

**ĐỀ ÔN THI TN THPT QG 2020 - 3**

*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.*

- 1. A. simple                      B. polite                      C. formal                      D. instant
- 2. A. picture                      B. number                      C. water                      D. advice

*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.*

- 3. A. adopted                      B. appealed                      C. dedicated                      D. wounded
- 4. A. chemical                      B. approach                      C. achieve                      D. challenge

*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.*

- 5. I think it's importance for us to find solutions to our problem.  
A                      B                      C                      D

- 6. The mail has sent to the wrong address.  
A                      B                      C                      D

- 7. He has always an apple after lunch.  
A                      B                      C                      D

*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.*

- 8. Liz is telling Andrew about her first novel.

Liz: "Guess what? My first novel has just been published."

Andrew: "\_\_\_\_\_"

- A. It's my pleasure.                      B. Congratulations!
- C. Better luck next time!                      D. It's very kind of you.

- 9. Mrs Smith and her students are visiting the zoo.

Mike: "Can I feed the gorilla, Mrs Smith?"

Mrs Smith: "\_\_\_\_\_. The sign says 'No feeding the animals'."

- A. Of course you can                      B. I don't think it works
- C. I'm sure about that                      D. I'm afraid not

*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.*

- 10. The goalkeeper can also be ejected for twenty seconds if a major foul is committed.

- A. penalized                      B. swallowed                      C. played                      D. excluded

- 11. A series of programs have been broadcast to raise public awareness of healthy living.

- A. experience                      B. understanding                      C. confidence                      D. assistance

*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.*

- 12. Although it's a long day for us, we feel we are contented with what we do.

- A. interested                      B. dissatisfied                      C. exited                      D. shocked

- 13. Don't tell Jane anything about the surprise party for Jack. She has got a big mouth.

- A. can't eat a lot                      B. can keep secrets                      C. talks too much                      D. hates parties

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

- 14. My children \_\_\_\_\_ interested in kangaroos lately.

- A. has become                      B. will become                      C. have become                      D. were becoming

- 15. If I were you, I \_\_\_\_\_ for that intensive English course.

- A. would apply                      B. apply                      C. will apply                      D. applied

- 16. \_\_\_\_\_ his serious disease, he tried to finish writing his novel.

- A. Despite                      B. However                      C. Although                      D. In spite



**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 33 to 37.**

Before the 19th century, families usually arranged marriages for their children. Young people didn't decide \_\_\_(33)\_\_\_ they want to marry. After they got married, they usually had \_\_\_(34)\_\_\_ children. In the 19th century, most children could not choose the person they wanted to marry. A marriage joined two people \_\_\_(35)\_\_\_ two families. Two people could get marriage because they loved each other, not just because their families wanted them to marry. At the same time, people began to realize that they had to \_\_\_(36)\_\_\_ very good care of their children. Before this, most people didn't go to school. The family members all worked together at home. Later, people realized that \_\_\_(37)\_\_\_ is necessary for a good life.

- |                |             |             |              |
|----------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| 33. A. that    | B. who      | C. whose    | D. which     |
| 34. A. much    | B. little   | C. a lot of | D. few       |
| 35. A. and     | B. for      | C. but      | D. with      |
| 36. A. make    | B. get      | C. take     | D. give      |
| 37. A. educate | B. educated | C. educator | D. education |

**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 38 to 44.**

When naming a child, some parents seem to choose a name based simply on their personal preference. In other families, grandparents or professional name-makers come up with a child's name. In some cases, the time of a child's birth influences how the child's name is determined.

In many European cultures, names are typically chosen by parents. Parents' choice for their child's name may be based on names of their relatives or ancestors. For example, in Italy, children are traditionally named after their grandparents. The parents generally use the father's parents' names first. If they have more children, then they will use the mother's parents' names. Similarly, some people in Eastern Europe name their children after relatives who have died. This tradition is seen as a **means** to protect the child from the Angel of Death.

Traditionally in some Asian countries, a child's grandfather or a fortune-teller chooses the child's name. In contrast to the tradition of naming children after relatives, the child's name is chosen to influence the child's character. For example, names may be based on a connection to certain elements such as fire, water, earth, wood, or metal. Or the name might include a written character meaning beauty, strength, or kindness.

In certain African cultures, when a child is born plays a large part in determining the child's name. In Ghana's Akan culture, the day a child is born determines the child's name. But each day has different names for boys and girls. For instance, a boy born on Friday is named Kofi, whereas a girl born on the same day is named Afua. Both Kofi and Afua mean "wanderer" or "explorer." Children with these names are seen as travelers.

No matter where the name comes from, a child's name is the first gift in life. Whether the name is chosen according to preference or dictated by tradition, **it** reflects something about a child's culture. For that reason, all names should be **treasured** and respected.

*(Source: Reading Challenge 2 by Casey Malarcher & Andrea Janzen)*

38. What is the main idea of the passage?

- A. The practice of child naming in Europe
- B. The history of child naming around the world
- C. The choice of name for a child in Asia
- D. The tradition of child naming in different cultures

39. According to the passage, in many European cultures, names are typically selected by \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. grandparents                      B. relatives                      C. ancestors                      D. parents
40. The word "means" in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. symbol                      B. way                      C. route                      D. sign
41. What is a common belief in some Asian countries concerning the tradition of naming a child?
- A. A child's name must include a written character meaning beauty, strength, or kindness.  
B. The choice of a child's name should be based on names of his or her relatives.  
C. The choice of a child's name is believed to have an impact on his or her personality.  
D. A child's name shouldn't be connected with certain elements of nature.
42. Which of the following about the tradition of child naming in African countries is NOT true according to the passage?
- A. Children receive the same name if they are born on the same day.  
B. Children born on Friday are normally given names meaning traveling.  
C. No matter how a child's name is chosen, it is related to his or her culture.  
D. The arrival time of a child is an important factor in deciding his or her name.
43. The word "it" in paragraph 5 refers to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. name                      B. culture                      C. tradition                      D. preference
44. The word "treasured" in paragraph 5 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. ignored    B. valued    C. developed    D. revealed

***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 45 to 50.***

Henry is the undisputed star of Dronfield School near Sheffield. Whatever the achievements of other members of the comprehensive school, it is Henry, with his soulful eyes and glossy hair, who has hogged the limelight, appearing on television in Britain and abroad. Yet despite all the public, Henry stirs up no envy or resentment among the 2000 students – in fact, they all adore him. The dog, who first arrived six months ago, is a super dog, who has improved students' behaviour and encouraged more students to focus on their academic achievement.

Andrew Wainwright, a student at Dronfield School, says there is something magical and calming about being able to interact with Henry during his time at the school's catch-up classes, and that if he falls behind, that opportunity will be denied. Even doubting staff have finally been won round. Perhaps that is because Henry, who lies on the floor during staff meetings, has also had a calming effect on them.

It was Andrew's teacher, Wendy Brown and the school counsellor, Julie Smart, who first proposed buying a school dog. "Julie and I were talking one day about how looking after dogs can positively affect children's conduct," says Brown. "We did some research and discovered that the presence of pets has been shown to be therapeutic. A number of studies have shown that animals improve recovery after surgery or illness and have a calming influence on people in a lot of settings. Some of my kids can be and some of the children Julie counsels have terrible problems."

Could the school dog become a craze? Other schools such as the Mulberry Bush, a primary school for children with behavioural problems, have stepped forward to point out they already have. Rosie Johnston, a Mulberry staff member has been bringing her golden retriever, Muskoka, into school for three years. Apart from being a calming influence, Muskoka even plays his part in literacy lessons. Children at the school can be too shy to read to adults so they read to Muskoka. "Their anxiety about

mispronouncing something or getting the words in the wrong order is reduced when they read to him, "says Johnston.

Psychologist Dr Deborah Wells from Queen's University Belfast specialises in animal-human interaction. She believes that the underlying key to the Henry effect is that dogs offer unconditional love and that cheers up adults and children and helps with self-esteem. But traditionalist Chris Woodhead, the former chief inspector of schools says, "I don't see why a teacher cannot create a positive learning environment through the subject they teach and their personality. Dogs strike me as a bit of a publicity stunt. It's the kind of sentimental story journalists love." Despite this sentiment, Henry remains as popular as ever.

45: Which of the following best serves as the title for the passage?

- A. Having School Dogs: Pros and Cons
- B. Henry – a Super Dog in Dronfield School
- C. School Dogs: Useful Classroom Assistants
- D. Keeping School Dogs – a Prevalent Trend

46: Which of the following is mentioned in paragraph 3 as a potential impact of keeping a pet?

- A. A stronger tendency to misbehave
- B. Better recovery from illness
- C. A greater desire to influence others
- D. Long-term changes in conduct

47: The word " **one** " in paragraph 4 refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. a school dog
- B. a craze
- C. a Mulberry staff member
- D. a primary school

48: According to paragraph 4, which of the following is one of the roles played by Muskoka at the Mulberry Bush?

- A. Minimising the number of words mispronounced by its students
- B. Helping its students to reduce their fear of making mistakes
- C. Relieving its teaching staff of unnecessary workload
- D. Encouraging a more proactive approach to teaching literacy

49: Which of the following best summarises Chris Woodhead's viewpoint in paragraph 5?

- A. Teachers underestimate the role of dogs in literacy lessons.
- B. Schools have dogs just to attract media attention.
- C. Students and dogs are inseparable companions in the classroom setting.
- D. Dogs are capable of enlivening classroom atmosphere.

50: Which of the following is **implied** in the passage?

- A. Rosie Johnston is more experienced than Wendy Brown in working with animals.
- B. Interaction with Henry is used to boost students' learning motivation at Dronfield School.
- C. Administrators at Dronfield School are sceptical as to whether Henry's companion will benefit their students.

D. Wendy Brown and Julie Smart are dedicated animal rights activists who wish to get their message across to young people.