



CHUẨN BỊ CHO KÌ THI TỐT NGHIỆP THPT QUỐC GIA

Bài thi: NGOẠI NGỮ; Môn thi: TIẾNG ANH

ĐỀ VIP ĐỘC QUYỀN – ĐỀ SỐ 20

Thời gian làm bài: 60 phút, 50 câu hỏi trắc nghiệm

Cô Vũ Thị Mai Phương

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. rush B. push C. punch D. pump

Question 2. A. brochure B. childcare C. cherry D. exchange

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 the primary stress in each of the following questions.

Question 3. A. perfect B. precious C. harmful D. amazed

Question 4. A. solution B. president C. approval D. dependence

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. Days are longer in summer, _____?

A. isn't it B. doesn't it C. do they D. aren't they

Question 6. Twain lost control _____ his emotions when seeing the horrible accident.

A. of B. in C. at D. by

Question 7. The school library will have been repaired _____.

A. when the next academic year came B. by the time the next academic year comes

C. after the next academic year had come D. once the next academic year will come

Question 8. We were quite surprised at the _____ of his room.

A. tidy B. untidy C. tidily D. tidiness

Question 9. A large number of refugees _____ from Asia are working illegally in the city.

A. migrate B. to migrate C. migrating D. migrated

Question 10. Nathan's work involves _____ to different cities in the country.

A. travel B. to travel C. travelling D. to travelling

Question 11. _____ black sheep got lost in my flock, and I just chased it away.

A. A B. An C. The D. Ø (no article)

Question 12. The whale stranded on the beach _____ by local fishermen.

A. rescued B. will rescue C. has rescued D. was rescued

Question 13. The more we relax restrictions, _____ the risk of an outbreak will be.

A. higher B. the highest C. the higher D. as high as

Question 14. We should learn about a country's policies when _____ business with its foreign partners.

A. making B. taking C. getting D. doing

Question 15. He _____ a jacket for fear that it would be freezing outside.

A. put on B. took on C. got on D. went on

Question 16. Linh gave me another knife after I _____ all the vegetables with the blunt one.

A. sliced B. have sliced C. had sliced D. would slice

Question 17. The _____ will keep the minutes of the meeting for later reporting.

A. entrepreneur B. referee C. principal D. secretary

Question 18. He was willing to pick up my children from school and didn't think it was an _____.

A. introduction B. imposition C. establishment D. adoption

Question 19. When leaving the conference room, I didn't forget to turn off the power out of _____ of habit.

A. power B. strength C. might D. force

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 20. I remember seeing him at the technology conference when I am in Paris last year.

A B C D

Question 21. All three candidates were not confident, but we could see its potential.

A B C D

Question 22. The inflammable remarks from the President's inauguration speech only invited

A B C

more criticism from the masses.

D

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the most suitable response to complete each of the following exchanges.

Question 23. Van and Minh are talking about technology.

- Van: "Applications of technology are very useful for education."

- Minh: "_____. They make learning much more effective."

A. I don't think so B. I can agree with you more
C. It's hard to say D. You can say that again

Question 24 Nancy and Mary are talking about the gift.

- Nancy: "Thanks for your birthday gift!"

- Mary: "_____"

A. I'm glad you like it. B. I'm afraid not.
C. I'm terribly sorry. D. Great idea!

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 25. It's advisable to create a good impression on the interviewer.

A. You might create a good impression on the interviewer.
B. You must create a good impression on the interviewer.
C. You ought to create a good impression on the interviewer.
D. You could create a good impression on the interviewer.

Question 26. I haven't heard from Tim since his birthday.

- A. The last time I heard from Tim was on his birthday.
- B. I didn't hear from Tim on his birthday.
- C. I have heard from Tim since his birthday.
- D. I will hear from Tim on his next birthday.

Question 27. "Remember to take out the rubbish and close the gate before leaving," said my mother.

- A. My mother advised us to take out the rubbish and close the gate before leaving.
- B. My mother reminded us to take out the rubbish and close the gate before leaving.
- C. My mother warned us against taking out the rubbish and closing the gate before leaving.
- D. My mother ordered us to take out the rubbish and close the gate before leaving.

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 28. Julien can help us with translating those Korean words. He is not here.

- A. We wish Julien had been here to help us with translating those Korean words.
- B. If Julien weren't here, he couldn't help us with translating those Korean words.
- C. If only Julien were here, he could help us with translating those Korean words.
- D. Unless Julien were here, he could help us with translating those Korean words.

Question 29. Thomas notified us of his decision to leave the job. He did it as soon as he arrived at the office.

- A. Only after Thomas had notified us of his decision to leave the job did he arrive at the office.
- B. Hardly had Thomas arrived at the office when he notified us of his decision to leave the job.
- C. Not until Thomas had notified us of his decision to leave the job did he arrive at the office.
- D. Only by arriving at the office did Thomas notify us of his decision to leave the job.

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

Question 30. Though many parents are aware of the adverse impacts of fast food, they still allow their children to consume it.

- A. harmful
- B. outstanding
- C. new
- D. beneficial

Question 31. Mischievous Ben is really a pain in the neck. He often drives me crazy by talking too much.

- A. very pleasant
- B. very careless
- C. very disobedient
- D. very annoying

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 32. David is a great leader who can motivate his team by encouraging words.

- A. affect
- B. assess
- C. inspire
- D. establish

Question 33. I believe he is decent enough not to embarrass or offend them.

- A. polite
- B. disloyal
- C. intact
- D. talented

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to choose the word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 34 to 38.

Why do we find celebrities so fascinating? These days, it seems to be almost impossible to open a newspaper or magazine without seeing an image of a celebrity in it. The argument often made by members of the press is that they are only (34) _____ to public demand - it seems that people are far more interested in celebrity gossip and scandal than in the reality of our modern world. Rightly or wrongly, the paparazzi make a very good livelihood by keeping up with the rich and famous.

(35) _____, some high-profile celebs are endlessly hounded by the media. In these cases, does the press go too far? Don't these individuals have a right to some personal (36) _____? Then again, celebrities often do seem to lead such interesting lives that it is perhaps understandable that we want to find out more about them. In fact, (37) _____ evolutionary scientists have said it is natural for humans to look up to the most successful individuals in a society. In prehistoric times, this would have meant respecting good hunters. Today's equivalents are our celebrities, (38) _____ fame and fortune we are so envious of.

(Adapted from *Objective* by Annette Capel and Wendy Sharp)

Question 34.	A. relating	B. focusing	C. conforming	D. responding
Question 35.	A. Therefore	B. However	C. Moreover	D. Although
Question 36.	A. achievement	B. responsibility	C. influence	D. privacy
Question 37.	A. every	B. some	C. another	D. a little
Question 38.	A. which	B. whose	C. who	D. where

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 39 to 43.

Social networking websites are growing and changing all the time. Although younger users might not stay with one site for long, they still enjoy the concept, and a lot of their daily communication with friends takes place on social media sites. They post photos, exchange news, post where they are having coffee with their friends, and share their favourite music and videos. It's enjoyable, and it makes people feel good.

Hanna Krasnova, an author of a study on social networking from Berlin's Humboldt University says, 'We were surprised by how many people have a negative experience from social networking, with envy leaving them feeling lonely, frustrated or angry.' Envy of others' perfect lives isn't the only negative aspect. Bullying, other people sharing your deepest secrets, and general embarrassment at seeing the worst photo ever of yourself posted for all the world to see, can all be negative side effects of using social media. There is also the issue of online addiction, which leaves many people unable to switch off their devices for more than a few minutes without suffering from intense anxiety.

What can you do to make sure social media remains a positive experience? Probably the most important thing is not to spend too much time on your digital life. Another point to keep in mind is that your friends on social media should be real friends, not just acquaintances. You should only 'friend' people you respect and get on well with. In the end, just like in real life, the number of friends you have doesn't matter. It's the quality of the people close to you - even on social media - that is really important.

(Adapted from *Oxford Exam Trainer* by Gregory Manin)

Question 39. Which would be the best title for the passage?

A. Growing Up with Social Networks	B. The Use of Social Networking Sites
C. Positive Aspects of Social Media	D. The Negative Impacts of Social Media

Question 40. The word **they** in paragraph 1 refers to _____.

A. websites B. friends C. photos D. young users

Question 41. Which of the following positive aspects of social networking sites is NOT mentioned in paragraph 1?

A. People can have daily conversations with friends.
B. People can share the music and videos they like.
C. People can have coffee with their close friends.
D. People can post images and exchange news.

Question 42. The word **intense** in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to _____.

A. considerate B. similar C. usual D. extreme

Question 43. Which of the following is **TRUE** according to the passage?

A. Spending excessive time on social media can do harm to your relationships.
B. That many people have a negative experience from social media is predictable.
C. What matters is the number of close friends you have on social media.
D. Online addiction is one of the negative side effects of using social media.

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 44 to 50.

Most scientists agree that global warming presents the greatest threat to the environment. There is little doubt that the Earth is getting warmer. In the last century the average temperature rose about 0.6 degrees C around the world. Many experts warn that global warming will cause sea levels to rise dramatically. In the past 100 years the oceans have risen 10 to 20 cms - but that's nothing compared to what would happen if, for example, Greenland's massive ice sheet were to melt.

Just as the evidence is clear that temperatures have risen in the last century, it's also well established that carbon dioxide in the Earth's atmosphere has increased about 30 percent, allowing the atmosphere to trap too much heat. However, the exact link, if any, between the increase in carbon dioxide emissions and the higher temperatures is still being **disputed**. Most scientists believe that humans, by burning fossil fuels such as coal and petroleum, are largely to blame for the increase in carbon dioxide. But some scientists also point to natural causes, such as volcanic activity.

The current rate of warming is faster than ever before, however, which suggests **it** probably is not a natural occurrence. And a large number of scientists believe the rise in temperatures will, in fact, speed up. A recent study suggested that Greenland's ice sheet will begin to melt if the temperature there rises by three degrees C. That is something many scientists think is likely to happen in another hundred years. The complete melting of the Greenland ice cap would raise sea levels by seven metres. Even a partial melting would cause a one-metre rise. Such a rise would have a **devastating** impact on low-lying islands, such as the Maldives, which would be entirely submerged.

Other scientists emphasise that such doomsday scenarios may be hundreds of years in the future. 'You can't say with any certainty that sea-level rises are going to have a huge impact on society,' says Stouffer. 'Who knows what the planet will look like 5000 years from now?' Most climate scientists, however, agree that global warming is a threat that has gone unchecked for too long. 'Is society aware of the seriousness of climate warming? I don't think so,' says Marianne Douglas, professor of geology at the University of Toronto. 'Otherwise we'd all be leading our lives differently. We'd see a society that used alternative sources of energy, with less dependence on fossil fuels.'

(Adapted from *Objective for IELTS* by Michael Black and Wendy Sharp)

Question 44. Which best serves as the title for the passage?

A. The Paradox of Climate Change B. Global Rising Temperature: What Can We Do?
C. A Disaster in the Making D. A Society with Less Reliance on Fossil Fuels

Question 45. According to paragraph 1, what is said about global warming?

A. It has been exacerbated by human activities.
B. It can lead to a considerable rise in sea levels.
C. It is the indirect cause of global ice melting.
D. It poses a real threat to the lives of humans.

Question 46. The word **disputed** in paragraph 2 mostly means _____.

A. thorough B. complicated C. disagreed D. supported

Question 47. The word **it** in paragraph 3 refers to _____.

A. warming B. rate C. occurrence D. activity

Question 48. The word **devastating** in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to _____.

A. unimportant B. disastrous C. gradual D. temporary

Question 49. Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?

A. Scientists are at loggerheads with each other over the causes of global warming.
B. If Greenland's ice sheet melted, it would cause an unprecedented rise in sea level.
C. The Maldives could be completely displaced if sea level rose by one meter.
D. It remains to be seen whether carbon dioxide in the Earth's atmosphere has increased.

Question 50. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

A. People nowadays are still heavily dependent on non-renewable energy sources.
B. Stouffer and Marianne Douglas share the idea that global warming is unpredictable.
C. The disappearance of coastal cities can be the worst-case scenario of global warming.
D. Humans are increasingly aware of the serious consequences of climate warming.

MA TRẬN ĐỀ THI

STT	Dạng bài	Chuyên đề	Số câu	NB	TH	VDT	VDC
1	Phát âm	- Cách phát âm phụ âm	1	x			
		- Cách phát âm của nguyên âm	1	x			
2	Trọng âm	- Trọng âm của từ 2 âm tiết	1	x			
		- Trọng âm của từ 3 âm tiết	1	x			
3	Chọn đáp án đúng	- Câu hỏi đuôi	1	x			
		- So sánh càng ... càng	1	x			
		- Giới từ	1	x			
		- Sự phôi thi	1	x			
		- Mạo từ	1	x			
		- Câu bị động	1		x		
		- Danh động từ và động từ nguyên mẫu	1		x		
		- Thì quá khứ hoàn thành	1		x		
		- Rút gọn mệnh đề quan hệ	1		x		
		- Từ loại	1		x		
		- Cụm động từ	1			x	
		- Cụm từ cố định	1			x	
		- Thành ngữ	1				x
		- Từ vựng	2			x	x
4	Đồng nghĩa	- Từ đơn	2		x	x	
5	Trái nghĩa	- Từ đơn	1		x		
		- Thành ngữ	1				x
6	Giao tiếp	- Tình huống giao tiếp	2		x	x	
7	Đọc điền từ	- Liên từ/trạng từ liên kết	1		x		
		- Đại từ quan hệ	1		x		
		- Từ vựng	2			x	x
		- Lượng từ/Từ hạn định	1		x		
8	Đọc hiểu	- Câu hỏi main idea/best title	2			x	x
		- Câu hỏi TRUE/ NOT TRUE/NOT MENTIONED	2		x	x	
		- Câu hỏi thông tin chi tiết	2		x	x	
		- Câu hỏi quy chiếu	2		xx		
		- Câu hỏi từ vựng	3		x	XX	
		- Câu hỏi suy luận	1				x
8	Tim lỗi sai	- Thịt quá khứ đơn	1		x		
		- Phép quy chiếu	1		x		
		- Từ vựng dễ nhầm lẫn	1				x
9	Câu đồng nghĩa	- Cấu trúc chuyển đổi thì	1		x		
		- Câu tường thuật	1		x		
		- Động từ khuyết thiếu	1		x		
10	Kết hợp câu	- Câu điều kiện và câu điều ước	1			x	
		- Đảo ngữ	1			x	
	Tổng		50	9	21	14	7

BẢNG TỪ VỰNG

STT	Từ vựng	Tù loại	Phiên âm	Nghĩa
1	brochure	n	/'brəʊʃə/	sách nhỏ quảng cáo
2	exchange	n	/ɪks'ʃeɪndʒ/	sự trao đổi
3	precious	adj	/'preʃəs/	quý báu, quý giá
4	solution	n	/sə'lju:ʃn/	giải pháp
5	president	n	/'prezɪdənt/	chủ tịch, tổng thống
6	approval	n	/'ə'pru:vəl/	sự đồng ý
7	dependence	n	/dɪ'pendəns/	sự phụ thuộc
8	tidiness	n	/'taɪdɪnəs/	sự ngăn nắp
9	refugee	n	/'refjəʊ'dʒi:/	người tị nạn
10	rescue	v	/'reskju:/	giải cứu
11	entrepreneur	n	/ˌɒntrəprə'nəʊ/	doanh nhân
12	referee	n	/rɪ'fə'ree/	trọng tài
13	principal	n	/'prɪnseɪpəl/	hiệu trưởng
14	introduction	n	/ɪn't्रɔ:t'dʌkʃn/	sự giới thiệu
15	imposition	n	/ɪm'pəzɪʃn/	sự áp đặt; sự bắt chịu, sự đòi hỏi quá đáng
16	establishment	n	/ɪs'tæblɪʃmənt/	sự thành lập; tổ chức
17	adoption	n	/'ə'dɔ:pʃn/	sự nhận con nuôi; sự chấp nhận, sự thông qua
18	remark	n	/'ri'ma:k/	sự nhận xét, lợi bình luận
19	inauguration	n	/ɪn'ɔ:gjə'reɪʃn/	(hành động) nhậm chức; lễ nhậm chức
20	inflammable	adj	/ɪn'flæməbəl/	dễ cháy, có thể cháy
21	inflammatory	adj	/ɪn'flæmətɔ:rɪ/	có tính kích động
22	beneficial	adj	/benɪ'fɪʃəl/	có lợi
23	adverse	adj	/'ædvə:s/	bất lợi, có hại
24	pleasant	adj	/'pleznt/	dễ chịu
25	disobedient	adj	/dɪsə'bɪ:diənt/	không vâng lời
26	affect	v	/'ə'fekt/	ánh hưởng
27	assess	v	/'ə'ses/	đánh giá
28	inspire	v	/ɪn'spaɪə/	truyền cảm hứng
29	establish	v	/ɪs'tæblɪʃ/	thiết lập
30	motivate	v	/'məʊtɪvɪteɪt/	thúc đẩy; tạo động lực
31	polite	adj	/'pə'lait/	lịch sự
32	disloyal	adj	/dɪs'lɔɪəl/	không trung thành
33	intact	adj	/ɪn'tækt/	nguyên vẹn
34	talented	adj	/'tæləntɪd/	tài năng
35	decent	adj	/'di:snt/	đứng đắn, lịch sự, tử tế
36	gossip	n	/'gɔ:sɪp/	chuyện phiếm
37	livelihood	n	/'laɪvlɪhod/	kế sinh nhai; cách kiếm sống
38	high-profile	adj	/haɪ 'prəʊfəl/	tầm cỡ
39	hound	v	/haʊnd/	săn lùng
40	understandable	adj	/ʌndə'stændəbəl/	có thể hiểu được

Vì quyền lợi chính đáng của chính các em. **TUYỆT ĐỐI KHÔNG** chia sẻ tài liệu **ĐỘC QUYỀN** này cho người khác!

41	evolutionary	adj	/i:və'lu:ʃnəri/	(thuộc) sự tiến hóa
42	prehistoric	adj	/pri:his'tɔrik/	(thuộc) thời tiền sử
43	equivalent	n	/'kwɪvələnt/	vật tương đương
44	fortune	n	/'fɔ:ʃən/	sự giàu có; của cải
45	privacy	n	/'prɪvəsi/	sự riêng tư
46	exchange	n	/ɪks'ʃeɪndʒ/	trao đổi
47	author	adv	/'ɔ:θə/	tác giả
48	envy	adj	/'envi/	ghen tỵ
49	frustrated	adj	/frəs'treɪtɪd/	bực bội
50	embarrassment	adj	/ɪm'bærəsmənt/	sự xấu hổ
51	intense	adj	/ɪn'tens/	mạnh liệt, dữ dội
52	anxiety	adj	/æŋ'zaiəti/	sự lo lắng
53	considerate	adj	/kən'sɪdərət/	ân cần, chu đáo
54	usual	adj	/'ju:ʒuəl/	thông thường
55	extreme	adj	/ɪks'tri:m/	vô cùng, cực độ
56	present	v	/pri'zent/	đưa ra, trình bày
57	expert	n	/'ekspɜ:t/	chuyên gia
58	dramatically	adv	/drə'mætɪk'li/	đáng kể
59	melt	v	/melt/	tan chảy
60	evidence	n	/'evidəns/	chứng cứ
61	well established	adj	/wel'ɪstæbliʃt/	đứng vững, tồn tại trong một thời gian dài
62	dispute	v	/dɪs'pju:t/	tranh luận
63	fossil fuel	n	/'fɔslʃu:l/	nhiên liệu hóa thạch
64	volcanic	adj	/vɔl'kænɪk/	(thuộc) núi lửa
65	occurrence	n	/ə'kʌrəns/	việc xảy ra, sự cố
66	partial	adj	/'pɑ:ʃəl/	một phần
67	devastating	adj	/'devəsteɪtɪŋ/	tàn phá
68	submerge	v	/səb'mɜ:dʒ/	làm ngập
69	emphasise	v	/'emfəsaɪz/	nhấn mạnh
70	doomsday	n	/'du:mzdeɪ/	ngày tận thế
71	scenario	n	/sɪ'næ:rɪə/	kịch bản; viễn cảnh
72	alternative	adj	/ə'l'tɜ:nətɪv/	thay thế
73	dependence	n	/dɪ'pendəns/	sự phụ thuộc
74	thorough	adj	/'θʌrə/	hoàn toàn, triệt đế; cẩn thận
75	complicated	adj	/'kɒmplɪkɪtɪd/	phức tạp
76	unimportant	adj	/ʌnɪm'pɔ:tənt/	không quan trọng
77	disastrous	adj	/dɪ'za:st्रəs/	tai hại, thảm khốc
78	gradual	adj	/'gra:dʒuəl/	dần dần
79	temporary	adj	/'tempərəri/	tạm thời

BẢNG CẤU TRÚC		
STT	Cấu trúc	Nghĩa
1	lose control of something	mất kiểm soát điều gì
2	involve + Noun/ V-ing	bao gồm; cần phải, đòi hỏi phải
3	do business with somebody	làm ăn kinh doanh
4	put on	mặc thứ gì đó lên người
5	take on	đảm nhận, tuyển thêm người,
6	get on	có mối quan hệ tốt với một ai đó, thành công
7	go on	tiếp tục
8	out of force of habit	theo thói quen
9	a pain in the neck	một điều gì đó hay ai gây ra khó chịu, bức bối
10	keep up with	bắt kịp, theo kịp ai/cái gì
11	look up to somebody	ngưỡng mộ ai đó
12	get on well with somebody	có mối quan hệ tốt với ai
13	be to blame for something	chịu trách nhiệm cho việc gì