CỤM NBHL
LẦN THI CHUNG THỨ II

ĐỀ THI THỬ TỐT NGHIỆP THPT
Năm học 2019 - 2020
MÔN THI: TIẾNG ANH
Thời gian làm bài: 60 phút
(Đề thi gồm 50 câu trắc nghiệm, 05 trang)

Họ, tên thí sinh:.....
Số báo danh:.....

MÃ ĐỀ 271

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 1: **Learning** many subjects **at** the same time **are** very difficult **for** small children
A. are **B.** at **C.** Learning **D.** for

Question 2: **Intelligence**, education and **experiential** all **help** shape **management** style.
A. Intelligence **B.** experiential **C.** management **D.** help

Question 3: **According** to **research** by many universities, sugar is the **destructor** of **healthy** teeth.
A. destructor **B.** According **C.** healthy **D.** research

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 4 to 8.

Why do some people take revenge on others? Why aren't we able to sort out our problems without seeking to get **(4)** _____ with those who have hurt us? Apparently, we are simply experiencing a deeply rooted part of human nature. Our desire for revenge comes from the brain's limbic system, the most primitive part of the brain and one that we share with all animals.

(5) _____, when someone confronts us, we often prefer attacking verbally or physically rather than try to work out a solution together.

However, unlike animals, we also possess a highly evolved cerebral cortex which allows us to plan and analyze – and this can make revenge more than just a(n) **(6)** _____ reaction. A person who feels they have been wronged may even enjoy planning a creative and appropriate act of revenge. **(7)** _____ people suggest that taking revenge can be seen as a positive move, allowing you to work through your negative emotions. However, it can also be dangerous, and you may risk finding yourself in a situation **(8)** _____ rapidly gets out of hand.

Question 4:	**A.** even	**B.** fair	**C.** Similar	**D.** equal
Question 5:	**A.** Additionally	**B.** Thus	**C.** Subsequently	**D.** However
Question 6:	**A.** instinctive	**B.** Extrinsic	**C.** distinctive	**D.** inborn
Question 7:	**A.** Some	**B.** Each	**C.** others	**D.** another
Question 8:	**A.** who	**B.** when	**C.** which	**D.** where

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 9: If we had taken his **sage** advice, we wouldn't be in so much trouble now.
A. sturdy **B.** wise **C.** willing **D.** eager

Question 10: The **augmentation** in the population has created a fuel shortage.
A. decrease **B.** increase **C.** necessity **D.** demand

Mark the letter A, B, C, or Don your answer sheet to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.

Question 11:	**A.** school<u>s</u>	**B.** cook<u>s</u>	**C.** architect<u>s</u>	**D.** stop<u>s</u>
Question 12:	**A.** m<u>i</u>le	**B.** m<u>i</u>ddle	**C.** k<u>i</u>nd	**D.** t<u>i</u>me

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 13: - Anna: "What a beautiful wedding dress you are wearing today, Betty!"

- Betty: "_____"

A. Thanks for your gift!
B. Thanks, it's nice of you to say so.
C. Don't mention it.
D. I'm sorry to hear that.

Question 14: Mary and Paul are talking about the pets they are keeping.

Mary: "Well, cats are very good at catching mice around the house."

Paul:"_____."

A. No, dogs are very good, too
B. Yes, I hope so
C. You can say that again
D. Nothing more to say

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 15 to 21.

Australia has a well-organized and well-structured education system. The education starts at the age of five or six, but it may differ by a narrow margin between states. It starts with the preschool education which is not compulsory and can be offered within a school or separately. The primary and secondary school encompasses the compulsory education for Australians. There are a large number of primary and high school across the country with most of them being public schools. It is estimated that public schools amount to 60% of scholars as opposed to 40% in private settings. All these education providers must be licensed by the government and must fulfill certain requirements including infrastructure and teaching. Universities, on the other hand, are mainly public institutions.

The Australian education system has established a standard curriculum so all scholars will be given the same quality of education. Despite there may be some states at which this curriculum is modified a bit, but the change is not that significant. The actual curriculum set out in Australia education system is based on important abilities one must have in his life: Literacy, Numeracy, Information and communication technology, Critical and creative thinking, personal and social capability, ethical understanding, intercultural understanding.

Vocational and Technical schools prepare students that want to skip the university and want to move directly to the job market. Actually, here it stands the difference between universities and colleges: the Vocational and Technical Schools are more oriented in teaching practical skills while university courses are mainly theory-based to lead students to different academic careers. There are hundreds of other schools out there that provide technical and further education (TAFE) and vocational education and training (VET). These schools offer short courses, certificates I through IV, diplomas, and advanced diplomas. **They** focus on training their students in a particular vocation or just to help their students get out into the workplace. These schools offer a wide variety of courses and qualifications attained by these courses can lead to different career pathways to follow afterward.

Australian higher education modernity and **reputation** relies on a huge number of educational providers including universities and different training organizations. Currently, there are 43 universities across the country. The vast majority of universities are public except two private universities. The world-class teaching offered is surely **undisputed**. Seven Australian universities are traditionally found at the top 100 best universities in the world which is a sufficient indicator to highlight their quality.

Besides universities, more than 5,000 training organizations are registered and accredited. Actual figures show that the number of enrolled students is around 3.8 million with international students sharing more than half a million. There are also 3 self-accrediting higher education institutions. Furthermore, dozens of smaller schools do not grant any degrees or have an accreditation – these are private schools that focus on theology, business, information technology, natural therapies, hospitality, health, law, and accounting.

(Source: http://www.studying-in-australia.org/)

Question 15: Which of the following could be the main topic of the passage?

A. The Australian education system.
B. The levels of education in Australia.

C. The curriculum of schools in Australia.

D. The position of Australian schools in the world.

Question 16: According to paragraph 1, which of the following is TRUE about the education in Australia?

A. Every education provider can start up their school without any requirements.

B. There are more students attending public schools than private schools.

C. Children must start schools when they are five years old.

D. Pre-school education is not optional for Australian children.

Question 17: What is the curriculum of the Australian education system based on?

A. It depends on the quality of education that the schools provide.

B. It concentrates on knowledge and technology for students.

C. It focuses on necessary skills that students must be prepared for their life.

D. It is based on essential abilities like reading, writing and numbers.

Question 18: According to paragraph 3, the main difference between universities and Vocational and Technical schools is that _____.

A. universities emphasize theoretical courses whereas the Vocational and Technical schools tend to develop practical skills.

B. universities provide practical skills for students to take part in the workforce while Vocational and Technical schools only help them with theory.

C. the Vocational and Technical schools provide more courses for students to choose than the other.

D. the Vocational and Technical schools pay more attention to academic careers than the other.

Question 19: The word "**They**" in paragraph 3 refer to _____.

A. these schools **B.** diplomas **C.** short courses **D.** advanced diplomas

Question 20: The word "**reputation**" in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to _____.

A. stability **B.** obscurity **C.** difference **D.** renown

Question 21: The word "**undisputed**" in paragraph 4 could be best replaced by _____.

A. questionable **B.** unacknowledged **C.** doubtful **D.** undeniable

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 22: A. museum **B.** commitment **C.** location **D.** recommend

Question 23: A. decide **B.** intend **C.** install **D.** follow

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 24: "Never borrow money from friends", my father said.

A. My father suggested me that I should borrow money from friends.

B. My father advised me to borrow money from friends.

C. My father told me not to borrow money from friends.

D. My father advised me not to lend my friends money.

Question 25: It is much more difficult to speak English than to speak French.

A. Speaking English is more difficult than to speak French.

B. To speak French is more difficult than to speak English.

C. Speaking French is not as difficult as to speaking English

D. To speak English is more difficult than to speak French.

Question 26: If only you told me the truth about the theft.

A. You should have told me the truth about the theft.

B. I do wish you would tell me the truth about the theft.

C. You must have told me the truth about the theft.

D. It is necessary that you tell me the truth about the theft.

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 27: Seth informed us of his retirement from the company. He did it when arriving at the meeting.

A. Hardly had Seth notified us of his retiring from the company when he arrived at the meeting.

B. Only after his retiring from the company did Seth tell us about his arrival at the meeting.

C. No sooner had Seth arrived at the meeting than we were told about his leaving the company.

D. Not until Seth said to us that he would leave the company did he turn up at the meeting.

Question 28: If I had known about their wedding plan earlier, I would have been able to make time to attend the reception party.

A. I don't know their wedding plan earlier so I can't make time to attend the reception party.

B. I knew their wedding would be planned earlier so I made some time to attend the reception party.

C. When I knew their wedding party, it was too late to attend the reception party.

D. I wish I had known their wedding plan sooner so that I could arrange time to attend the reception party.

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

Question 29: The greatest happiness of life is the conviction that we are loved; loved for ourselves, or rather, loved ____ of ourselves.

A. although **B.** in spite **C.** despite **D.** but

Question 30: These are Japanese cars, _____?

A. aren't we **B.** don't they **C.** isn't it **D.** aren't they

Question 31: I look at you and see the rest of my life in ____ my eyes.

A. front of **B.** next to **C.** behind **D.** beside

Question 32: Volunteers may be required to obtain Red Cross _____ in order to serve through hospitals and healthcare organizations or provide disaster relief.

A. diploma **B.** certification **C.** degree **D.** license

Question 33: We haven't met Ann since he _____ here.

A. leaved **B.** left **C.** will leave **D.** was leaving

Question 34: The local clubs are making every _____ to interest more young people.

A. fund **B.** effort **C.** donation **D.** volunteer

Question 35: The song ____ by our listeners as their favourite of the week is "Goodbye Baby" by the Tunesmiths.

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

Question 36: Despite all the evidence, he wouldn't admit that he was in the_____.

A. fault **B.** slip **C.** error **D.** wrong

Question 37: The classroom heating was broken and all students sat there _____.

A. sobbing **B.** shivering **C.** dozing **D.** blushing

Question 38: _____ his homework, he started to surf the social networks.

A. At the time he finished **B.** After he has finished

C. After he had finished **D.** By the time he finishes

Question 39: If they cleaned the windows, the rooms _____ brighter.

A. will look **B.** looked **C.** would have looked **D.** would look

Question 40: Parents and children can sometimes have difficulty ____ each other due to the generation gap.

A. understood **B.** understand **C.** understanding **D.** to understand

Question 41: She _____ her anger by going for a walk.

A. work at **B.** work out **C.** work off **D.** work on

Question 42: These women were viewed with _____ and they had to work twice as hard to be accepted by their male colleagues.

A. suspiciously **B.** suspect **C.** suspicious **D.** suspicion

Question 43: The government is trying its best to narrow the gap between ____ rich and ____ poor.

A. a / a **B.** the / a **C.** the / the **D.** a / the

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

Question 44: Fruit and vegetables grew in **abundance** on the island. The islanders even exported the surplus.

A. sufficiency **B.** excess **C.** large quantity **D.** small quantity

Question 45: She simply **took it for granted** that the check was good and did not ask him any questions about it.

A. look it over **B.** permitted it

C. accepted without investigation **D.** disagreed with it

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 46 to 50.

The Art World

One of the major problems in the art world is how to distinguish and promote an artist. In effect, a market must be created for an artist to be successful. The practice of signing and numbering individual prints was introduced by James Abbott McNeill Whistler, the nineteenth-century artist best known for the painting of his mother, called "Arrangement in Grey and Black", but known to most of US as "Whistler's Mother". Whistler's brother-in-law, Sir Francis Seymour Haden, a less well-known artist, had **speculated**that collectors might find prints more attractive if they knew that there were only a limited number of copies produced. By signing the work in pencil, an artist could guarantee and personalize each print.

As soon as Whistler and Haden began the practice of signing and numbering their prints, thefr work began to increase in value. When other artists noticed that the signed prints commanded higher prices, they began copying the procedure.

Although most prints are signed on the right-hand side in the margin below the image, the placement of the signature is a matter of personal choice. Indeed, prints have been signed within image, in any of the margins, or even on the reverse side of the 'print. Wherever the artist elects to sign **it**, a signed print is still valued above an unsigned one, even in the same edition.

Question 46: Which of the following would be a better title for the passage?

A. Copying Limited Edition Prints. **B.** Whistler's Mother.

C. Whistler's Greatest Works, **D.** The Practice of Signing Prints.

Question 47: What made Whistler's work more valuable?

A. His brother-in-law's prints. **B.** His painting of his mother,

C. His fame as an artist. **D.** His signature on the prints.

Question 48: The word "**speculated**" in the paragraph I could best be replaced by .

A. announced **B.** noticed **C.** guessed **D.** denied

Question 49: The word "**it**" in paragraph 3 refers to_____.

A. the reverse side **B.** a print **C.** the image **D.** the same edition

Question 50: The author mentions all of the following as reasons why a collector prefers a signed print **EXCEPT**_____.

A. it encourages higher prices for the print **B.** it limits the number of copies of the print

C. it makes the print more personal **D.** it guarantees the print's authenticity

---------- THE END ----------