## 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

ĐÈ THI CHÍNH THÚC (Đề thi có 06 trang)

Họ, tên thí sinh:			Mã đề thi 412
Số báo danh:			
Mark the letter A, B, C,	or D on vour answer sk	neet to indicate the corre	ect answer to each of the
following questions.	or D on your without si		to each of the
Question 1. The higher the	he cost of living is.		
	f the immigrants become		
	ife of the immigrants be		
	of the immigrants becom		
	grants becomes the harde		
Question 2. You			nool.
A. might		C. may	D. can
Question 3. The dog		•	
$\mathbf{A}$ . which	<b>B</b> . who	C. where	<b>D</b> . when
Question 4. During a job	interview, candidates ar		the interviewer's
questions and make an ef			
A. concentrate	<b>B</b> . rely	C. emphasize	<b>D</b> . decide
Question 5. Peter bought	•	<u>-</u>	
		C. new red German	
Question 6. Harmful env	ironmental factors can _	the development	of certain diseases.
A. monitor	B. accelerate		
Question 7. There has be	en growing public conce	ern about the use of chen	nicals in food
recently.			
A. protection	<b>B</b> . conservation	C. preservation	<b>D</b> . reservation
Question 8. It is importan	nt for students to	_ full use of university fa	cilities.
A. take	<b>B</b> . make	C. find	<b>D</b> . do
Question 9. The pace of	life is much slov	wer in the country than in	the city.
<b>A</b> . a	B. Ø	C. an	<b>D</b> . the
Question 10. A lot of res	earch in medical science	e has been to imp	prove human health.
A. made up	<b>B</b> . given off	C. taken up	D. carried out
Question 11. The success	s of the company in such	n a market is rem	arkable.
A. compete	<b>B</b> . competitive	C. competitively	<b>D</b> . competition
Question 12. Last week,	we an interestin	g film about the animal v	world.
A. are seeing	<b>B</b> . saw	C. see	<b>D</b> . will see
Mark the letter A, B, C,	•		-
differs from the other thi	ree in pronunciation in	each of the following qu	uestions.
Question 13. A. dance	<b>B</b> . <u>fa</u> ce	C. hate	<b>D</b> . m <u>a</u> ke
Question 14. A. worked	<b>B</b> . passed	C. washed	<b>D</b> . open <u>ed</u>

• • • •	•		ora inai aijjers jrom ine oiner 	
three in the position of prima	•			
Question 15. A. dangerous	B. medical	C. regular	<b>D</b> . essential	
Question 16. A. advice	<b>B</b> . student	C. doctor	<b>D</b> . parent	
Mark the letter A, B, C, or	D on your answe	er sheet to indicate t	the most suitable response to	
complete each of the followin	g exchanges.			
<b>Question 17.</b> Anna and Ms W	hite are meeting i	n a bookshop.		
Anna: "Good morning, M	Is White. How are	you?"		
Ms White: "Hi, Anna	And you?"			
A. I'm fine, thanks		<b>B</b> . I'm looking fo	or a book	
C. I'm forty years old		<b>D</b> . I'm not working	ng today	
Question 18. Andrew is talking	ng to a waiter in a	restaurant.		
Andrew: "Can I have the	bill, please?"			
Waiter: ""				
A. You are very kind		<b>B</b> . My pleasure		
C. Just a minute, please		<b>D</b> . You're exactly	y right	
Mark the letter A, B, C, or D o	on vour answer sk	neet to indicate the w	ord(s) OPPOSITE in meaning	
to the underlined word(s) in e	•		,()	
Question 19. The twin girls a			one from the other.	
	similar	C. alike	<b>D</b> . changeable	
Question 20. If you are at a le			· ·	
relaxing on the beach?		, ,	, .	
<b>A</b> . having a lot to gain		<b>B</b> . having nothin	g to do	
C. having nothing to lose		<b>D</b> . having a lot to do		
		<u> </u>		
			vord(s) CLOSEST in meaning	
to the underlined word(s) in a		~ -	alia latar this wools	
Question 21. They are going to			<b>D</b> . infer	
	remind	C. notice		
Question 22. It rained so hard	<del>_</del>	* *		
<b>A</b> . heavily <b>B</b> .	lightly	C. badly	<b>D</b> . softly	
Read the following passage a	nd mark the letter	A, B, C, or D on you	ur answer sheet to indicate the	
correct word or phrase that b	est fits each of th	e numbered blanks f	from 23 to 27.	
Culture has a strong infl	uence on non-ver	bal communication.	Even the simple act of looking	
someone in the eye is not at al	l that simple. In the	he USA, Americans a	are (23) to look directly	
at people when speaking to the	em. It shows inter	est in what they are s	aying and is thought to carry a	
	_		id long periods of eye contact.	
It is considered more polite to	look to the side	during a conversatio	n. The Lebanese, (25),	
stand close together and look	intensely into eac	h other's eves. The ac	ction shows sincerity and gives	

people a better sense of what their counterparts want.

Given such differences with even the most common expressions, people (26)\_\_\_\_\_ travel or work abroad have a real need to learn the other culture's body language. People tend to be unaware of the messages they are sending to others. So, it is (27)\_\_\_\_\_ to consider your own body language before dealing with people from other cultures. Knowing about the body language of friends, clients, and colleagues can be very helpful in improving understanding and avoiding miscommunication.

(Source: Reading Fusion 1 by Andrew E. Bennett)

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

## 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?

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

Question 20 According to the passage in many European cultures, names are typically salected

Question 29. Accord	unig to the passage, in man	y European cultures,	manies are typically selection	zu.
by				
A. relatives	<b>B</b> . grandparents	C. parents	<b>D</b> . ancestors	

ora means in paragra	ipii 2 is closest iii iiicainiig t	•
<b>B</b> . route	C. symbol	<b>D</b> . way
is a common belief in s	ome Asian countries concer	rning the tradition of naming
shouldn't be connected	with certain elements of nat	ture.
child's name should be	based on names of his or he	er relatives.
must include a written	character meaning beauty, s	trength, or kindness.
child's name is believe	d to have an impact on his o	or her personality.
n of the following about	the tradition of child namin	ng in African countries is
to the passage?		
e of a child is an import	ant factor in deciding his or	her name.
a child's name is chosen	n, it is related to his or her c	ulture.
e the same name if they	are born on the same day.	
on Friday are normally g	given names meaning travel	ing.
ord "it" in paragraph 5	refers to	
<b>B</b> . name	C. preference	<b>D</b> . tradition
ord " <b>treasured</b> " in para	agraph 5 is closest in meani	ng to
	B. route is a common belief in s shouldn't be connected child's name should be must include a written of child's name is believe n of the following about to the passage? e of a child is an import a child's name is chosen the the same name if they on Friday are normally g ord "it" in paragraph 5 B. name	shouldn't be connected with certain elements of nat child's name should be based on names of his or he must include a written character meaning beauty, so child's name is believed to have an impact on his or not the following about the tradition of child naming to the passage?  The of a child is an important factor in deciding his or a child's name is chosen, it is related to his or her case the same name if they are born on the same day.  The ord "it" in paragraph 5 refers to

Question 30 The word "means" in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to

**B**. ignored

A. 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.

C. developed

**D**. valued

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 of	loes the passage mainly	discuss?			
A. The size of tropi	cal rainforest loss				
B. Causes and effect	cts of rainforest destruct	ion			
C. The rate of rainf	orest destruction in the	Amazon			
D. Typical patterns	of extinction of rainford	est species			
Question 36. Accord	ling to paragraph 1, whi	ch of the following abou	at the rate of rainforest		
destruction is TRUE	?				
A. It was greater in	the 1980s than in the ea	arly 1990s.			
<b>B</b> . It kept increasing	g from the 1980s to the	1990s.			
C. It was the same	in the early 1990s as in	the 1980s.			
<b>D</b> . It was greater in	the early 1990s than in	the 1980s.			
Question 37. The wo	ord " <b>rebounded</b> " in para	agraph 1 could be best re	eplaced by		
A. fallen again	B. risen again	C. gone up and d	lown <b>D</b> . remained unchanged		
Question 38. Which	of the following can res	sult from the loss of trop	cical rainforests?		
A. The disappearan	ce of many rainforest sp	pecies			
<b>B</b> . The disappearan	ce of landless farmers				
C. The increase in	the rainforest habitat				
<b>D</b> . The decrease in	wasted lands				
Question 39. Accord	ing to the passage, what	t is the most common car	use of deforestation in different		
regions?					
A. The search for n	are animals	<b>B</b> . The search for	r valuable woods		
C. The search for r	new farm lands	<b>D</b> . The search for	<b>D</b> . The search for oil		
Question 40. The wo	ord " <b>regenerate</b> " in para	agraph 2 is closest in me	eaning to		
A. renew	<b>B</b> . repeat	C. refine	<b>D</b> . recover		
Question 41. The ph	rase " <b>these lands</b> " in pa	aragraph 3 refers to			
A. lands sold and o	colonized	<b>B</b> . lands for raisi	<b>B</b> . lands for raising cattle		
C. lands for planting	ıg	<b>D</b> . lands abandor	<b>D</b> . lands abandoned and wasted		
Question 42. What of	an be inferred about rai	nforests from the passag	ge?		
A. Most tropical ra	inforests have been sold	to plantation owners.			
<b>B</b> . The cycle of rain	nforest destruction will of	come to an end.			
C. Rainforest destr	action can be reduced w	ith the help of cattle ran	chers.		
<b>D</b> . Human beings a	re the main contributor	to deforestation in tropic	cal regions.		
Mark the letter A, B	R, C, or D on your ansi	wer sheet to indicate th	e sentence that best combines		
each pair of sentenc	es in the following ques	stions.			
Question 43. Nam h	ad all the necessary qua	lifications. They didn't o	offer him the job.		
A. They didn't offer	Nam the job as he had	all the necessary qualifi	cations.		
R Despite having	all the necessary qualific	eations Nam was not off	fered the job		

- **B**. Despite having all the necessary qualifications, Nam was not offered the job.
- 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.

Question 44. Many Vietnamese women are successful in their careers. They are excellent homemakers.

- **A**. Many Vietnamese women are successful in their careers, or 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, and they are excellent homemakers.

Mark the le	tter A, B	B, C, or	D on your answer	r sheet to indic	cate the und	erlined part that	needs
correction in	n each of	the fo	llowing questions.				
<b>Question 45</b>	. <u>Many</u> 1	iving o	rganisms depend lar	rgely <u>on</u> the en	vironment for	r the <u>satisfaction</u>	of <u>its</u>
	$\mathbf{A}$			В		$\mathbf{C}$	D
needs.							
<b>Question 46</b>	. Jane <u>he</u>	<u>lp</u> her i	mother to <u>do</u> the hou	usework when	she has <u>free t</u>	<u>ime</u> .	
	A	1	В	C	D	•	
<b>Question 47</b>	. Workin	<u>ig as</u> a	doctor <u>would give</u> n	ne a chance <u>tak</u>	ing care of p	eople's health.	
	A	В	C	]	D		
Mark the lat	ton A D	Con		haat ta indiaat	a tha santana	a that is alosast i	
		•	D on your answer so owing questions.	neet to thatcate	e ine senienc	e inai is ciosesi ii	'L
_	_	_		id Mamy			
			ohn the money," sa	ia Mary.			
<u>-</u>		-	John the money.				
•	•	•	n the money.				
•		_	ng John the money.				
<b>D</b> . Mary ac	lmitted g	iving J	ohn the money.				
<b>Question 49</b>	. They ca	ancelle	d all the sporting ev	ents because of	f the heavy ra	in.	
<b>A</b> . If it had	n't rained	l heavil	y, they would have	cancelled all th	ne sporting ev	ents.	
<b>B</b> . Without	the heav	y rain,	they wouldn't cance	el all the sporti	ng events.		
C. If it did:	n't rain he	eavily,	they wouldn't cance	el all the sportir	ng events.		
<b>D</b> . Had it n	ot rained	heavil	y, they wouldn't hav	ve cancelled all	the sporting	events.	
Question 50	. I haven	't heard	l from Susan for sev	veral months.			
<b>A</b> . I didn't l	hear fron	n Susar	several months ago	Э.			
			several months ago.				
			everal months ago.				
			me several months a	ago.			
D. Dusan u	ion t near	110111	ne severai months a	<b>.</b> 60.			
			TH	E END			