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|  **ĐỀ LUYỆN TẬP 01** | **ĐỀ ÔN THI THPT QUỐC GIA NĂM 2020** **Môn: TIẾNG ANH** *Thời gian làm bài: 60 phút* |

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Question 32: A. on B. to C. from D. about

Question 33: A. discourage B. caution C. oppose D. approve

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We have to manage our waste and garbage better. If we throw away so many things, soon we will have no place to dump them. The best thing to do is to reduce the amount of garbage. If we use less, we throw away less. For instance, we can buy food in big boxes and packages. Then we throw away only one box every month or so. Otherwise, we throw away many small boxes or cans every day.

Similarly, we can reuse a lot of packaging. For example, we do not have to buy take-out coffee in Styrofoam cups, which are made of aluminum - a toxic material to the environment. We can bring our own cup from home and fill it with fresh coffee.

We also do not have to take the plastic bags from the supermarket. We can bring our own cloth bag from home instead. When we pack lunch, it is better to use a lunch box than a paper bag. Instead of paper plates, we can use real plates. We can clean up with a dishtowel, not a paper towel. We can use a compost bin for food scraps. In this way, the food gets back into the earth. It does not get mixed up with the regular garbage.

Finally, all paper, glass and metal we do use, we can recycle. In many countries, there are now recycling programs. In Germany, for example, people separate all glass bottles by color. Then they put the bottles into special bins that are on the street. The city collects the glass, cleans it, and reuses it. As well, in most countries, people recycle newspapers and cardboard. It is easy and efficient.

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**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 43 to 50.**

The Native American peoples of the north Pacific Coast created a highly complex maritime culture as they invented modes of production **unique** to their special environment. In addition to their sophisticated technical culture, they also **attained**one of the most complex social organizations of any nonagricultural people in the world.

In a **division of labor**similar to that of the hunting peoples in the interior and among foraging peoples throughout the world, the men did most of the fishing, and the women processed the catch. Women also specialized in the gathering of the abundant shellfish that lived closer to shore. They collected oysters, crabs, sea urchins, mussels, abalone, and clams, which they could gather while remaining close to their children. The maritime life harvested by the women not only provided food, but also supplied more of the raw materials for making tools than did fish gathered by the men. Of particular importance for the native tool than did the fish gathered by the men. Of particular made from the larger mussel shells, and a variety of cutting edges that could be made from other marine shells.

The women used their tools to process all of the fish and marine mammals brought in by the men. **They** cleaned the fish, and dried vast quantities of them for the winter. **They**sun-dried fish when practical, but in the rainy climate of the coastal area they also used smokehouses to preserve tons of fish and other seafood annually. Each product had its own peculiar characteristics that demanded a particular way of cutting or drying the meat, and each task required its own cutting blades and other utensils.

After drying the fish, the women pounded some of them into fish meal, which was an easily transported food used in soups, stews, or other dishes to provide protein and thickening in the absence of fresh fish or while on long trips. The women also made a cheese-like substance from a mixture of fish and roe by aging it in storehouses or by burying it in wooden boxes or pits lined with rocks and tree leaves.

**Question 43:** Which aspect of the lives of the Native Americans of the north Pacific Coast does the passage mainly discuss?

**A.**Methods of food preservation

**B.**How diet was restricted by the environment

**C.**The contributions of women to the food supply

**D.**Difficulties in establishing successful farms

**Question 44:** The word “unique” in the first paragraph is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 A. comprehensible B. productive C. intentional D. particular

**Question 45:**  It can be inferred from paragraph 1 that the social organization of many agricultural peoples is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.**more complex than that of hunters and foragers

**B.**less efficient than that of hunters and foragers

**C.**more widespread than that of hunters and foragers

**D.**better documented than that of hunters and foragers

**Question 46:** According to the passage, what is true of the “division of labor” mentioned in paragraph 2?

**A.**It was first developed by Native Americans of the north Pacific Coast.

**B.**It rarely existed among hunting

**C.**It was a structure that the Native Americans of the north Pacific Coast shared with many other peoples.

**D.**It provided a form of social organization that was found mainly among coastal peoples.

**Question 47:** All of the following are true of the north Pacific coast women EXCEPT that they

**A.**were more likely to catch shellfish than other kinds of fish

**B.**contributed more materials for tool making than the men did

**C.**sometimes searched for food far inland from the coast

**D.**prepared and preserved the fish

**Question 48:** The word “They” in paragraph 3 refers to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.**women**B.**tools**C.**mammals**D.**men

**Question 49:** The Native Americans of the north Pacific Coast used smokehouses in order to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.**store utensils used in food preparation

**B.**prevent fish and shellfish from spoiling

**C.**have a place to store fish and shellfis

**D.**prepare elaborate meals

**Question 50:**  All of following are true of the cheese-like substance mentioned in paragraph 4 EXCEPT that it was\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.**made from fish**B.**not actually cheese

**C.**useful on long journeys**D.**made in a short period of time

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**THE END**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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**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 43 to 50.**

The Native American peoples of the north Pacific Coast created a highly complex maritime culture as they invented modes of production **unique** to their special environment. In addition to their sophisticated technical culture, they also **attained**one of the most complex social organizations of any nonagricultural people in the world.

In a **division of labor**similar to that of the hunting peoples in the interior and among foraging peoples throughout the world, the men did most of the fishing, and the women processed the catch. Women also specialized in the gathering of the abundant shellfish that lived closer to shore. They collected oysters, crabs, sea urchins, mussels, abalone, and clams, which they could gather while remaining close to their children. The maritime life harvested by the women not only provided food, but also supplied more of the raw materials for making tools than did fish gathered by the men. Of particular importance for the native tool than did the fish gathered by the men. Of particular made from the larger mussel shells, and a variety of cutting edges that could be made from other marine shells.

The women used their tools to process all of the fish and marine mammals brought in by the men. **They** cleaned the fish, and dried vast quantities of them for the winter. **They**sun-dried fish when practical, but in the rainy climate of the coastal area they also used smokehouses to preserve tons of fish and other seafood annually. Each product had its own peculiar characteristics that demanded a particular way of cutting or drying the meat, and each task required its own cutting blades and other utensils.

After drying the fish, the women pounded some of them into fish meal, which was an easily transported food used in soups, stews, or other dishes to provide protein and thickening in the absence of fresh fish or while on long trips. The women also made a cheese-like substance from a mixture of fish and roe by aging it in storehouses or by burying it in wooden boxes or pits lined with rocks and tree leaves.

**Question 43:** Which aspect of the lives of the Native Americans of the north Pacific Coast does the passage mainly discuss?

**A.**Methods of food preservation

**B.**How diet was restricted by the environment

**C.**The contributions of women to the food supply

**D.**Difficulties in establishing successful farms

**Question 44:** The word “unique” in the first paragraph is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 A. comprehensible B. productive C. intentional D. particular

**Question 45:**  It can be inferred from paragraph 1 that the social organization of many agricultural peoples is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.**more complex than that of hunters and foragers

**B.**less efficient than that of hunters and foragers

**C.**more widespread than that of hunters and foragers

**D.**better documented than that of hunters and foragers

**Question 46:** According to the passage, what is true of the “division of labor” mentioned in paragraph 2?

**A.**It was first developed by Native Americans of the north Pacific Coast.

**B.**It rarely existed among hunting

**C.**It was a structure that the Native Americans of the north Pacific Coast shared with many other peoples.

**D.**It provided a form of social organization that was found mainly among coastal peoples.

**Question 47:** All of the following are true of the north Pacific coast women EXCEPT that they

**A.**were more likely to catch shellfish than other kinds of fish

**B.**contributed more materials for tool making than the men did

**C.**sometimes searched for food far inland from the coast

**D.**prepared and preserved the fish

**Question 48:** The word “They” in paragraph 3 refers to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.**women**B.**tools**C.**mammals**D.**men

**Question 49:** The Native Americans of the north Pacific Coast used smokehouses in order to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.**store utensils used in food preparation

**B.**prevent fish and shellfish from spoiling

**C.**have a place to store fish and shellfis

**D.**prepare elaborate meals

**Question 50:**  All of following are true of the cheese-like substance mentioned in paragraph 4 EXCEPT that it was\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.**made from fish**B.**not actually cheese

**C.**useful on long journeys**D.**made in a short period of time

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**THE END**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_