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| **DỰ ÁN GIÁO VIÊN TIẾNG ANH THPT** | **ĐỀ THI THỬ THPT QUỐC GIA NĂM 2020**  **Bài thi: NGOẠI NGỮ; Môn thi: TIẾNG ANH** |
| **BIG PROJECT- 04**  *(Đề thi có 06 trang)* | *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. belongs B. appoints C. avoids D. captures

**Question 2:** A. flower B. clock C. dog D. corn

***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. issue B. listen C. appear D. cancel

**Question 4:** A. chemical B. experience C. condition D. equipment

***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:** He lost control of the car, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

A. isn’t he B. was he C. didn’t he D. did he

**Question 6:** Mary promises \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ me the truth about the result of the final exam.

A. to tell B. telling C. tell D. told

**Question 7:** If he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ us, We couldn’t have handled the situation.

A. helped B. helps C. had helped D. hadn’t helped

**Question 8:** No sooner had we started the picnic than the rain\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ down.

A. pours B. poured C. has poured D. had poured

**Question 9:** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Mary has worked as a hospital volunteer for years, she has great experience of nursing.

A.Because of B. Although C. Because D. In spite of

**Question 10:** She was walking along the bridge \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. after the wind had blown her hat off B. before the wind blew her hat off

C. while the wind is blowing her hat off D. when the wind blew her hat off

**Question 11:** He died lung cancer last month, leaving his wife in great shock.

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

**Question 12:** The song \_\_\_\_\_\_ by our listeners as their favorite of the week is “Goodbye Baby”.

A. is chosen B. having chosen C. chosen D. was chosen

**Question 13:** The song has \_\_\_\_\_\_ been selected for the 22nd Sea Games, Vietnam.

A. officially B. office C. official D. officer

**Question 14:** I could hear voices but I couldn’t what they were saying.

A. bring about B. make out C. try out D. turn up

**Question 15:** The water supply of our home city has failed to \_\_\_\_\_average purity requirements.

A. see B. meet C. own D. hold

**Question 16:** When she graduated from the university, she got her \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. certificate B. diploma C. bachelor D. degree

**Question 17:** People usually can get sufficient \_\_\_\_\_ of the calcium their bodies need from the food they consume.

A. variety B. source C. amount D. number

**Question 18*:*** In a formal interview, it is essential to maintain good eye \_\_\_\_\_ with the interviewers.

A. link B. touch C. connection D. contact

**Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) SIMILAR in meaning to the underlined words in each of the following qquestions**

**Question 19:** Joggers who begin running without warming up could **sustain** a muscle injury.

A. invite B. suffer C. irritate D. anticipate

**Question 20*:*** My two children were **full of beans** today, looking forward to their trip.

A. disappointed B. hyperactive C. melancholy D. lively and in high spirits

**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:** Nowadays, it was rather easy to buy a modern TV, and it does **pack a punch** to bring to life some really awesome visuals.

A. have little effect on something B. make bad things happen

C. produce the results that aren’t intended D. prevent something from coming into use

**Question 22:** The value of the company’s stock **plunged** after its chief executive was arrested on charges of embezzlement and fraud.

A. plummeted B. increased C. decreased D. unchanged

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

**Question 23:** Anna and Helen are talking about Helen’s new dress.

Anna: “You really have a beautiful dress, Helen!” -

Helen: “Thank you, Anna. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.”

A. This is your pity B. That’s a nice compliment

C. No, thanks D. Yes, it was terrible

**Question 24:** Sarah and Kathy are talking about bad habits of children.

Sarah: “Children under ten shouldn’t stay up late to play computer games”

Kathy: “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. That’s not good for their health.”

A. Nothing more to say B. I don’t think you’re right.

C. I don’t quite agree with you. D. I can’t agree with you more.

**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.**

Culture has a strong influence on non-verbal communication. Even the simple act of looking someone in the eye is not at all that simple. In the USA, Americans are (25) \_\_\_\_\_\_ to look directly at people when speaking to them. It shows interest in what they are saying and is thought to carry a (26) \_\_\_\_\_\_ of honesty. Meanwhile, in Japan and Korea, people avoid long periods of eye contact. It is considered more polite to look to the side during a conversation. The Lebanese, in contrast, stand close together and look intensely into each other's eyes. The action shows sincerity (27) \_\_\_\_\_\_ gives people a better sense of what their counterparts want.

Given such differences with even the most common expressions, people (28) \_\_\_\_\_\_ travel or work abroad have a real need to learn the other culture's body language. People tend to be unaware of the messages they are sending to others. So, it is (29) \_\_\_\_\_\_ to consider your own body language before dealing with people from other cultures. Knowing about the body language of friends, clients, and colleagues can be very helpful in improving understanding and avoiding miscommunication.

(*Source: Reading Fusion 1 by Andrew E. Bennett*)

**Question 25**. A. forbidden B. encouraged C. opposed D. assisted

**Question 26**. A. sense B. taste C. sound D. touch

**Question 27**. A. but B. so C. and D. or

**Question 28**. A. whom B. which C. whose D. who

**Question 29**. A. use B. usefulness C. useful D. usefully

***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.***

A letter of application is a sales letter in which you are both salesperson and product, for the purpose of an application is to attract an employer's attention and persuade him or her to grant you an interview. To do this, the letter presents what you can offer the employer, rather than what you want from the job.

Like a résumé, the letter of application is a sample of your work and an opportunity to demonstrate your skills and personality. If **it** is written with flair and understanding and prepared with professional care, it is likely to be very effective. While the résumé must be factual, objective, and brief, the letter is your chance to interpret and expand. It should state **explicitly** how your background relates to the specific job, and it should emphasise your strongest and most relevant characteristics. The letter should demonstrate that you know both yourself and the company.

The letter of application must communicate your ambition and enthusiasm. Yet it must be modest. It should be neither aggressive nor compliant: neither pat yourself on the back nor ask for sympathy. It should never express dissatisfaction with the present or former job or employer. And you should avoid discussing your reasons for leaving your last job.

Finally, it is best that you not broach the subject on salary. Indeed, even if a job advertisement requires that you mention your salary requirements, it is advisable simply to call them "negotiable."

However, when you go on an interview, you should be prepared to mention a salary range. For this reason, you should investigate both your field and, if possible, the particular company. You don't want to ask for less than you deserve or more than is reasonable.

(Adapted from by Linda Lee and Erik Gundersen) *"Select Readings - Intermediate"*

**Question 30:** What is the passage mainly about?  
A. Advice on how to find a good job

B. Things to avoid during a job interview  
C. Tips for writing an effective letter of application

D. Differences between a résumé and a letter of application

**Question 31:** The word " **explicitly** " in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_\_. A. clearly B. shortly C. slightly D. quickly

**Question 32:** Which is **NOT** mentioned in paragraph 3 as a thing we need to avoid in the letter of application?

A. asking for sympathy B. expressing dissatisfaction

C. reasons for leaving your last job D. communicating ambition

**Question 33:** According to paragraph 1, in a letter of application, the applicant tries to \_\_\_\_\_\_.  
A. persuade the employer to grant him/her an interview  
B. get further information about the company  
C. advertise a product to attract more customers  
D. present what he/she wants from the job

**Question 34:** The word " **it** " in paragraph 2 refers to \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. an opportunity B. the letter of application

C. your work D. the résumé  
***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.***

The incredible growth of the Internet over recent years has caused problems for parents and teachers. Parents worry about which sites their children spend time on, who they chat to online and the possible effects that computer games might have on ***them***. For teachers, meanwhile, the main worry is the way the Internet makes cheating easier!

Schools and universities say there has been a huge increase in plagiarism – taking other people’s words and ideas and pretending that they are your own. In the past, anyone who wanted to copy had to go to a library, find the right books, read through them, find the sections they needed and then physically write down the words they wanted to use. Nowadays, though, students can simply copy extracts from websites- while really **desperate** students sometimes copy whole essays! As if thiswasn’t bad enough, sites offering to actually do homework – at a price – have also started appearing.

Despite all this, we shouldn’t assume that the Internet only brings problems. Indeed, you could say that for every problem the Internet creates, it also brings a solution. Parents can now use sophisticated controls to stop kids accessing sites that might do them harm, while new software helps teachers to **detect** copied work immediately. Many, of course, are already able to recognize when someone is cheating! Some students suddenly start using words they can’t possibly understand like dialectical antagonism, explains one teacher, “or parts of their essays feel different.”

One of the hardest things for teachers today is deciding how to mix modern technology with traditional study skills – and how best to use the Web in class. As more and more schools install computers in every classroom, the role of the teacher is changing. Making sure students don’t just copy things and do learn how to quote copied work properly is part of their job, but so is designing suitable projects to fully exploit the Web in helping students students learn about subjects and develop their life and social skills.

*( adapted from Pre- Intermidiate Outcomes by Hugh Dellar $ Andrew Walkley)*

**Question 35:** Which best serves as the title for the passage?

A.Students wasting time on computer games

B.The Interner making cheating easier

C. The effect that the Web is having on school life

D.The Web used in projects to teach social skills

**Question 36:** According to the passage, plagiarism is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. copying someone’s work to use as yours.

B. a new style of learning among students.

C. a important part of schools and universities

D. expressing our new ideas in different ways

**Question 37:** The word “**them**” in paragraph 1 refers to \_\_\_.

A. parents B. children C. games D. Teachers

**Question 38:** The word “**desperate**” in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. intelligent B. daring C. admiring D. confident

**Question 39:** The word “ **detect**” in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. ignore B. confide C. admire D. notice

**Question 40:** Which of the following is **TRUE**, according to the passage?

A. Parents can’t stop kids from accessing sites

B. Teachers allow students to copy online homework

C. Students often write essays better than expected

D. Teachers can recognize students’ plagiarism easily

**Question 41:** According to paragraph 3, teachers can recognize plagiarism because .

A. There is always a solution to the problem.

B. Students leave clues from the original

C. The Internet makes parents and teachers worried.

D. Students use perfect English, above their level.

**Question 42:** Which of the following can be **LEAST** likely to apply technology in education?

A. The Internet has only bad impacts on education.

B. The key solution is to mix traditional study with technology

C. Teaching styles can be flexible in new time.

D. Many websites make learning unnecessary

**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 number of **students** **attending** English courses **at** our university **are** increasing.

A. B. C D

**Question 44: In** a hot, sunny climate, man acclimatizes **by eating** less, drinking **more liquids**, wearing lighter

A B C

clothing, and **experience** a darkening of the skin.

D

**Question 45:** It **is said** that **these** good life skills will make young people **become** more **confidential.**

**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:** All of the courses I have taken, this one is the hardest but most interesting.

**A**. All of the courses I have taken are easier than and as interesting as this one.

**B**. All of the courses I have taken are tougher and more fascinating than this.

**C**. No other course I have taken was harder nor less fascinating than this.

**D**. No other course I have taken was as tough nor as fascinating as this one.

**Question 47:** The teacher said to us: “Don’t make so much noise”.

**A.** The teacher asked us not to make so much noise.

**B.** The teacher told us that we didn’t make so much noise.

**C.** The teacher said we didn’t make so much noise.

**D.** The teacher ordered us if we didn’t make so much noise.

**Question 48:** The Smiths sent their first child to a boarding school, which was not a good idea.

**A.**The Smiths shouldn’t have sent their first child to a boarding school.

**B**.The Smiths could have well sent their first child to a boarding school.

**C**. The Smiths didn’t need to have sent their first child to a boarding school.

**D**. The Smiths can’t have sent their first child to a boarding school.

**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:** The car driver in front stopped so suddenly. Therefore, the accident happened.

**A.** If the car driver in front didn’t stop so suddenly, the accident wouldn’t happen.

**B.** If the car driver in front hadn’t stopped so suddenly, the accident wouldn’t have happened.

**C.** If the car driver in front hadn’t stopped so suddenly, the accident would have happened.

**D.** If the car driver in front had stopped suddenly, the accident would have happened.

**Question 50:** His wife gave birth to their first child. He understood what true responsibility meant.

**A**. Never has he understood true responsibility before he became a parent himself.

**B**. Were his first child not to be born, he wouldn’t understand true responsibility.

**C.** Not until he became a parent did he understand what true responsibility meant.

**D**.Hardly had he understood true responsibility when their first child was born

------------------------ **HẾT** -----------------

**CẤU TRÚC, MỨC ĐỘ NHẬN THỨC VÀ PHÂN PHỐI NỘI DUNG CỦA MA TRẬN ĐỀ THI THỬ THPT. QG**

**MÔN TIẾNG ANH NĂM HỌC 2019-2020**

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| **Nội dung kiến thức** | **Câu** | **Đơn vị kiến thức** | **Mức độ nhận thức** | | | | **Mô tả phạm vi kiến thức** |
| **Nhận biết** | **Thông hiểu** | **Vận dụng** | **Vận dụng cao** |  |
| **Ngữ âm** | **1** | **Pronunciation** | **1** |  |  |  | **s-ending sound** |
| **2** | **Pronunciation** | **1** |  |  |  | **Vowel** |
| **3** | **Stress** | **1** |  |  |  | **2 syllable word** |
| **4** | **Stress** | **1** |  |  |  | **3 or more than 3 syllable word** |
| **Ngữ pháp** | **5** | **Questions** | **1** |  |  |  | **Tag question** |
| **6** | **To-infinitive/Gerund** | **1** |  |  |  | **Active/Passive form** |
| **7** | **Conditional sentences** | **1** |  |  |  | **Type 1,2,3** |
| **8** | **Tenses** |  | **1** |  |  | **Past progressive and past simple** |
| **9** | **Conjunctions** | **1** |  |  |  | **Because/Although…** |
| **10** | **Clauses** | **1** |  |  |  | **Adverbial clause** |
| **11** | **Prepositions** | **1** |  |  |  | **Collocation** |
| **12** | **Clauses** |  |  | **1** |  | **Reduced clauses with P2** |
| **Từ vựng** | **13** | **Part of speech** | **1** |  |  |  | **Noun/Adj/Adv/V** |
| **14** | **Word choice** |  |  | **1** |  | **Real context to choose a phrasal verb** |
| **15** |  | **1** |  |  | **Real context to choose a verb** |
| **16** | **1** |  |  |  | **Real context to choose a noun** |
| **17** |  | **1** |  |  | **Real context to choose a noun** |
| **18** |  |  |  | **1** | **Real context to choose a noun** |
| **19** | **Closest meaning** |  | **1** |  |  | **Real context/English 12 Basic/Verb** |
| **20** |  |  | **1** |  | **Real context/English 12 Basic/Adj** |
| **21** | **Opposite meaning** |  |  | **1** |  | **Real context/English 12 Basic/Adj** |
| **22** |  |  | **1** |  | **Real context/English 12/phrase** |
| **Giao tiếp** | **23** | **Communicative skills/ Language function** |  | **1** |  |  | **English 12 Basic/Response to a compliment** |
| **24** |  | **1** |  |  | **English 12 Basic/Giving opinion/A-D** |
| **Reading 1 (Cloze text)** | **25** | **vocabulary** |  | **1** |  |  | **English 12 Basic** |
| **26** | **vocabulary** |  | **1** |  |  | **English 11 Basic** |
| **27** | **Conjunction** |  | **1** |  |  | **English 11 Basic** |
| **28** | **Relative pronoun**  **Word form** | **1** |  |  |  | **Real context/Noun…** |
| **29** | **1** |  |  |  | **Real context /Adv…** |
| **Reading 2** | **30** | **Main idea** |  | **1** |  |  | **Real context** |
| **31** | **Vocabulary question** |  | **1** |  |  | **Real context** |
| **32** | **Question for detail** |  |  | **1** |  | **Real context(not mentioned)** |
| **33** | **Factual question** |  |  | **1** |  | **Real context** |
| **34** | **Vocabulary question** |  | **1** |  |  |  |
| **Reading 3** | **35** | **Main idea** |  |  | **1** |  | **Real context** |
| **36** | **Factual question** |  | **1** |  |  | **Real context (EXCEPT)** |
| **37** | **Vocabulary question** |  | **1** |  |  | **Real context** |
| **38** | **Vocabulary question** |  |  | **1** |  | **Real context** |
| **39** | **Vocabulary question** |  |  | **1** |  | **English 12 Basic/indicate …** |
| **40** | **Factual question** |  |  |  | **1** | **Real context** |
| **41** | **Question for detail** |  |  |  | **1** | **Real context/pronoun** |
| **42** | **Inference question** |  |  |  | **1** | **Real context** |
| **Finding mistakes** | **43** | **Subject and Verb agreement** | **1** |  |  |  | **English 11 Basic** |
| **44** | **Parallel structure** |  | **1** |  |  | **English 12 Basic** |
| **45** | **Confusing word** |  |  |  | **1** | **English 12 Advanced** |
| **Writing**  **(Rewriting sentences)** | **46** | **Comparison degrees** |  | **1** |  |  | **Comparative/positive** |
| **47** | **Reported speech** |  | **1** |  |  | **English 11 Basic/Advanced** |
| **48** | **Modal verb** |  |  | **1** |  | **English 12 Basic** |
| **Writing (Combining)** | **49** | **Conditional sentences** |  |  | **1** |  | **English 11 Basic(but for+NP)** |
| **50** | **Inversion** |  |  |  | **1** | **English 12 Basic** |
| **NOTES** |  |  | **15** | **17** | **12** | **6** | **50 MCQs** |

**Tỷ lệ: NB+TH = 32 MCQs = 64% VD+VDC = 18MCQs = 32%**