

ĐỀ ÔN THI TN THPT QG 2020 - 4

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. supporteded B. finisheded C. noticeded D. approacheded

Question 2. A. thanks B. taste C. back D. attract

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. critical B. solution C. perform D. reaction

Question 4. A. alteration B. observe C. achievement D. specific

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 5. All planes will be checking before departure.

A B C D

Question 6: Some others prefer to stay unmarried because they enjoy their independent.

A B C D

Question 7. When I was young, my mother often told me to not go out alone at night.

A B C D

Choose the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

Question 8. Up to now, the manager _____ a lot of information about his secretary.

A. learned B. learns C. had learned D. has learned

Question 9. If I _____ 10 years younger, I _____ the job.

A. am / will take B. was / have taken
C. had been / will have taken D. were / would take

Question 10. Despite the fact that _____, we enjoyed our trip.

A. the weather is bad B. it is a bad weather
C. the bad weather D. the weather was bad

Question 11. It is of great importance to create a good impression _____ your interviewer.

A. on B. about C. for D. at

Question 12: What about _____ for us? It might be quite interesting, I suppose.

A. to have some of them working B. making some of them work
C. having some of them work D. to make some of them work

Question 13. Whenever he picks up a book, he reads bits here and there or in other words he _____

A. digests B. tastes C. chews D. swallows

Question 14. I do not think there is a real _____ between men and women at home as well as in society.

A. attitude B. value C. measurement D. equality

Question 15. She accepted that she had acted _____ and mistakenly, which broke up her marriage.

A. romantically B. unwisely C. wisely D. attractively

Question 16. The wetland is _____ to a large variety of wildlife

A. land B. accommodation C. house D. home

Question 17. The international Red Cross has about 97 million volunteers whose main _____ is to protect human life and health.

A. mission B. experience C. organization D. rule

Question 18. Thanks to the women's liberation, women can take part in _____ activities.

A. social B. society C. socially D. socialize

Question 19. Lots of houses _____ by the earthquake.

A. are destroying B. destroyed C. were destroying D. were destroyed

Question 20. _____ their work, they went home.

A. Finishing B. Having finished C. Had finished D. Finished

Question 21. Life is not so easy for _____ unemployed.

A. the B. a C. an D. Ø

Question 22. A: "How do you do?" B: → "_____".

A. How do you do? B. Not too bad. C. I'm well. Thank you. D. Yeah, OK.

Question 23. - "Would you like to have dinner with me?" → "_____".

A. Yes, it is B. Yes, so do I C. I'm very happy D. Yes, I'd love to

Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following sentences:

Question 24: Bill, come and give me a hand with cooking.

A. attempt B. prepare C. be busy D. help

Question 25. I didn't think his comments were very appropriate at the time.

A. correct B. right C. exact D. suitable

Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following sentences:

Question 26. She called me this morning at the office and we had a brief chat.

A. lengthy B. friendly C. short D. private

Question 27. In the United States, elementary education is compulsory nationwide, with state governments having no say in the issue.

A. desirable B. mandatory C. rational D. optional

Question 28. If you practise harder you will have better result.

A. The harder you practise, the better results you will have.
B. The more hardly you practise, the better results you will have.
C. The hardest you practise, the most results you will have.
D. The harder you practise, the best results you will have.

Question 29. "Would you like to go to the cinema with me tonight?" he said.

A. He invited me to go to the cinema with him that night.
B. He offered me to go to the cinema with him tonight.
C. He asked me if I'd like to go to the cinema with him tonight.
D. He would like me to go to the cinema with him this night.

Question 30. It wasn't obligatory to submit my assignment today.

A. My assignment must have been submitted today.
B. I needn't have submitted my assignment today.
C. My assignment was required to submit by today.
D. I mustn't submit my assignment today.

Question 31. Besides painting in oil, he also paints in water colors.

A. Not only he paints in oil, but also does he paint in water colors.
B. Not only can he paint in oil, but also he paints in water colors.
C. Not only does he paint in oil, but also he paints in water colors.
D. Not only does he paint in oil, but he also paints in water colors.

Question 32. Susan felt sick because she got caught in the rain.

A. If Susan got caught in the rain, she would felt sick.
B. If Susan hadn't got caught in the rain, she wouldn't have felt sick.
C. If Susan hadn't got caught in the rain, she wouldn't feel sick.
D. Susan got caught in the rain and she still felt sick.

Choose the word or phrase among A, B, C or D that best fits the blank space in the following passage from 33 to 37

Every child in Great Britain between the age of five and fifteen must (33) _____ school. There (34) _____ three main types of educational institutions: primary (elementary) schools, secondary schools and universities. State schools are free, and attendance is compulsory. Morning school begins at nine o'clock and lasts until half past four. School is open five days a week. (35) _____ Saturdays and Sundays there are no lessons. There are holidays at Christmas, Easter and in summer. In London as in all cities there are two grades of state schools for those (36) _____ will go to work at fifteen: primary schools for boys and girls between the ages of five and eleven, and secondary schools for children from eleven to fifteen years. The lessons are reading, writing, the English

language, English literature, English history, geography, (37) _____, nature study, drawing, painting, singing, woodwork and drill.

Question 33: A. attend B. come C. arrive D. go

Question 34: A. have B. has C. are D. is

Question 35: A. On B. At C. For D. In

Question 36: A. when B. where C. which D. who

Question 37: A. scientist B. scientifically C. science D. scientific

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 following questions

Although speech is the most advanced form of communication, there are many ways of communicating without using speech. Signals, signs, symbols, and gestures may be found in every known culture. The basic function of signal is to impinge upon the environment in such a way that it attracts attention, as. For example, the dots and dashes of a telegraph circuit. Coded to refer to speech, the **potential** for communication is very great. Less adaptable to the codification of words, signs also contain meaning in and of themselves. A stop sign or a barber pole conveys meaning quickly and conveniently. Symbols are more difficult to describe than either signals or signs because of their intricate relationship with the receiver's cultural perceptions. In some cultures, applauding in a theater provides performers with an auditory symbol of approval. Gestures such as waving and handshaking also communicate certain cultural messages.

Although signals, signs, symbols, and gestures are very useful, they do have a major disadvantage. They usually do not allow ideas to be shared without the sender being directly adjacent to the receiver. As a result, means of communication intended to be used for long distances and extended periods are based upon speech. Radio, television, and the telephone are only a few.

Question 38. Which of the following would be the best title for the passage?

- A. Gestures B. Signs and signals C. Speech D. Communication

Question 39. What does the author say about speech?

- A. It is dependent upon the advances made by inventors.
B. It is the most advanced form of communication.
C. It is necessary for communication to occur.
D. It is the only true form of communication.

Question 40. According to the passage, what is a signal?

- A. A form of communication that interrupts the environment.
B. The most difficult form of communication to describe
C. A form of communication which may be used across long distances.
D. The form of communication most related to cultural perception.

Question 41. The word "it" in paragraph refers to _____.

- A. way B. environment C. function D. signal

Question 42. The word "**potential**" in paragraph 1 could be replaced by _____.

- A. advanced B. possibility C. organization D. signal

Question 43. Why were the telephone, radio, and television invented?

- A. Because people were unable to understand signs, signals, and symbols.
B. Because people wanted to communicate across long distances.
C. Because people believed that signs, signals, and symbols were obsolete.
D. Because people wanted new forms of communication.

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

It is commonly believed in the United States that school is where people go to get an education. Nevertheless, it has been said that today children interrupt their education to go to school. The distinction between schooling and education implied by this remark is important.

Education is much more open-ended and all-inclusive than schooling. Education knows no bounds. It can take place anywhere, whether in the shower or on the job, whether in a kitchen or on a tractor. It includes both the formal learning that takes place in schools and the whole universe of informal learning. The agents of education can range from a revered grandparent to the people debating politics on the radio, from a child to a distinguished scientist. Whereas schooling has a

certain predictability, education quite often produces surprises. A chance conversation with a stranger may lead a person to discover how little is known of other religions. People are engaged in education from infancy on. Education, then, is a very broad, inclusive term. It is a lifelong process, a process that starts long before the start of school, and one that should be **an integral** part of one's entire life.

Schooling, on the other hand, is a specific, formalized process, whose general pattern varies little from one setting to the next. Throughout a country, children arrive at school at approximately the same time, take assigned seats, are taught by an adult, use similar textbooks, do homework, take exams, and so on. The slices of reality that are to be learned, whether **they** are the alphabet or an understanding of the workings of government, have usually been limited by the boundaries of the subject being taught. For example, high school students know that they are not likely to find out in their classes the truth about political problems in their communities or what the newest filmmakers are experimenting with. There are definite conditions surrounding the formalized process of schooling.

Question 44. What is the main idea of the passage?

- A. The best schools teach a wide variety of subjects
- B. Education and schooling are quite different experiences
- C. Students benefit from schools, which require long hours and homework
- D. The more years students go to school, the better their education is

Question 45. What does the author probably mean by using the expression “children interrupt their education to go to school” (lines 2)?

- A. Going to several different schools is educationally beneficial.
- B. School vacations interrupt the continuity of the school year.
- C. Summer school makes the school year too long.
- D. All of life is an education.

Question 46. The word “**an integral**” in line 12 is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. an equitable B. a profitable C. a pleasant D. an essential

Question 47. The word “**they**” in line 16 refers to _____.

- A. slices of reality B. similar textbooks C. boundaries D. seats

Question 48. The passage supports which of the following conclusions?

- A. Without formal education, people would remain ignorant.
- B. Education systems need to be radically reformed.
- C. Going to school is only part of how people become educated.
- D. Education involves many years of professional training.

Question 49. The passage is organized by _____.

- A. listing and discussing several educational problems
- B. contrasting the meanings of two related words
- C. narrating a story about excellent teacher
- D. giving examples of different kinds of schools

Question 50. The writer seems to agree that _____.

- A. Schooling is as important as education
- B. Education is not as important as schooling
- C. Schooling is unlimited and more informal
- D. Education is more influential than schooling