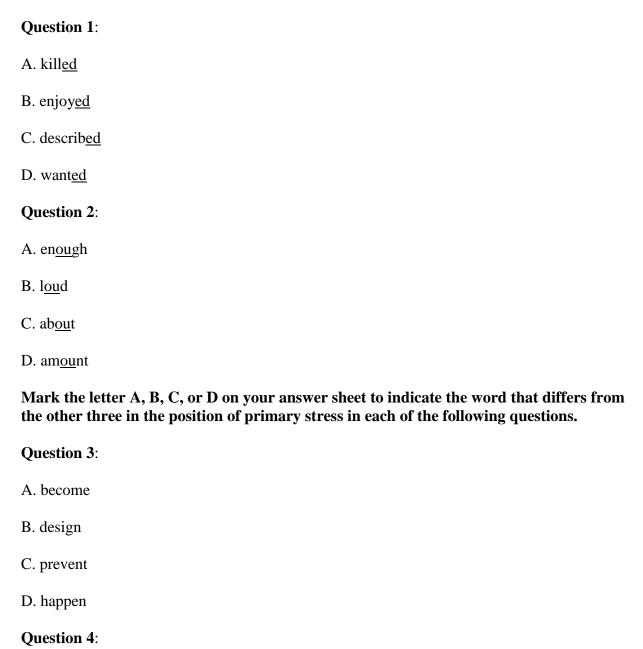
Đọc tài liệu cũng đã sưu tầm được rất nhiều những bộ đề thi thử Tiếng anh 2020 có đáp án của các tỉnh khác trên cả nước để các em tham khảo. Dưới đầy là <u>đề thi thử THPT Quốc gia 2020</u> môn Anh mã đề 405, chúng ta cùng thử sức nhé!

#### Đề thi thử

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.



A. attention	
B. habitat	
C. parallel	
D. pessimist	
Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answ the following questions.	er sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of
Question 5: Last year we visited U	Jnited States.
A. a	
B. the	
C. an	
D. Ø (no article)	
Question 6: If I knew her number, I	_ you.
A. told	
B. had told	
C. will tell	
D. would tell	
Question 7: By the end of this month I	for this company for two years.
A. will work	
B. have been working	
C. will be working	
D. will have been working	
Question 8: Some countries are poor they	have very few natural resources.
A. because	

B. although
C. in spite of
D. because of
<b>Question 9</b> : In England schooling is compulsory all children from the age of 5 to 16.
A. about
B. for
C. from
D. to
Question 10: Emily was the first person he metin that town.
A. on arriving
B. by arriving
C. when to arrive
D. when he arrives
Question 11:classical dance for five years, Akiko finally felt readyin public.
A. Studying/ to be performed
B. To study/ performed
C. Being studied/ having performed
D. Having studied/ to perform
Question 12: We insist that more money in education.
A. investing
B. invested
C. invests

D. be invested
<b>Question 13</b> : Students normally enter university from the onwards and study for an degree.
A. academy
B. academically
C. academic
D. academicals
<b>Question 14</b> : I get quite depressed when I think about the damage we are to the environment.
A. having
B. taking
C. making
D. causing
Question 15: It's rude to people while you are talking to them.
A. point at
B. look at
C. point out
D. smile at
<b>Question 16</b> : Remember that things such as language, food and clothing are simply expressions of our cultural
A. solidarity
B. identity
C. assimilation
D. celebration

<b>Question 17</b> : The party leader travelled the length and of the country in an attempt to spread his message.
A. width
B. distance
C. diameter
D. breadth
Question 18: A good leader should not be conservative, but rather to new ideas.
A. receptive
B. acceptable
C. permissive
D. applicable
Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST neaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.
Question 19: The lost hikers stayed alive by eating wild berries and drinking spring water.
A. revived
3. surprised
C. connived
D. survived
Question 20: When he passes the entrance exam, his parents will be walking on the air.
A. extremely happy
B. extremely light
C. feeling extremely airy
D. feeling extremely unhappy

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.

Question 21: "Please speak up a little more, Jason. You are hardly loud enough to be heard from the back", the teacher said. A. visible B. edible C. eligible D. inaudible Question 22: I could not see what she was doing. It was so dark down there. A. make out B. make up C. make for D. make from Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the option that best completes each of the following exchanges. **Question 23**: Marta and Patrice is a couple. They are going to a friend's party. Marta: Do I still have to change my clothes? Patrice: \_\_\_\_\_. A. Sure, take your time B. Let's discuss that some time C. Don't change your mind, please D. The party begins at 2 p.m **Question 24**: Laura and Mary are neighbors. They are talking about Mary's party.

Laura: Thank you for a lovely evening.

Mary:
A. It depends on you
B. Thank you very much indeed
C. Yeah. I'm really looking forward to it
D. You're welcome
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 25 to 29.
Why do people like chew gum? Some people say they like the taste. (25) say they can think better if they chew gum. Some people chew it when they have some boring work to do. Others chew gum when they are nervous.
Gum is a (26) of things. For many years gum companies made gum from chicle. Chicle is a natural gum from a tree in Mexico and Central America. Now companies are plastic and rubber made from petroleum instead of chicle.
Gum must be soft (27) you can chew it. A softener keeps it soft. The gum company makes the softener from vegetable oil. A sweetener makes the gum sweet. The sweetener is usually sugar. Then the company adds the flavor.
Thomas Adams made the first gum from chicle in 1836. (28), chewing gum was not new. The Greeks chewed gum from a tree over 2,000 years ago. Mayan Indians in Mexico chewed chicle. Indians in the Northeastern United States taught Europeans to chew gum from a tree there.
People first made bubble gum in 1928. Children like to (29) bubble with bubble gum. Some university students do too.
Question 25:
A. The other
B. Others
C. The others
D. Other

Question 26:
A. fix
B. roll
C. mixture
D. connection
Question 27:
A. so that
B. then
C. for
D. that
Question 28:
A. More
B. However
C. But
D. Though
Question 29:
A. turn
B. set
C. blow
D. pass

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.

Although they are an inexpensive supplier of vitamins, minerals, and high-quality protein, egg also contain a high level of blood cholesterol, one of the major causes of heart diseases. One egg yolk, in fact, contains a little more than two-thirds of the suggested daily cholesterol limit. This knowledge has driven egg sales to **plummet** in recent years, which in turn has brought about the development of several alternatives to eating regular eggs. One alternative is to eat substitute eggs. These substitute eggs are not really eggs, but they look somewhat like eggs when they are cooked. They have the advantage of having low cholesterol rates, and they can be scrambled or use in baking. One disadvantage, however, is that they are not good for frying, poaching, or boiling. A second alternative is to regular eggs is a new type of egg, sometimes called "designer" eggs. These eggs are produced by hens that are fed low-flat diets consisting of ingredient such á canola oil, flax, and rice bran. In spite of their diet, however, these hens produce eggs that contain the same amount of cholesterol as regular eggs. Yet, the producers of these eggs claim that eating their eggs will not raise the blood cholesterol in humans.

Egg producers claim that their product has been portrayed unfairly. They cite scientific studies to back up their claim. And, in fact, studies on the relationship between eggs and human cholesterol levels have brought mixed results. It may be that it is not the type of the eggs that is the main determinant of cholesterol but the person who is eating the eggs. Some people may be more sensitive to cholesterol derived from food than other people. In fact, there is evidence that certain dietary fats stimulate the body's production of blood cholesterol. Consequently, while it still makes sense to limit one's intake of eggs, even designer eggs, it seem that doing this without regulating dietary fat will probably not help reduce blood cholesterol level.

**Question 30**: What is the main purpose of the passage?

- A. To introduce the idea that dietary at increases the blood cholesterol level
- B. To make people know about the relationship between eggs and cholesterol
- C. To persuade people that eggs are unhealthy and should not be eaten
- D. To convince people to eat "designer" eggs and egg substitutes

**Question 31**: Which of the following could best replace the word "plummet"?

- A. improve
- B. ascend
- C. rise
- D. decline

**Question 32**: The pronoun "this" in the passage refers to which of the following?

A. decreasing fat intake
B. increasing blood cholesterol
C. reducing egg intake
D. eating "designer" eggs
Question 33: According to the passage, what has been the cause for changes in the sale of eggs?
A. increasing price
B. decreased production
C. dietary changes in hens
D. concerns about cholesterol
<b>Question 34</b> : According to the passage, egg substitutes cannot be used to make any of the following types of eggs EXCEPT
A. boil
B. poached
C. scrambled
D. fried
Read the following passage and mark the letter A. R. C. or D to indicate the correct answer

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 35 to 42.

The system of higher education had its origin in Europe in the Middle Ages, when the first universities were established. In modern times, the nature of higher education around the world, to some extent, has been determined by the models of influential countries such as France and Germany.

Both France and Germany have systems of higher education that are basically administered by state agencies. Entrance requirements for students are also similar in both countries. In France, an examination called the baccalaureate is given at the end of secondary education. Higher education in France is free and open to all students who have passed this baccalaureate. Success in this examination allows students to continue their higher education for another three or four years until they have attained the first university degree called a license in France.

Basic differences, however, distinguish these two countries' systems. French educational districts, called académies, are under the direction of a rector, an appointee of the national government who is also in charge of universities in each district. The **uniformity** in curriculum throughout the country leaves each university with little to distinguish itself. Hence, many students prefer to go to Paris, where there are better accommodations and more cultural amenities for them. Another difference is the existence in France of prestigious higher educational institutions known as grandes écoles, which provide advanced professional and technical training. Most of these schools are not affiliated with the universities, although they too recruit **their** students by giving competitive examinations to candidates. The grandes écoles provide rigorous training in all branches of applied science and technology, and their diplomas have a somewhat higher standing than the ordinary licence.

In Germany, the regional universities have autonomy in determining their curriculum under the direction of rectors elected from within. Students in Germany change universities according to their interests and the strengths of each university. In fact, it is a custom for students to attend two, three, or even four different universities in the course of their undergraduate studies, and the majority of professors at a particular university may have taught in four or five others. This high degree of mobility means that schemes of study and examination are marked by a freedom and individuality unknown in France.

France and Germany have greatly influenced higher education systems around the world. The French, either through colonial influence or the work of missionaries, introduced many aspects of their system in other countries. The German were the first to stress the importance of universities as research facilities, and they also created a sense of them as **emblems** of a national mind.

(Source: https://britannicalearn.com)

Question	<b>35</b> :	What	does	the	passage	mainly	discuss?

- A. The nature of education around the world in modern times
- B. Systems of higher education in France and Germany
- C. The origin of higher education system in Europe
- D. The influence of France and Germany on educational systems of other countries

**Question 36**: The word "**uniformity**" in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to ...

- A. proximity
- B. discrepancy

C. similarity
D. uniqueness
Question 37: The word "their" in paragraph 3 refers to
A. schools
B. universities
C. examinations
D. branches
<b>Question 38</b> : Which of the following about grandes écoles in France is NOT stated in paragraph 3?
A. Most of them have no connection with universities.
B. They have a reputation for advanced professional and technical training.
C. Their degrees are better recognized than those provided by universities.
D. They offer better accommodations and facilities than universities.
<b>Question 39</b> : According to the passage, a regional university rector in Germany is elected by
A. the staff of the university
B. the national government officials
C. the regional government officials
D. the staff of other universities
<b>Question 40</b> : According to paragraph 4, what makes it possible for students in Germany to attend different universities during their undergraduate studies?
A. The university staff have become far more mobile and occupied.

B. The university's training programs offer greater flexibility and freedom of choice.

C. University tuition fees are kept at an affordable level for all students.

D. Entry requirements to universities in Germany are made less demanding.					
Question 41: The word "emblems" in the final paragraph is closest in meaning to					
A. representatives					
B. directions					
C. structures					
D. delegates					
Question 42: Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?					
A. Studying in France and Germany is a good choice for people of all ages and nationalities.					
B. It normally takes longer to complete a university course in France than in Germany.					
C. Universities in Germany can govern themselves more effectively than those in France.					
D. The level of decentralization of higher education is greater in Germany than in France.					
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.					
<b>Question 43</b> : Not <u>until</u> I was <u>on my way</u> to the airport <u>that I realized</u> I had left my passport <u>at home</u> .					
A .until					
B. on my way					
C. that I realized					
D. at home					
<b>Question 44</b> : My mother is finally used $\underline{\text{to cook}}$ on an electric stove $\underline{\text{after using}}$ a gas $\underline{\text{one}}$ for $\underline{\text{a}}$ $\underline{\text{long time}}$					
A. at home					
B. after using					
C. one					

D. a long time

**Question 45**: English, together with Literature and Maths, are compulsory subjects in the national curriculum.

- A. English
- B. with Literature
- C. are compulsory subjects
- D. national curriculum

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 46**: No one in the team can play better than John.

- A. John plays well but the others play better.
- B. John as well as other players of the team plays very well.
- C. Everyone in the team, but John, plays very well.
- D. John is the best player of the team.

**Question 47**: "How beautiful is the dress you have just bought!" Peter said to Mary.

- A. Peter promised to buy Mary a beautiful dress.
- B. Peter said thanks to Mary for her beautiful dress.
- C. Peter complimented Mary on her beautiful dress.
- D. Peter asked Mary how she had just bought her beautiful dress.

**Question 48:** 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.

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**: The man wanted to get some fresh air in the room. He opened the window.

- A. The man opened the window in order to get some fresh air in the room.
- B. Having opened the window, the room could get some fresh air.
- C. The man wanted to get some fresh air in the room because he opened the window.
- D. The man got some fresh air in the room, even though he opened the window.

**Question 50**: He is very intelligent. He can solve all the problems in no time.

- A. So intelligent a student is he that he can solve all the problems in no time.
- B. So intelligent is he that he can solve all the problems in no time.
- C. An intelligent student is he that he can solve all the problems in no time.
- D. He is very intelligent that he can solve all the problems in no time.

#### Đáp án đề thi thử tiếng anh 2020 THPTQG mã đề 405

1. A	2. A	3. D	4. A	5. B	6. D	7. D	8. A	9. B	10. A
11. D	12. D	13. C	14. D	15. A	16. B	17. D	18. A	19. D	20. D
21. D	22. A	23. A	24. D	25. B	26. C	27. A	28. B	29. C	30. B
31. D	32. C	33. D	34. C	35. B	36. C	37. A	38. D	39. A	40. B
41. A	42. C	43. C	44. A	45. C	46. D	47. C	48. B	49. A	50. B

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Trên đây là *đề thi thử Tiếng anh 2020 THPTQG mã đề 405 có đáp án*, các em có thể lưu về làm tài liệu ôn tập, hoặc có thể tham khảo thêm <u>đề thi thử THPT Quốc gia 2020 môn Anh</u> của các trường khác tại đây!