BỘ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO
ĐỀ THI CHÍNH THỨC
(Đề thi có 04 trang)

KỲ THI TỐT NGHIỆP TRUNG HỌC PHỔ THÔNG NĂM 2020
Bài thi: Ngoại ngữ; Môn thi: TIẾNG ANH
Thời gian làm bài: 60 phút, không kể thời gian phát đề

Mã đề thi 401

Họ, tên thí sinh:.....
Số báo danh:.....

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 1: **A.** expensive **B.** successful **C.** important **D.** musical
Question 2: **A.** practise **B.** include **C.** arrive **D.** accept

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 3: **A.** clouds **B.** costs **C.** pains **D.** farms
Question 4: **A.** lake **B.** game **C.** shape **D.** flat

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 5: Tickets for such events will be **typically** cheap unless you want seats in the VIP areas.
A. rarely **B.** normally **C.** directly **D.** carefully
Question 6: Peter was very sick until he took the **marvelous** medicine that Doctor Staples prescribed.
A. wonderful **B.** secret **C.** attractive **D.** terrible

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 7: Despite numerous **hard** pushes, he couldn't make the window open.
A. gentle **B.** strong **C.** firm **D.** plain
Question 8: When I suggested he was mistaken, John **got hot under the collar** and stormed out of the room.
A. got emotional **B.** became furious **C.** remained calm **D.** felt anxious

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

Question 9: It's no good _____ a fuss and arguing over such an unimportant issue.
A. making **B.** holding **C.** doing **D.** getting
Question 10: Health experts strongly advise patients with hypertension to avoid food _____ high amounts of fat.
A. contained **B.** containing **C.** contains **D.** is contained
Question 11: The graphics of this book are attractive, but its _____ is not original at all.
A. content **B.** chapter **C.** character **D.** page
Question 12: If I _____ you, I would spend more time with the children.
A. would be **B.** were **C.** will be **D.** am
Question 13: Bill's mother won't let him go out with his friends _____.
A. when he finished his homework **B.** after he had finished his homework
C. once he finished his homework **D.** until he has finished his homework
Question 14: Peter is an ambitious man who will never _____ till he gets what he wants.
A. turn down **B.** give up **C.** put on **D.** take back
Question 15: I would like to extend my gratitude to all the staff for their _____ support, without which our company couldn't have overcome the crisis.
A. unbending **B.** unfailing **C.** unmoving **D.** unfeeling
Question 16: Most women expect _____ more help with the housework from their husbands.
A. to getting **B.** get **C.** getting **D.** to get
Question 17: Having your private life scrutinised closely by the public is regarded as part and _____ of being a celebrity.
A. package **B.** post **C.** packet **D.** parcel
Question 18: He is often _____ last person to leave the office.
A. an **B.** a **C.** the **D.** Ø (no article)
Question 19: One _____ method for keeping our mind active is doing crossword puzzles.
A. popularity **B.** popularize **C.** popularly **D.** popular
Question 20: Mary feels confident about the competition _____ she has been well-prepared for it.

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A. because of **B.** because **C.** although **D.** despite

Question 21: Her academic performance has greatly improved since she her study _____ methods.

A. will change **B.** changed **C.** was changing **D.** would change

Question 22: You like the food here, _____?

A. won't you **B.** didn't you **C.** don't you **D.** haven't you

Question 23: The whole world is waiting _____ a vaccine against Covid-19.

A. by **B.** for **C.** to **D.** in

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 24: Jenny and Kathy are arranging to see a new film.

-Jenny: "Why don't you come over and see the new film with me?"

-Kathy: "_____"

A. Great! I'd love to. **B.** Oh, I'm afraid so.

C. You're welcome. **D.** Wow! I didn't realise that.

Question 25: Helen and Sarah are talking about their school's field trip.

-Helen: "This is the best field trip we've ever had."

-Sarah: "_____. Everyone enjoyed it to the fullest."

A. I don't think that's a good idea **B.** I totally disagree

C. You're right **D.** Never mind

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 26 to 30.

INTERNSHIPS

In many countries going through difficult economic times, job openings for new graduates can be few and far between. In this competitive environment, relevant work experience can help job seekers stand out from the crowd, and **(26)**_____ organisations now offer temporary placements, called internships. The problem with numerous internships, **(27)**_____, is that they are unpaid, and this often puts young people off applying for them.

Employers and interns sometimes come to mutually beneficial arrangements, however. Dinesh Pathan, applying for an internship with an IT company, negotiated a deal in which he would be given travel **(28)**_____ only for two weeks, and then, as long as he could show his marketing work was adding value, he would be paid a wage. The arrangement worked well: Dinesh had a(n) **(29)**_____ to work hard, and he ended up feeling "not so much an intern as a temporary staffer". HR consultant Denise Baker says similar arrangements are common. What is more, "if interns do well, employers would often rather make them full employees than recruit people (30) _____ they don't know".

(Adapted from *Exam Essentials Practice Tests - Cambridge English* by Tom Bradbury and Eunice Yeates)

Question 26: **A.** much **B.** every **C.** another **D.** many

Question 27: **A.** instead **B.** therefore **C.** moreover **D.** however

Question 28: **A.** companions **B.** restrictions **C.** expenses **D.** destinations

Question 29: **A.** profit **B.** incentive **C.** persuasion **D.** promotion

Question 30: **A.** who **B.** when **C.** where **D.** which

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 31 to 35.

Staying in hotels and resorts has been a traditional part of travel since the beginning of mass tourism. But nowadays, many tourists want a more intimate experience. For this reason, **they** are choosing to 'go native'. This often means staying in the kinds of places that local people inhabit. In big cities, you can try staying with the friend of a friend. You may end up sleeping on the couch or the floor, but the advantages outweigh the discomfort. The biggest plus is that you'll be staying with a local and seeing the city from a local perspective.

Another option is house-swapping. Several websites allow you to connect with people who want to trade living situations. It's usual to exchange emails about favourite places in the city before the swap, meaning you can have a truly local experience. But of course, you can only do this if you don't mind having strangers staying in your house.

For the more adventurous, staying in a native structure in an African village or a hut on the water in Vietnam or Thailand can be a real thrill. These might not even include plumbing or electricity, and that is part of the **charm**. The experience of dealing with oil lamps and carrying water really gives you a sense of how the people live.

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No matter how unadventurous you feel, you might want to consider crossing hotels off your list. Getting to know the local way of life is the most valuable part of travel. And what better way is there to do this than staying where the local people actually live?

(Adapted from *Solutions - Third. Edition* by Tim Falla and Paul A Davies)

Question 31: What is the passage mainly about?

A. New holiday accommodation trends **B.** Adventurous holiday activities

C. World heritage sites **D.** Main tourist attractions in Asia

Question 32: The word **"<u>they</u>"** in paragraph 1 refers to _____.

A. resorts **B.** hotels **C.** local people **D.** tourists

Question 33: What is the biggest advantage of tourists' going native?

A. It enables them to experience the local lifestyle.

B. It offers them opportunities to make new friends.

C. It is more comfortable than staying in hotels and resorts.

D. It is cheaper than staying in other kinds of accommodation.

Question 34: The word **"<u>charm</u>"** in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to _____.

A. price **B.** attraction **C.** safety **D.** danger

Question 35: Which of the following is mentioned in the passage?

A. There are several websites used for house-swapping purposes.

B. Tourists to Thailand prefer staying in a native structure to staying in a hut.

C. Staying with local people is more popular than staying in hotels and resorts.

D. Dealing with oil lamps is the most thrilling experience for tourists to Vietnam.

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 36 to 42.

One day, a middle-aged man asked a taxi to take him to see Chelsea play Arsenal at football. He told the driver "Stamford Bridge", the name of Chelsea's stadium, but he was delivered instead to the village of Stamford Bridge in Yorkshire. Of course, he missed the match.

What had happened? With the Sat-Nav system in place, the driver in this story felt he did not need to know where he was going. He confidently **<u>outsourced</u>** the job of knowing this information to the Sat-Nav. Using an Internet search engine takes a broadband user less than a second. And with smartphones at hand, people will be online almost all of the time.

The same could be true of university education. Today, the average student seems not to value general knowledge. If asked a factual question, they will usually click on a search engine without a second thought. Actually knowing the fact and committing it to memory does not seem to be an issue, it's the ease with which we can look it up.

However, general knowledge has never been something that you acquire formally. Instead, we pick it up from all sorts of sources as we go along, often absorbing facts without realising. The question remains, then: is the Internet threatening general knowledge? When I put **<u>that</u>** to Moira Jones, expert in designing IQ tests, she referred me to the story of the Egyptian god Thoth. It goes like this: Thoth offers writing as a gift to the king of Egypt, declaring it an "elixir of memory and wisdom." But the king is horrified, and tells him: "This invention will **<u>induce</u>** forgetfulness in the souls of those who have learned it, because they will not need to exercise their memories, being able to rely on what is written."

Who wants to be a millionaire finalist David Swift, responding to the same question, recognises that there was a problem of young people saying: "I don't need to know that", but he is far more excited about the educational potential of the Internet. "There is so much more information out there, giving people opportunities to boost their general knowledge."

After all, the Internet might just help US to forget more and more. But meanwhile, the continuing popularity of quizzes and game-shows shows US that general knowledge is strong enough to remain.

(Adapted from *English Unlimited* by Adrian Doff and Ben Goldstein)

Question 36: Which best serves as the title for the passage?

A. The Age of the Robot? **B.** Novel Applications of the Sat-Nav System

C. New Perspectives on Tertiary Education **D.** The End of General Knowledge?

Question 37: Why did the middle-aged man miss the football match?

A. Because the Sat-Nav in his car was out of order

B. Because the taxi driver was over-dependent on technology

C. Because he did not remember the directions to the stadium

D. Because the search engine in the taxi failed to work

Question 38: The word **"<u>outsourced</u>"** in paragraph 2 mostly means _____.

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A. exchanged **B.** assigned **C.** submitted **D.** imposed

Question 39: The word **"that"** in paragraph 4 refers to.

A. the story **B.** general knowledge **C.** the Internet **D.** the question

Question 40: The word **"induce"** in paragraph 4 mostly means _____.

A. ease **B.** limit **C.** promote **D.** cause

Question 41: Which of the following is TRUE, according to the passage?

A. Young people do not seem to bother themselves with memorising factual information.

B. General knowledge tends to have been mainly acquired through formal schooling.

C. The majority of undergraduates are reluctant to look for answers to factual questions online.

D. On being offered the gift of writing, the king of Egypt was hopeful about its potential.

Question 42: Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

A. Many universities worldwide have switched to virtual platforms for learning and teaching.

B. Moira Jones is not positive about the potential of the Internet in general knowledge acquisition.

C. When it comes to IQ tests, the ability to recall factual information is of little importance.

D. David Swift believes that informal acquisition of knowledge has been overrated these days.

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: John's classmates like him since he is friendly, honest, and kindness.
A **B** **C** **D**

Question 44: Richard enjoy taking part in social activities during his summer holiday.
A **B** **C** **D**

Question 45: Public speaking is quite a frightening experience for many people as it can produce a status of mind similar to panic.
A **B** **C** **D**

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 is more responsible than her brother.

A. She is less responsible than her brother. **B.** Her brother is more responsible than she is.

C. She is as responsible as her brother. **D.** Her brother isn't as responsible as she is.

Question 47: It is compulsory for the students in this school to wear uniform.

A. The students in this school must wear uniform.

B. The students in this school can't wear uniform.

C. The students in this school may wear uniform.

D. The students in this school needn't wear uniform.

Question 48: "I'm going back to work next week," said Harry.

A. Harry said that he was going back to work the following week.

B. Harry said that I am going back to work next week.

C. Harry said that I was going back to work the following week.

D. Harry said that he was going back to work next week.

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: Online distribution of pirated publications is illegal. Many Internet users still commit the offence.

A. Such is the offence of many Internet users that online distribution of pirated publications is illegal.

B. As long as many Internet users commit the offence, online distribution of pirated publications is illegal.

C. Were online distribution of pirated publications illegal, many Internet users wouldn't commit the offence.

D. Illegal though online distribution of pirated publications is, many Internet users still commit the offence.

Question 50: He lacked commitment to the job. He wasn't considered for promotion.

A. But for his lack of commitment to the job, he would have been considered for promotion.

B. Suppose that he lacked commitment to the job, he wouldn't be considered for promotion.

C. If it had not been for his lack of commitment to the job, he would be considered for promotion.

D. Without his commitment to the job, he would be considered for promotion.

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