BỘ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO

KỲ THI TRUNG HỌC PHỔ THÔNG QUỐC GIA NĂM 2017 Bài thi: NGOẠI NGỮ; Môn thi: TIẾNG ANH Thời gian làm bài: 60 phút, không kể thời gian phát đề

ĐỀ THI CHÍNH THỰC (Đề thi có 06 trang)

Họ, tên thí sinh:			Mã đề thi 404		
Số báo danh:					
Mark the letter A, B, C, o	r D on your answ	er sheet to indicate the	most suitable response to		
complete each of the follow	ring exchanges.				
Question 1. Anna and Ms V	White are meeting in	n a bookshop.			
Anna: "Good morning.	, Ms White. How a	re you?"			
Ms White: "Hi, Anna.	And you?	1			
A. I'm fine, thanks		B . I'm forty years old			
C. I'm not working today		D . I'm looking for a	book		
Question 2. Andrew is talki	ing to a waiter in a	restaurant.			
Andrew: "Can I have the	ne bill, please?"				
Waiter: ""					
A . You are very kind B . Just a minute, please					
C. My pleasure		D . You're exactly rig	ght		
Mark the letter A, B, C, or I	D on your answer s	sheet to indicate the word	l(s) CLOSEST in meaning		
to the underlined word(s) in	n each of the follow	ving questions.			
Question 3. They are going	to <u>declare</u> details	of the plan to the public la	ater this week.		
A. announce	B . infer	C. remind	D . notice		
Question 4. It rained so har	rd that the roads we	ere quickly covered in wat	ter.		
A . heavily	B . lightly	C. softly	D . badly		
Mark the letter A, B, C, or I	O on your answer s	heet to indicate the word((s) OPPOSITE in meaning		
to the underlined word(s) in	n each of the follow	ving questions.			
Question 5. If you are at a	loose end tomorrov	w, why don't we spend the	e day sunbathing and		
relaxing on the beach?					
A . having a lot to do B . having nothing to do			do		
C. having nothing to lose		D . having a lot to ga	D . having a lot to gain		
Question 6. The twin girls a	are so <u>identical</u> tha	t I can't distinguish one fr	om the other.		
A . similar	B . alike	C. different	D . changeable		
Mark the letter A, B, C, or	D on your answer	r sheet to indicate the wo	ord whose underlined part		
differs from the other three	in pronunciation	in each of the following o	questions.		
Question 7. A. washed	B . passed	C. worked	D . open <u>ed</u>		
Question 8. A. hate	B . <u>fa</u> ce	C. m <u>a</u> ke	D . dance		
Mark the letter A, B, C, or I	D on your answer s	heet to indicate the word	that differs from the other		
three in the position of prin	nary stress in each	of the following question	ıs.		
Question 9. A. medical	B . essential	C. dangerous	D . regular		
Question 10. A. doctor	B . student	C. advice	D . parent		

following questions.			
Question 11. The dog _	my father gave i	me is very lovely.	
A . who	B . when		D . where
Question 12. There has	been growing public co	oncern about the use of	chemicals in food
recently.			
A . preservation	B . protection	C. reservation	D . conservation
Question 13. Peter boug	ght a car as a pr	resent for his wife two v	weeks ago.
A. new German red	B. red German new	C. red new Germa	n D . new red German
Question 14. You	pass the exam in ord	der to graduate from hig	gh school.
A. must	B. can	C. may	D . might
Question 15. During a j	ob interview, candidate	es are advised to	on the interviewer's
questions and make an e	effort to answer them pr	roperly.	
A. emphasize	B . decide	C. concentrate	D . rely
Question 16. The higher	r the cost of living is, _	•	
A . the life of the immi	igrants becomes the har	rder	
	of the immigrants beco		
C. the harder does the	life of the immigrants	become	
D . the harder the life of	of the immigrants become	mes	
Question 17. Harmful e	nvironmental factors ca	an the developm	nent of certain diseases.
A. generate			
Question 18. Last week		•	
A. see			
Question 19. The pace of		•	
\mathbf{A} . an	B . a		D . the
Question 20. The succe	ss of the company in su	ich a market is	remarkable.
A. compete		C. competitive	
Question 21. A lot of re	•	-	-
A. made up		C. taken up	_
Question 22. It is impor		-	<u> </u>
A. take	B . do	C. find	D . make
Read the following pass	age and mark the lette	r A, B, C, or D on your	answer sheet to indicate the
correct word or phrase	that best fits each of th	ie numbered blanks fro	om 23 to 27.
Culture has a stron	ng influence on non-ver	rbal communication. E	ven the simple act of looking
someone in the eye is no	ot at all that simple. In t	the USA, Americans are	e (23) to look directly
at people when speaking	g to them. It shows inter	rest in what they are say	ying and is thought to carry a
(24) of honesty.	Meanwhile, in Japan a	nd Korea, people avoid	long periods of eye contact.
It is considered more po	olite to look to the side	during a conversation	The Lebanese, (25),
stand close together and	look intensely into each	ch other's eyes. The acti	on shows sincerity and gives
people a better sense of	what their counterparts	want.	
Given such differe	ences with even the mos	st common expressions,	people (26)travel or
work abroad have a real	need to learn the other	culture's body languag	e. People tend to be unaware
			ider your own body language
			y language of friends, clients,
and colleagues can be ve	ery helpful in improvin	g understanding and av	oiding miscommunication.
-	-	•	Fusion 1 by Andrew E. Bennett)

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

Question 23. A. encouraged	B . forbidden	C. assisted	D . opposed
Question 24. A. sound	B . sense	C. taste	D . touch
Question 25. A. in contrast	B . moreover	C. therefore	D . in addition
Question 26. A. which	B . where	C. who	D . whose
Question 27. A . usefully	B . use	C. usefulness	D . useful

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 28 to 34.

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)

Question 28. What is the main idea of the passage?

			C	C	1 '1 1	•	
Λ	The	choice	ot nan	ne tor o	child	1n	A C12
♬.	1110	CHOICE	OI Hai	110 101 6	ı Cilliu	111	Δ ora

- **B**. The history of child naming around the world
- C. The practice of child naming in Europe
- **D**. The tradition of child naming in different cultures

Question 29. A	according to the passage, in mar	ry European cultures,	names are typically selected
by			
A . ancestors	B . parents	C. relatives	D . grandparents

Question 30. The word "means" in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to _____.A. sign B. symbol C. route D. way

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Question 31. 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 is believed to have an impact on his or her personality.
- C. A child's name shouldn't be connected with certain elements of nature.
- **D**. The choice of a child's name should be based on names of his or her relatives.

Question 32. Which of the following about the tradition of child naming in African countries is NOT true according to the passage?

- **A**. The arrival time of a child is an important factor in deciding his or her name.
- **B**. Children born on Friday are normally given names meaning traveling.
- **C**. Children receive the same name if they are born on the same day.
- **D**. No matter how a child's name is chosen, it is related to his or her culture.

Question 33. The word "it" in paragraph 5 refers to
--

A. preference	B. culture	:	C. name		D . tradition
Question 34. The word	"treasured"	in paragraph 5	is closest in	meaning to	•
A. ignored	B . develop	ped	C. valued		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 35 to 42.

Tropical rainforests are being destroyed and badly degraded at an unsustainable rate. Some scientists estimate that in the early 1990s tropical forests were being destroyed at a rate of approximately 28 hectares a minute, or about 14 million hectares each year – an area about the size of the state of Wisconsin. This figure marked a decrease since the 1980s, when approximately 16 million hectares were destroyed each year, largely due to a reported decline of deforestation in the Amazon River Basin in the early 1990s. However, satellite images indicate that rates may have **rebounded** in the late 1990s as burning in the Amazon increased again. Over the past three decades alone, about 5 million square kilometers – or 20 percent of the world's tropical forests – have been cleared. During this time, deforestation in tropical Asia reached almost 30 percent. High rates of deforestation are inevitably followed by alarming rates of plant and animal extinction because many rainforest species cannot survive outside their pristine rainforest habitat. Some scientists estimate that dozens of rainforest species are becoming extinct every day.

Causes of deforestation vary from location to location, but certain patterns tend to be consistent across all forests. Logging companies in search of valuable rainforest hardwoods, or, less often, oil companies in search of petroleum, are often the first to enter a remote area of rainforest. Some logged forests, if left alone, can **regenerate** in a few decades. But typically, they are not left alone – the roads built by logging companies often provide access for landless farmers to enter a new area, as well as a means to transport agricultural crops to market. For every 1 kilometer of new roads built through a forested area, 4 to 24 square kilometers are deforested and colonized.

Once the loggers leave the land, a typical cycle of destruction ensues. When the landless farmers arrive, they clear the land for planting. Poor rainforest soils produce a low crop yield, especially after a couple of years. At that point, the farmers often sell their lands to cattle ranchers or large plantation owners. After nutrients have been exhausted and soils compacted by cattle, lands are then abandoned and often laid to waste. Rainforest does not readily regenerate on **these lands** without human intervention. Meanwhile, the colonist farmers and cattle ranchers move to a new piece of land made accessible by logging roads, where the cycle of deforestation begins again.

(Source: Microsoft ® Encarta ® 2009. © 1993-2008 Microsoft Corporation)

Question 35. What does the passage mainly discuss	s?	
A . The size of tropical rainforest loss		
B. Causes and effects of rainforest destruction		
C. The rate of rainforest destruction in the Amazo	on	
D . Typical patterns of extinction of rainforest spe	cies	
Question 36. According to paragraph 1, which of the	ne following about the ra	te of rainforest
destruction is TRUE?		
A . It was greater in the early 1990s than in the 19	80s.	
B . It was the same in the early 1990s as in the 198	30s.	
C. It was greater in the 1980s than in the early 19	90s.	
D . It kept increasing from the 1980s to the 1990s.		
${\bf Question~37.}$ The word "{{\bf rebounded}}" in paragraph	1 could be best replaced	by
A. remained unchanged B. fallen again	C. risen again	D . gone up and down
Question 38. Which of the following can result from	m the loss of tropical rais	nforests?
A. The decrease in wasted lands		
B . The disappearance of many rainforest species		
C. The disappearance of landless farmers		
D . The increase in the rainforest habitat		
Question 39. According to the passage, what is the	most common cause of d	eforestation in differen
regions?		
A. The search for oil	B . The search for valuab	ole woods
C. The search for rare animals	D . The search for new fa	arm lands
Question 40. The word "regenerate" in paragraph		
	C. repeat	D . refine
Question 41. The phrase "these lands" in paragraph	•	
	B . lands sold and coloni	zed
_	D . lands for planting	
Question 42. What can be inferred about rainforest.	1 0	
A. Rainforest destruction can be reduced with the		
B. The cycle of rainforest destruction will come to	<u>=</u>	
C. Human beings are the main contributor to defor		one
	1 0	Olis.
D . Most tropical rainforests have been sold to pla	intation owners.	
Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sh	eet to indicate the unde	erlined part that needs
correction in each of the following questions.		
Question 43. Working as a doctor would give me a	chance taking care of pe	eople's health.
A B C	D	
Question 44. Jane <u>help</u> her mother to <u>do</u> the housev	vork <u>when</u> she has <u>free t</u>	<u>ime</u> .
\mathbf{A} \mathbf{B}	C D	
Question 45. Many living organisms depend largely	y on the environment for	the <u>satisfaction</u> of <u>its</u>
A	В	\mathbf{C} \mathbf{D}
needs.		

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. They cancelled all the sporting events because of the heavy rain.

- **A**. Without the heavy rain, they wouldn't cancel all the sporting events.
- **B**. If it hadn't rained heavily, they would have cancelled all the sporting events.
- **C**. If it didn't rain heavily, they wouldn't cancel all the sporting events.
- **D**. Had it not rained heavily, they wouldn't have cancelled all the sporting events.

Question 47. I haven't heard from Susan for several months.

- A. I last heard from Susan several months ago.
- **B**. Susan didn't hear from me several months ago.
- C. Susan heard from me several months ago.
- **D**. I didn't hear from Susan several months ago.

Question 48. "I didn't give John the money," said Mary.

- A. Mary denied giving John the money.
- **B**. Mary admitted giving John the money.
- **C**. Mary suggested giving John the money.
- **D**. Mary remembered giving John the money.

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. Many Vietnamese women are successful in their careers. They are excellent homemakers.

- **A**. Many Vietnamese women are successful in their careers, and they are excellent homemakers.
- **B**. Many Vietnamese women are successful in their careers, for they are excellent homemakers.
- C. Many Vietnamese women are successful in their careers, so they are excellent homemakers.
- **D.** Many Vietnamese women are successful in their careers, or they are excellent homemakers.

Question 50. Nam had all the necessary qualifications. They didn't offer him the job.

- A. Despite having all the necessary qualifications, Nam was not offered the job.
- **B**. They didn't offer Nam the job as he had all the necessary qualifications.
- **C**. Nam had all the necessary qualifications, so they didn't offer him the job.
- **D**. If Nam had had all the necessary qualifications, he would have been offered the job.

