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| **BỘ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO**  **ĐỀ THI THAM KHẢO**  **(Đề thi có 05 trang)** | **KỲ THI TRUNG HỌC PHỔ THÔNG QUỐC GIA NĂM 2020**  **Bài thi: NGOẠI NGỮ; Môn thi: TIẾNG ANH**  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. works B. enjoys C. shares D. leads

**Question 2:** A. kill B. flight C. nice D. quite

***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. impress B. describe C. threaten D. compete

**Question 4:** A. vertical B. previous C. suitable D. intensive

***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:** It is surely sunny today, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

A. was it B. isn’t it C. doesn’t it D. did it

**Question 6:** I was extremely excited and decided \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to the shop at once.

A. to go B. going C. go D. went

**Question 7:** If people \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ more carefully, there would be fewer accidents.

A. drive B. will drive C. would drive D. drove

**Question 8:** Linda has worn her new yellow dress only once since she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it.

A. buys B. bought C. has bought D. had bought

**Question 9:** The little boy crossed the street \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the traffic was heavy.

A.because of B. although C. because D. in spite of

**Question 10:** Somebody broke into their house \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. after they have cooked B. before they had cooked

C. while they were cooking D. as soon as they cook

**Question 11:** Basic charges for your monthly telephone service are billed 30 days \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ advance.

A. on B. by C. with D. in

**Question 12:** Tourists should avoid purchasing unusual relics \_\_\_\_\_ from protected heritage sites.

A. were illegally removed B. having removed illegally

C. illegally removed D. illegally removing

**Question 13:** They did everything possible to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the police force.

A. strengthen B. strength C. strong D. strongly

**Question 14:** It took us a long time to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the problems with the computer system.

A. take after B. get over C. look after D. go over

**Question 15:** The government has \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ every effort to stop the rapid spread of COVID-19.

A. done B. made C. created D. brought

**Question 16:** Many tourists have decided to visit Ha Long Bay because of UNESCO’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of its natural beauty.

A. accepting B. protection C. recognition D. condition

**Question 17:** She is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. She finds it difficult to socialize with other students in the class.

A. industrious B. dynamic C. reserved D. sociable

**Question 18:** The [holiday](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/vi/dictionary/english-norwegian/holiday) has been a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of accidents from start to finish..

A. sheet B. unit C. stage D. chapter

***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:** The report **advocated** that all buildings should be fitted with smoke detectors.

A. supported B. cheered C. forced D. warned

**Question 20:** There are many TV **commercials** which distracting viewers from watching their favorite films.

A. economics B. businesses C. contests D. advertisements

***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:** It’s very difficult to tell her to give in because she is so **big-headed**.

A. wise B. generous C. modest D. arrogant

**Question 22:** The Red Cross is an international humanitarian agency dedicated to reducing the **sufferings**

of wounded soldiers, civilians and prisoners of war.

A. happiness B. loss C. sadness D. pain and sorrow

***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:** - Tim: “Wow! You look terrific in that new dress!” - Lisa: “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”

A. Oh, what a pity! B. I’m afraid so!

C. Thank you. I’m glad you think so. D. Why dare you say so?

**Question 24:** Silas is talking to his roommate, Salah, about the Olympic Games.

**Silas:** "Do you think our country can host the Olympic Games some day in the future?"

**Salah**: "\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. We can't afford such a big event."

A. No, I don’t think so B. I can't agree with your more.

C. You can say that again D. Yes, you’re right

***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.***

We are using up the world’s petroleum. We use it in our car and to heat our building in winter. Farmer use petrochemical to make the soil rich. They also use petrochemicals to kill insects (25) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ eat plants. These chemicals go into the rivers and lakes and kill the fish there. Thousands of (26)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ also go into the air and pollute it. Winds carry this polluted air to other countries and even (27) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ continents.

Poor farmers use the same land over and over. The land needs a rest so it will be better next year. (28)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, the farmers must have food this year. Poor people cut down forests for firewood. In some areas when the trees are gone, the land turns desert. Poor people can’t save the environment for the future. We now have the information and the ability to solve these (29)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ problems.

This is not a problem for one country or one area of the world. It is a problem for all humans. The people and the nations of the world must work together to the world resourse.

**Question 25:** A. who B. that C. when D. whose

**Question 26:** A. problems B. pollutants C. fertilizers D. products

**Question 27:** A. other B. another C. every D. one

**Question 28:** A. Although B. Therefore C. However D. Moreover

**Question 29:** A. considerate B. dwarf C. vibrant D. huge

***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.***

Laws are rules that a society makes to maintain order and keep citizens and their possessions safe. Most countries have thousands of laws that are enforced by police officers with the help of court systems.

Laws today are based on those of earlier societies. Ancient Egypt had laws in 3000 B.C. They were based on common sense views of right and wrong. All people were equal under the law. When a person **broke the law**, their punishmentcould be as simple as returning a stolen item or as severeas lashings from a whip. Sometimes, a person’s entire family could be punished for their crimes.

Later, there was the Code of Hammurabi from the land of Babylon. It was the first written code of law in history and was created in 1772 B.C. It included 282 laws in total. This is where we get the phrase, “an eye for an eye” as that was a punishment. There were laws about rewardsfor returning slaves to owners, laws about marriage, laws about compensation for theft and loss, and laws about responsibility if a house collapsed. These laws were originally written on giant stone tablets. Some tablets still exist and are kept in the Louvre Museum.

Later, the Romans created their first legal text, the Law of the Twelve Tables, in the mid-5th century B.C. These laws were mostly civil, meaning they were private laws about how citizens interacted. That meant Romans focused on laws about property and possession. These laws were so well formed that **they** have affected lawyers ever since.

Without these ancient examples, our modern laws would be very different. We have many laws today, and new ones are still being created by governments. Sometimes, governments change past laws as well. In the early 20th century, the government bannedalcohol in the U.S. Later, the government made alcohol legal and set a drinking age. This is just one example of how laws can be changed.

**Question 30:** What is the passage mainly about?

A. who wrote down laws in ancient Rome.

B. why today’s laws are the same as ancient laws.

C. how laws have changed since ancient times.

D. how ancient punishments were better than modern punishments.

**Question 31:** The phrase “**broke the law**” in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. committed crime B. went direct C. behaved properly D. did right

**Question 32:** Which is NOT true about ancient Roman laws?

A. The Law of the Twelve Tables was the Romans’ first legal text.

B. Many laws were about how people interacted.

C. Modern lawyers are inﬂuenced by Roman laws.

D. Ancient Roman laws were not very concerned with property.

**Question 33:** Why does the author mention the law about banning alcohol in the U.S?.

A. to illustrate that laws can be made different.

B. to explain that laws can be unnecessary.

C. to argue that laws can change drinking age.

D. to confirm that drinking alcohol can be illegal.

**Question 34:** The word “**they**” in paragraph 4 refers to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. Roman laws B. Roman citizens C. Roman lawyers D. property and possession

***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 main difference between urban growth in Europe and in the American colonies was the slow evolution of cities in the former and their rapid growth in the latter. In Europe they grew over a period of centuries from town economies to their present urban structure. In North America, **they** started as wilderness communities and developed to mature urbanism’s in little more than a century.

In the early colonial day in North America, small cities sprang up along the Atlantic Coastline, mostly in what are now New America, small cities sprang up along the Atlantic United States and in the lower Saint Lawrence valley in Canada. This was natural because these areas were nearest England and France, particularly England, from which most capital goods (assets such as equipment) and many consumer goods were imported Merchandising establishments were, accordingly, advantageously located in port cities from which goods could be readily distributed to interior settlements. Here, too, were the favored locations for processing raw materials prior to export. Boston, Philadelphia, New York, Montreal, and other cities **flourished**, and, as the colonies grew, these cities increased in importance.

This was less true in the colonial South, where life centered around large farms, known as plantations, rather than around towns, as was the case in the areas further north along the Atlantic coastline. The local isolation and the economic self-sufficiency of the plantations were **antagonistic** to the development of the towns. The plantations maintained their independence because they were located on navigable streams and each had a wharf accessible to the small shipping of that day. In fact, one of the strongest factors in the selection of plantation land was the desire to have it front on a water highway.

When the United States became an independent nation in 1776, it did not have a single city as large as 50,000 inhabitants, but by 1820 it had a city of more than 10,000 people, and by 1880 it had recorded a city of over one million. It was not until after 1823, after the mechanization of the spinning and weaving industries, that cities started drawing young people away from farms. Such migration was particularly rapid following the Civil War (1861-1865).

**Question 35:** What does the passage mainly discuss?.

A. Factors that slowed the growth of cities in Europe.

B. The evolution of cities in America.

C. Trade between North American and European cities.

D. The effects of the United States’ independence on urban growth in New England.

**Question 36:** The word “**they**” in paragraph 1 refers to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. North American colonies B. citiesC. centuries D. town economies

**Question 37:** According to the passage, early colonial cities were established along the Atlantic coastline of North America due to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. an abundance of natural resources B. financial support from colonial governments

C. proximity to parts of Europe D. a favorable climate

**Question 38:** The word “**flourished**” in paragraph 2 most probably means .

A. prospered B. decreased C. deteriorated D. worsened

**Question 39:** Which of the following did the Atlantic coastline cities prepare for shipment to Europe during colonial times?.

A. Manufacturing equipment B. Capital goods

C. Consumer goods D. Raw materials

**Question 40:** The word “**antagonistic**” in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. dissimilar B. agreeable C. pleasant D. cordinal

**Question 41:** According to the passage, all of the following aspects of the plantation system influenced the growth of southern cities EXCEPT the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. location of the plantations.

B. access of plantation owners to shipping.

C. relationships between plantation residents and city residents.

D. economic self-sufficiency of the plantation.

**Question 42:** It can be inferred from the passage that, in comparison with northern, cities, most southern cities were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

A. more prosperous B. smaller C. less self-sufficient D. stronger

***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:** Teenagers **is** greatly influenced **by** not only their **parents** but also their **peers**.

A B C D

**Question 44:** Children **love** playing **in the mud**, **run** through puddles and **swimming** a river.

A B C D

**Question 45:** She **thought** it was **inconsiderable** of him **not to have** asked her friend **to the party**.

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:** The S10’s camera looks more natural than the Iphone’s.

A. The Iphone’s camera doesn’t look more natural than the S10’s.

B. The Iphone’s camera looks more natural than the S10’s.

C. The Iphone’s camera looks as natural as the S10’s.

D. The Iphone’s camera doesn’t look as natural as the S10’s.

**Question 47:** “You shouldn’t touch your eyes, nose, or mouth with unwashed hands,” The doctor said to Nam.

A. The doctor ordered Nam touch your eyes, nose, or mouth with unwashed hands.

B. The doctor suggested Nam not to touch your eyes, nose, or mouth with unwashed hands.

C. The doctor advised Nam not to touch your eyes, nose, or mouth with unwashed hands.

D. The doctor begged Nam to touch your eyes, nose, or mouth with unwashed hands.

**Question 48:** You are not allowed to step on the grass in the park.

A. You may step on the grass in the park. B. You should step on the grass in the park.

C. You mustn’t step on the grass in the park. D. You needn’t step on the grass in the park.

***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:** You help me everyday. I can finish my work.

A. Unless I finish my work, you can help me everyday.

B. Provided you helped me everyday, I could not finish my work.

C. If you didn’t help me everyday, I could finish my work.

D. But for your daily help, I couldn’t finish my work.

**Question 50:** We arrived at the conference. We realized our reports were still at home.

A. Not until we arrived at the conference did we realize that our reports were still at home.

B. We arrived at the conference and realized that our reports are still at home.

C. Not until had we arrived at the conference, we realized our reports were still at home.

D. It was until we arrived at the conference that we realize our reports were still at home.

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