th century produced the modern piano, of greater range and dynamics than there fore, and made all wind instruments more exact and powerful by the use of keys and valves. The modern full orchestra was the result. Berlioz, whose classic treatise on instrumentation and orchestration helped to give it definitive form, was also the first to exploit its resources to the full, in the Symphonic fantastique of 1830. This work, besides its technical significance just mentioned, can also be regarded as uniting the characteristics of Romanticism in music, it is both lyrical and dramatic, and, although it makes use of a “story,” that use is not to describe the scenes but to connect them; its slow movement is a “nature poem” in the Beethovenian manner; the second, fourth, and fifth movements include “realistic” detail of the most vivid kind; and the opening one is an introspective reverie.

Question 35. Music can suggest or express various kinds of reality by _____.

- A. telling stories or minting pictures
- B. stirring feelings and evoking moods
- C. exploring and expressing reality
- D. depicting nature and reality

Question 36. The word “error” in paragraph 1 refers to _____.

- A. the feelings and moods of the Romanticist musicians
- B. the exploration and expression of reality of Romanticism
- C. the works of the Romanticist musicians in the 18th century
- D. musicians’ mechanical reproduction of stories and subjects

Question 37. It is stated in the passage that the Romanticists were influenced by _____.

- A. the works of the rationalist musicians in the 18th century
- B. Goethe, German folk tales and contemporary lyricists
- C. the thoughts of Beethoven, Weber, and Berlioz
- D. the art of music by the rationalist musicians

Question 38. The passage indicates that the Romanticist composers were inspired not only by lyrical and dramatic subjects but also by _____.

- A. the rationalists
- B. the creation of works
- C. the love of nature
- D. the poetry of Goethe

Question 39. The Romantic musicians also made use of modern technologies such as _____.

- A. improved wind instruments
- B. powerful keys and valves
- C. greater range and dynamics
- D. instrumentation and orchestration

Question 40. Romanticism in music is characterized as being _____.

- A. exact and powerful
- B. realistic and vivid
- C. great and dynamic
- D. lyrical and dramatic

Question 41. All of the following are true about the Symphonic fantastique EXCEPT _____.

- A. It is both lyrical and dramatic.
- B. It was composed by Beethoven.

D. It unites the characteristics of Romanticism.

Question 42. According to the passage, Romanticism in music extended over

A. the 18th and 19th centuries **B.** the late 18th century
C. the early 19th century **D.** the beginning of the 20th century

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. Your trip (A) to Ho Chi Minh City (B) sounds absolutely (C) fascinated. I'd love to go (D) there.

Question 44. The (A) wooden fence (B) surrounded the factory is beginning (C) to fall down because of (D) the rain.

Question 45. Men and women in the Peace Corps (A) work with people in the (B) developing countries to help them (C) improving their (D) living conditions.

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. She had only just begun to speak when people started interrupting.

- A. She hardly had begun to speak when people started interrupting.
- B. Hardly she had begun to speak when people started interrupting.
- C. Hardly had she begun to speak when people started interrupting.
- D. She hadn't begun to speak when people started interrupting.

Question 47. "Yes, I'd love to, but I must finish my homework first," said Jill to Jack.

- A. Jill accepted Jack's invitation, but she said that she had to finish her homework first.
- B. Jill accepted Jack's invitation first, but then she said she must finish her homework.
- C. First and foremost, Jill loved to go with Jack much more than doing homework.
- D. Jill wanted to go with Jack, but she wanted him to help her with her homework first.

Question 48. If you practise harder, you will have better results.

- A. The harder you practise, the best results you will have.
- B. The more hardly you practise, the better results you will have.
- C. The hardest you practise, the most results you will have.
- D. The harder you practise, the better results you will have.

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. Thomas didn't finish his assignment, he was lazy.

- A. Thomas needn't have finished his assignment because he was lazy.
- B. Thomas might not have finished his assignment because he was lazy.
- C. Thomas may not have finished his assignment because he was lazy.
- D. Thomas couldn't have finished his assignment because he was lazy.

Question 50. The announcement was made. Everyone started complaining about it.

- A. No sooner did everyone start complaining about it than the announcement was made.
- B. As soon as the announcement made, everyone started complaining about it.
- C. No sooner had the announcement been made than everyone started complaining about it.
- D. Everyone started complaining that the announcement was made.