

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>ĐỀ 3</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>ĐỀ THI THỬ THPT QUỐC GIA 2020</b>  <b>MÔN TIẾNG ANH</b>  <i>Thời gian: 60 phút</i></p>
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*Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the rest in each of the following questions.*

**Question 1.** A. watched      B. stopped      C. lived      D. cooked

**Question 2.** A. clean      B. bread      C. lean      D. lead

*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. employ      B. effort      C. express      D. reduce

**Question 4.** A. newspaper      B. dedicate      C. timetable      D. commercial

*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.** According to FAO, Vietnam is \_\_\_\_\_ second largest coffee producer in the world after Brazil.

A. an      B. a      C. the      D. Ø

**Question 6.** If I won the lottery, I \_\_\_\_\_ you half the money.

A. had given      B. give      C. gave      D. would give

**Question 7.** When I came to visit her last night, she \_\_\_\_\_ a bath.

A. had      B. has      C. is having      D. was having

**Question 8.** \_\_\_\_\_ I moved in my new apartment, my neighbors have come to my house twice.

A. because      B. since      C. when      D. after

**Question 9.** The group leader prevented his members \_\_\_\_\_.

A. from going on      B. to go on      C. for going on      D. about going on

**Question 10.** \_\_\_\_\_ she received a big applause.

A. Finished her lecture      B. Speaking has finished  
C. After she finishes speaking      D. When the speaker finished

**Question 11.** \_\_\_\_\_ the room, the man was no longer here.

A. Entering      B. When we entered      C. On entering      D. Having entered

**Question 12.** We regret \_\_\_\_\_ you that we cannot approve your suggestion.

A. inform      B. to inform      C. informing      D. informed

**Question 13.** His achievements were partly due to the \_\_\_\_\_ of his wife.

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

**Question 14.** \_\_\_\_\_ these books to the library, as they will soon overdue.

A. Bring      B. Take      C. Fetch      D. Leave

**Question 15.** He would win the race if he \_\_\_\_\_ his brother's example and trained harder.

A. repeated      B. set      C. answered      D. followed

**Question 16.** Helen's parents was very pleased when they read her school \_\_\_\_\_.

A. report      B. papers      C. diploma      D. Account

**Question 17.** We need \_\_\_\_\_ actions and interventions of the local authorities to prevent national parks from being destroyed by pollution.

A. timely      B. excitedly      C. reckless      D. threateningly

**Question 18:** We have to pay \_\_\_\_\_ to what our parents taught last night.

A. mind      B. notice      C. thought      D. attention

**Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word or phrase that is CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined part in each of the following questions.**

**Question 19.** I could see the finish line and thought I was home and dry.

- A. Unsuccessful      B. hopeful      C. successful      D. hopeless

**Question 20.** If it's raining tomorrow, we'll have to postpone the match till Sunday.

- A. play      B. put off      C. put away      D. cancel

**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 the following question**

**Question 21.** Pointing at someone is considered rude in communication.

- A. impolite      B. humorous      C. polite      D. generous

**Question 22.** This point has been dealt with in the preceding paragraph.

- A. following      B. heading      C. previous      D. before

**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:** Two friends Linda and Jane are talking about Jane's new dress.

– **Linda:** «What a beautiful dress you are wearing!»

– **Jane:** «\_\_\_\_\_»

- A. Thank you. That's a nice compliment.      B. Don't say so.  
C. Thank you very much. I don't know that.      D. I don't like your saying.

**Question 24:** Mary is talking to Tom about his new job.

– **Mary:** «How are you getting on in your new job?»

– **- Tom:** «\_\_\_\_\_»

- A. It offers good salary.      B. I'm very well, thanks.  
C. I'm really enjoying it.      D. I have to go to work by bus every day.

**Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 25 to 29.**

The General Certificate of Secondary Education or the GCSE examinations for (25)\_\_\_\_\_ are the standard school-leaver qualifications taken by virtually all UK students in the May and June following their 16<sup>th</sup> birthday. If you come to a UK independent school before (26)\_\_\_\_\_ the age of 16, you will study towards GCSE examinations in up to 12 subjects. Some subjects are compulsory, including English and mathematics, and you can select (27)\_\_\_\_\_, such as music, drama, geography and history from a series of options. GCSEs provide a good all-round education that you can build on at college and eventually at university.

AS- and A-levels are taken after GCSEs. They are the UK qualifications most (28)\_\_\_\_\_ accepted for entry to university and are available in subjects from the humanities, arts, sciences and social sciences as well as in vocational subjects such (29)\_\_\_\_\_ engineering, and leisure and tourism.

You can study up to four subjects at the same time for two years.

**Question 25.** A. big      B. small      C. long      D. short

**Question 26.** A. reach      B. reaching      C. being reached      D. to reach

**Question 27.** A. other      B. another      C. each other      D. others

**Question 28.** A. wide      B. widen      C. widely      D. width

**Question 29.** A. for      B. as      C. like      D. so

**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.**

In the twentieth - century, people depend on unlimited energy to power their everyday lives. A wide range of energy-run devices and modern conveniences are taken for granted, and although it may

seem that we will never be in danger of living without those conveniences, the fact is that many supplies of energy are **dwindling** rapidly. Scientists are constantly searching for new sources of power to keep modern society running. Whether future populations will continue to enjoy the benefits of abundant energy will depend on the success of this search.

Coal, oil, and natural gas supply modern civilization with most of its power. However, not only are supplies of these fuels limited, but they are a major source of pollution. If the energy demands of the future are to be met without seriously harming the environment, existing alternative energy sources must be improved or further explored and developed. These include nuclear, water, solar, wind, and geothermal power, as well as energy from new, nonpolluting types of fuels. Each of these alternatives, however, has advantages and disadvantages.

Nuclear power plants efficiently produce large amounts of electricity without polluting the atmosphere; however, they are costly to build and maintain, and they pose the daunting problem of what to do with nuclear waste. Hydroelectric power is inexpensive and environmentally safe, but impractical for communities located far from moving water. Harnessing energy from tides and waves has similar drawbacks. Solar power holds great promise for the future but methods of collecting and concentrating sunlight are as yet inefficient, as are methods of harnessing wind power.

Every source of energy has its disadvantages. One way to minimize them is to use less energy. Conservation efforts coupled with renewable energy resources, such as a combination of solar, water, wind, and geothermal energy and alternative fuels, such as alcohol and hydrogen, will ensure supplies of clean, affordable energy for humanity's future.

**Question 30.** The word "**dwindling**" in the first paragraph is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. diminishing      B. changing      C. increasing      D. limiting

**Question 31.** Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

- A. Our present energy sources must be eliminated and replaced with alternative sources.  
B. Demands for energy in the future are likely to decrease.  
C. The search for alternative energy sources is not over.  
D. Alternative sources of energy on this planet are very limited.

**Question 32.** It can be inferred from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Many alternative energy sources are environmentally hazardous  
B. solar and wind power are not promising for the future  
C. most alternative energy sources have proven to be impractical  
D. nuclear power solves one problem while creating others

**Question 33.** The passage suggests that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. people use energy without giving great thought to where it's coming from  
B. modern society requires a minimum amount of energy to keep it running  
C. the search for energy sources is mainly a problem for the future  
D. scientists believe we will never have to go without our modern conveniences

**Question 34.** From the passage, it can be inferred that to solve our energy problems \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. a combination of conservation and invention will be needed  
B. we will have to stop using many of our modern conveniences  
C. scientists will have to find ways to increase our supplies of coal, oil, and gas  
D. scientists will have to find one major source of nonpolluting energy.

**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.**

A number of factors related to the voice reveal the personality of the speaker.

The first is the broad area of communication, which includes imparting information by use of language, communicating with a group or an individual and specialized communication through performance. A person conveys thoughts and ideas through choice of words, by a tone of voice that is pleasant or unpleasant, gentle or harsh, by the rhythm that is inherent within the language itself, and by speech rhythms that are flowing and regular or uneven and hesitant, and finally, by the pitch and

melody of the utterance. When speaking before a group, a person's tone may indicate uncertainty or fright, confidence or calm. *At interpersonal levels, the tone may reflect ideas and feelings over and above the words chosen*, or may believe them. *Here*, the participant's tone can consciously or unconsciously reflect intuitive sympathy or antipathy, lack of concern or interest, fatigue, anxiety, enthusiasm or excitement, all of which are usually discernible by the acute listener. Public performance is a manner of communication that is highly specialized with its own techniques for obtaining effects by voice and /or gesture. The motivation *derived* from the text, and in the case of singing, the music, in combination with the performer's skills, personality, and ability to create empathy will determine the success of *artistic, political, or pedagogic communication*.

Second, the voice gives psychological clues to a person's self-image, perception of others, and emotional health. Self-image can be indicated by a tone of voice *that* is confident, pretentious, shy, aggressive, outgoing, or exuberant, to name only a few personality traits. Also the sound may give a clue to the facade or mask of that person, for example, a shy person hiding behind an overconfident front.

How a speaker perceives the listener's receptiveness, interest, or sympathy in any given conversation can *drastically* alter the tone of presentation, by encouraging or discouraging the speaker. Emotional health is *evidenced* in the voice by free and melodic sounds of the happy, by constricted and harsh sound of the angry, and by dull and lethargic qualities of the depressed.

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

- |                              |  |
|------------------------------|--|
| A. Communication styles.     | B. The function of the voice in performance.     |
| C. The production of speech. | D. The connection between voice and personality. |

**Question 36.** According to the passage, an exuberant tone of voice may be an indication of a person's \_\_\_\_\_.

- |                           |                            |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| A. vocal quality          | B. general physical health |
| C. ability to communicate | D. personality             |

**Question 37.** The word "**evidenced**" in the last paragraph is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.

- |              |               |                |             |
|--------------|---------------|----------------|-------------|
| A. indicated | B. questioned | C. exaggerated | D. repeated |
|--------------|---------------|----------------|-------------|

**Question 38.** The word "**derived**" in paragraph one is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.

- |             |              |               |             |
|-------------|--------------|---------------|-------------|
| A. obtained | B. discussed | C. registered | D. prepared |
|-------------|--------------|---------------|-------------|

**Question 39.** Why does the author mention "artistic, political, or pedagogic communication" in paragraph 1?

- |                                      |   |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| A. To contrast them to singing       | B. As examples of basic styles of communication |
| C. As examples of public performance | D. To introduce the idea of self-image          |

**Question 40.** According to the passage, an overconfident front may hide \_\_\_\_\_.

- |            |             |              |                 |
|------------|-------------|--------------|-----------------|
| A. shyness | B. strength | C. hostility | D. friendliness |
|------------|-------------|--------------|-----------------|

**Question 41.** The word "**that**" in paragraph 2 refer to \_\_\_\_\_.

- |               |                |                  |                  |
|---------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|
| A. Self-image | B. personality | C. tone of voice | D. psychological |
|---------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|

**Question 42.** What does the author mean by stating that "*At interpersonal levels, the tone may reflect ideas and feelings over and above the words chosen*"?

- |   |
|---|
| A. Feelings are more difficult to express than ideas.                   |
| B. A high tone of voice reflects an emotional communication.            |
| C. The tone of voice can carry information beyond the meaning of words. |
| D. Feelings are expressed with different words than ideas are.          |

*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.** Upon reaching the destination, a number of personnel is expected to change their

A

B

C

reservations and proceed to Hawaii.

D

**Question 44.** They asked us whether we thought that the statistics had presented fairly and accurately.

**A                      B                      C                      D**

**Question 45.** Ms Phuong hardly never misses an opportunity to play in the tennis tournaments.

**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 sentences.**

**Question 46.** The more you talk about it, the worse you'll feel.

- A. Don't talk about it or you won't feel bad.
- B. Unless you talk more about it, you'll feel worse.
- C. If you talk more about it, you'll feel worse.
- D. Talk more about it and you'll feel much better.

**Question 47.** "Stop smoking or you'll be ill," the doctor told me.

- A. The doctor advised me to give up smoking to avoid illness.
- B. The doctor suggested smoking to treat illness.
- C. I was warned against smoking a lot of cigarettes.
- D. I was ordered not to smoke to recover from illness.

**Question 48.** I'm sure Luisa was very disappointed when she failed the exam

- A. Luisa must be very disappointed when she failed the exam.
- B. Luisa must have been very disappointed when she failed the exam.
- C. Luisa may be very disappointed when she failed the exam.
- D. Luisa could have been very disappointed when she failed the exam.

**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.** We didn't want to spend a lot of money. We stayed in a cheap hotel.

- A. Rather than spending a lot of money, we stayed in a cheap hotel.
- B. In spite of spending a lot of money, we stayed in a cheap hotel.
- C. We didn't stay in a cheap hotel as we had a lot of money to spend.
- D. We stayed in a cheap hotel, but we had to spend a lot of money.

**Question 50.** I left the office. There was a power cut just then.

- A. I left the office after there was a power cut.
- B. Hardly I had left the office when there was a power cut.
- C. No sooner had I left the office than there was a power cut.
- D. I left the office long before there was a power cut.

--- The end ---

<b>ĐÁP ÁN ĐỀ 3</b>	<b>ĐỀ THI THỬ THPT QUỐC GIA 2020 MÔN TIẾNG ANH Thời gian: 60 phút</b>
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1. C	2. B	3. B	4. D	5. C	6. D	7. D	8. B	9. A	10. D
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11. B	12. B	13. A	14. A	15. D	16. A	17. A	18. D	19. C	20. B
21. C	22. A	23. A	24. C	25. D	26. B	27. D	28. C	29. B	30. A
31. C	32. D	33. A	34. A	35. D	36. D	37. A	38. A	39. B	40. A
41. B	42. C	43. B	44. C	45.A	46. C	47. A	48. B	49. A	50. C