ĐỀ THI THỬ THPT QUỐC GIA 2020

ĐÈ 20

MÔN TIẾNG ANH

Thời gian: 60 phút

		on your answer sheet a unciation in each of th		ose underlined part differs	
	A. arriv <u>ed</u>	B. finish <u>ed</u>		D. passed	
	A. young		C. couple	D. cousin	
Question 2.	rae young	D. pr <u>ou</u> gn	с. с <u>оц</u> рге	D. 0 <u>04</u> 5111	
Mark the lett from the rest		on your answer sheet	to indicate the word w	which is stressed differently	
Question 3:		B. happen	C. offer	D. begin	
	A. physical			D. beautiful	
each of the fo	o <i>llowing excha</i> r Mai is talking to	nges.		itable response to complete	
— Susan:	.,,	-			
	for saying so		B. Sure. I couldn't agree more		
	's nice to say so	, 11: 1 , 1	D. Yes, It's nice of you to say so		
— Cynthi	•	tor are talking about the Do you think it's possible it"	*	ometime today?"	
A. it's pro	A. it's pretty tight schedule today		B. I'm pretty tight schedule today		
C. it has	a pretty tight sc	hedule today	D. I've got a pretty tight schedule today		
meaning to the Question 7: S A. came	he underlined p She got up late a inton School uniform	on your answer sheet a part in each of the following rushed to the bus stored. B. went leisurely is compulsory in most of B. paid	wing questions. op. C. dropped by	phrase that is CLOSEST in D. went quickly D. depended	
in meaning to Question 9: 1 A. being	o the underline I must have a way courteous	on your answer sheet d part in each of the for atch since punctuality is B. being cheerful as the entrance exam, his	Ilowing questions. simperative in my new C. being efficient	D. being late	
_	g extremely airy		B. extremely happy	g on the an.	
C. extremely light		D. feeling extremely unhappy			
questions.		•		ver to each of the following	
		nen you saw me because			
A. nave t	been arguing	B. had been arguing	C. argued	D. would argue	

Question 12: She got t	the job_the fact that she had	very little experience.	
A. although	B. because of	C. despite	D. because
Question 13: Betty get	ts up very early to prepare _	work.	
A. of	B. to	C. in	
Question 14:	back to her hometown, Juli	a Robert found everyth	ing new and attractive.
A. On arriving	B. On she arrives	C. On arrival	D. When arrived
Question 15: If	, he promises that he will	do his best to promote	public welfare.
	B. elected		
Question 16: I remember	ber like a little prir	ncess when I was young	
A. being treated	B. treating	C. to be treated	D. treat
Question 17: Mr. Smit	th is a person. If he	e says he will do someth	ning, you know that he will do
	B. independent		
Question 18:	school fees helps many po	or students have more	chances to attend university.
A. Slowing	B. Reducing	C. Declining	D. Dropping
Question 19: The play	er"s protests no dif	ference to the referee's	decision at all.
A. did	B. made	C. caused	D. created
with people.			erating computers and dealing
A. qualifications	B. knowledge	C. techniques	D. skills
Question 21: It was	easy for him to learn	baseball because he ha	nd been a cricket player.
A. purposefully	B. exceedingly	C. relatively	D. normally
Question 22: It's a second	ret. Try not to let the cat out	of the	
A. hat	ret. Try not to let the cat out B. bag	C. shirt	D. cage
Question 23: It is eveloping	estimated that about 640 g countries.	women remain illiter	ate in the world, mostly in
A. the	B. no article	C. a	D. an
Question 24: If I were	you, Ipart in	n this competition.	
A. have taken	B. take	C. would take	D. will take

Reading 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 1 to 8.

You can usually tell when your friends are happy or angry by the looks on their faces or by their actions. This is useful because reading their emotional expressions helps you to know how to respond to important situations and to convey our intentions to others. But does raising the eyebrows and rounding the mouth say the same thing in Minneapolis as it does in Madagascar? Much research on emotional expressions has centered on such questions.

According to Paul Ekman, the leading researcher in this area, people speak and understand substantially the same "facial language". Studies by Ekman"s group have demonstrated that humans share a set of universal emotional expressions that testify to the common biological heritage of the human species. Smiles, for example, signal happiness and frowns indicate sadness on the faces of people in such far-flung places as Argentina, Japan, Spain, Hungary, Poland, Sumatra, the United States, Vietnam, the jungles of New Guinea, and the Eskimo villages north of Artic Circle. Ekman and his colleagues claim that people everywhere can recognize at least seven basic emotions: sadness, fear, anger, disgust, contempt, happiness, and surprise.

There are, however, huge differences across cultures in both the context and intensity of emotional displays – the so- called display responses – expecially *negative* ones – while many American children are encouraged to express their feelings more openly. Regardless of culture, however, emotions usually show themselves, to some degree, in people's behavior. From their first days in life, babies produce facial expressions that communicate their feelings.

The ability to read facial expressions develops early, too. Very young children pay close attention

to facial expressions, and by age five, they nearly equal adults in their skill at reading emotions on people"s faces. *This evidence* all points to a biological underpinning for our abilities to express and interpret a basic set of human emotions. Moreover, as Chales Dawin pointed out over a century ago, some emotional expressions seem to appear across species boundaries. Cross-cultural psychologists tell us that certain emotional responses carry different meanings in diferrent cultures. For example, what emotion do you suppose might be conveyed while sticking out your tounge? For American, this might indicate disgust, while in China it can signify surprise. Likewise, a grin on an American face may indicate joy, while on a Japanese face it may just as easily mean embarrassment. Clearly, culture influences emotional expressions.

		(Adapted fron	n <u>https://www.booksource.com</u>)
Question 25: The best	title for the passage is		
A. human habit of	displaying emotions	B. a review of rese	earch on emotional expressions
C. ways to control	emotional expressions	D. cultural univers	sals in emotional expressions
	"evolved" in paragraph 2		
A. reduced	B. increased	C. simplified	
Question 27: Many stu	dies on emotional expressi	-	-
	rows has similar meaning t		-
	rows has similar meaning t	<u> </u>	
	s have similar emotional e		
	means the same in Minnea		
	nan is mentioned in the pas		
	universal emotional expre		
	can speak and understand		
C. researchers on u		, 88	
D. lacked many ma			
Question 29: Smiles ar			
	neaning in different culture	S.	
	pressions across cultures.		
	ne same emotions in variou	is cultures.	
D. are not popular		.s valuates.	
	merican children, Asian ch	ildren are encouraged	to .
	otions openly		
C. control their em	otions	D. conceal their po	
	"negative" in the second		
A. positive	B. enthusiastic		D. affirmative
	se " <i>This evidence</i> " in parag		
	dren can control their feeli		 '
B. human facial ex		65	
	erpinning for humans to ex	enress emotions	
_	dren are good at recognizing	-	
D' the fact that offi	aren are good at recognizin	ig others emetions	
Mark the letter A. B. C	or D on vour answer she	et to indicate the unde	erlined word or phrase in each
sentence that needs co	-		Pinase in case
	9	c. but also sings the s	songs for the major Broadway
musicals.	•	_	
A. composes not or		C. the songs	D. major
			e your form won't be accepted.
A. Make sure	B. spell	C. otherwise	D. won"t be accepted
_	nbor is quite safe because t		
A. neighbor	B. safe	C. many	D. recently

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 question.

Question 36: It would have been better if he had told us his new address.

- **A.** He might have told us his new address.
- **B.** He should have told us his new address.
- C. He shouldn't have told us his new address.
- **D.** It doesn't matter that he didn't tell us his new address.

Question 37: She knows more about it than I do

- **A.** I know as much about it as she does.
- **B.** She know as much about it as I do.
- **C.** I don't know as much about it as she does.
- **D.** She doesn"t know as much about it as Ido.

Question 38: "Why don"t you participate in the volunteer work in summer?", said Sophie.

- **A.** Sophie suggested me to participate in the volunteer work in summer.
- **B.** Sophie asked me why not participate in the volunteer work in summer.
- C. Sophie suggested my participating in the volunteer work in summer.
- **D.** Sophie made me participate in the volunteer work in summer.

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct sentence that best combines each pair of sentences in the following questions.

Question 39: We arrived at the airport. We realized our passports were still at home.

- **A.** It was until we arrived at the airport that we realized our passports were still at home.
- **B.** We arrived at the airport and realized that our passports are still at home.
- C. Not until had we arrived at the airport, we realized our passports were still at home.
- **D.** Not until we arrived at the airport did we realize that our passports were still at home.

Question 40: Nam was so rude to them last night. Now he feels regretful.

- **A.** Nam regrets to have been so rudeto them last night.
- **B.** Nam regrets having so rude to them last night.
- C. Nam wishes he hadn"t been so rude to them last night.
- **D.** Nam wishes he weren't so rude to them last night.

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word for each of the blanks from 41 to 45.

Here are the tips that help success in your job interview

IICI C U	it the ups that help sa	ccess in your job intervi	
Always arrive early.	If you do not know (41)	the organization	is located, call for exact
directions in advance. Leav	e some extra time for an	y traffic, parking, or unex	spected events. If you are
running late, call right away	and let someone know	. The best time to arrive	is approximately 5 - 10
minutes early. Give yourself	the time to read your res	ume one more time, to cat	tch your breath, and to be
ready for the interview. One	ce you are at the office	e, treat everyone you end	counter with respect. Be
(42) to everyone as	soon as you walk in th	e door. Wear a profession	onal business suit. This
point should be emphasized e	nough. First (43)	are extremely important	t in the interview process.
Women should notwearing	too much jewelry or m	ake up. Men should (44)	flashy suits or
wearing too much perfume	. It is also important that	t you feel comfortable. W	hile a suit is the standard
interview attire in a business	environment, if you th	ink it is an informal e	nvironment, call before
and ask. (45) , you	can never be overdress	sed if you are wearing a ta	ailored suit.
` , <u> </u>	(A	dapted from <u>https://www.</u>	.thebalancecareers.com)
O 41 A1	•		

Question 41: A. who **B.** whom C. where **D.** which Question 42: A. pleasure **B.** pleasant C. please **D.** pleasantly **Question 43:** A. attendances **B.** attentions **C.** impressions **D.** pressures **Question 44: A.** avoid **B.** suggest C. enjoy D. mind Question 45: A. when **B.** Regardless C. Moreover **D.** Therefore

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the best answer for each question from 46 to 50.

Successful students often do the followings while studying. First they have an overview before reading. Next, they look for important information and pay greater attention to it (which often needs jumping forward or backward to process information). They also relate important points to one another. Also, they activate and use their *prior* knowledge. When they realize that their understanding is not good, they do not wait to change strategies. Last, they can monitor understanding and take action to correct or "fix-up" mistakes in comprehension.

Conversely, students with low academic achievement often demonstrate ineffective study skills. They tend to assume a passive role in learning and rely on others(e.g, teachers, parents) to monitor their studying. For example, low-achieving students often do not monitor their understanding of content, they may not be aware of the purpose of studying, and their show little evidence of looking back, or employing "fix-up" strategies to fix understanding problems. Students who struggle with learning new information seem to be unaware that they must extent beyond simply reading the content to understand and remember it. Children with learning disabilities do not plan and judge the quality off their studying. Their studying may be disorganized. Students with learning problems face challenges with personal organization as well. They often have difficulty keeping track of materials and assignments, following directions, and completing work on time. Unlike good student who employ a variety of study skills in a flexible yet purposeful manner, low-achieving students use a restricted range of skills. *They* can not explain why good study strategies are important for learning, and they tend to use the same, often ineffective, study approach for all learning tasks, ignoring task content, structure of difficulty.

approach for all learning task	ks, ignoring task cont	ent, structure of difficulty	7.
31		•	our Learning – NUI Galway)
Question 46: What is the top	` 1 0	, 88	3
A. Successful and low-a		udents.	
B. Successful learners as			
C. Study skills for high	•	8	
D. Effective and ineffec			
Question 47: The word "pri			?
A. important	B. earlier		D. good
Question 48: According to t	the passage, what can		tudents?
A. They depend on othe		_	
B. They are slow in their		C	
C. They monitor their up			
D. The know the purpos	_		
1 1		ern new inormaton, low-	achieving students do NOT
A. just understand it		B. relate it to what the	hey have known
C. simply remember it D. read it			•
Question 50: The underlined	d pronoun " <i>They</i> " in	the last sentence refers to	•
		C. low-achieving str	

--- The end ---