### 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 THỨC (Đề thi có 06 trang)

Họ, tên thí sinh:			Mã đề thi 423	
Sô báo danh:				
Mark the letter A, B, C, o	or D on your answer	sheet to indicate the wo	ord whose underlined po	
differs from the other thre	e in pronunciation in	each of the following o	questions.	
Question 1. A. planned	_			
Question 2. A. date		C. page	<b>D</b> . m <u>a</u> p	
Mark the letter A, B, C, or	D on your answer sh	eet to indicate the word	that differs from the oth	
three in the position of pri	imary stress in each o	f the following question	ıs.	
Question 3. A. importanc	e <b>B</b> . relation	C. happiness	<b>D</b> . employment	
Question 4. A. teacher	<b>B</b> . police	C. lesson	<b>D</b> . action	
Mark the letter A, B, C,	or D on your answe	r sheet to indicate the	most suitable response	
complete each of the follo				
<b>Question 5.</b> Liz is telling A		t novel.		
Liz: "Guess what? My fi				
Andrew: ""	J	I		
A. It's my pleasure.		<b>B</b> . Better luck next to	ime!	
C. Congratulations!		<b>D</b> . It's very kind of you.		
Question 6. Jenny and her	teacher are meeting a	·	· ·	
Jenny: "Good afternoon,	_	-		
Teacher: " And y	<u> </u>			
	-	C I'm going home	<b>D</b> . I'm leaving now	
<b>A</b> . I'm thirty years old	<b>B</b> . Fille, thank you	C. I'm going home	<b>D</b> . Thi leaving now	
Mark the letter A, B, C, or	D on your answer sh	eet to indicate the word(	(s) OPPOSITE in meanin	
to the underlined word(s)	in each of the followi	ing questions.		
Question 7. As a sociable	boy, Jack enjoys sper	nding his free time going	gout with friends.	
A. mischievous	<b>B</b> . caring	C. shy	<b>D</b> . outgoing	
Question 8. It's not a pleas	sant feeling to discove	r you've been <u>taken for</u>	a ride by a close friend.	
<b>A</b> . deceived deliberately	_	<b>B</b> . treated with since	rity	
C. driven away		<b>D</b> . given a lift	•	
Mark the letter A, B, C, or	D on your answer sh	neet to indicate the word	l(s) CLOSEST in meanir	
to the underlined word(s)	in each of the followi	ing questions.		
Question 9. Heavy rain ma	•	~ -		
- ·	<b>B</b> . interesting	C. simple	<b>D</b> . hard	
Question 10. A series of p	ŭ	=	wareness of healthy livin	
		C. experience		

following questions.			
Question 11. You	use your mobile phone	during the test. It's agains	st the rules.
A. oughtn't	B. needn't	C. mustn't	D. mightn't
Question 12. A university	degree is considered to	be a for entry int	o most professions.
A. demand	<b>B</b> . requisite	C. request	<b>D</b> . claim
Question 13. Paul has jus	t sold his car and	l intends to buy a new on	e.
A. old Japanese black	B. black old Japanese	C. old black Japanese	<b>D</b> . Japanese old black
Question 14. Mr Brown ha	as kindly agreed to spare u	s some of his time	e to answer our questions.
A. costly	<b>B</b> . valuable	C. beneficial	<b>D</b> . worthy
Question 15. A survey wa	as to study the ef	fects of smoking on your	ng adults.
<b>A</b> . filled	<b>B</b> . commented	C. carried	<b>D</b> . conducted
Question 16. I my	y old school teacher last v	week.	
<b>A</b> . have visited	<b>B</b> . visited	C. am visiting	<b>D</b> . visit
Question 17. The	_ of the Internet has pl	layed an important part	in the development of
communication.			1
A. occurrence	<b>B</b> . research	C. invention	<b>D</b> . display
Question 18. More and m			• •
A. an	<b>B</b> . a	<u>C</u> . Ø	<b>D</b> . the
Question 19. The better th		•	
_		<b>B</b> . the most the beaches	get crowded
	_	<b>D</b> . the more crowded th	•
Question 20. The book	<u>-</u>		o common gov
A. which	B. who	•	<b>D</b> . when
<b>Question 21.</b> It is not always			
	<b>B</b> . decisive		<b>D</b> . decisively
Question 22. When the ma			ď
		C. take over	•
Tr. Stalla 101	D. cutch on	o. take over	D. Hold on
Read the following passas	ge and mark the letter A	R C or D on your ansy	ver sheet to indicate the
correct word or phrase th		•	
-		man named Emily Post w	
This book explained the	•	•	•
(23), from birthday	= =		
proper rules for behavior i			
abroad to understand the r	•	• • • •	+) work of traver
	-	mple processes as giving	or receiving a gift. In
Western cultures, a gift ca			
<u>-</u>	•	· ·	•
offered, the receiver usual			
Asian countries, the act of		•	
the giver and receiver und			
before he or she finally ac			
in several Asian cultures t	o use both hands when o		
		(Source: Keading Advan	tage by Casey Malarcher)

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

Question 23. A. conditions	<b>B</b> . situations	C. positions	<b>D</b> . locations
Question 24. A. whose	<b>B</b> . which	C. who	<b>D</b> . where
Question 25. A. differ	<b>B</b> . different	C. differently	<b>D</b> . differences
Question 26. A. Moreover	<b>B</b> . Otherwise	C. Therefore	<b>D</b> . However
Question 27. A. take	<b>B</b> . get	C. feel	<b>D</b> . show

#### 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.

Different cultures follow their own special customs when a child's baby teeth fall out. In Korea, for example, they have the custom of throwing lost teeth up on the roof of a house. According to tradition, a magpie will come and take the tooth. Later, the magpie will return with a new tooth for the child. In other Asian countries, such as Japan and Vietnam, children follow a similar tradition of throwing their lost teeth onto the roofs of houses.

Birds aren't the only animals thought to take lost teeth. In Mexico and Spain, tradition says a mouse takes a lost tooth and leaves some money. However, in Mongolia, dogs are responsible for taking teeth away. Dogs are highly respected in Mongolian culture and are considered guardian angels of the people. Tradition says that the new tooth will grow good and strong if the baby tooth is fed to a guardian angel. Accordingly, parents in Mongolia will put their child's lost tooth in a piece of meat and feed it to a dog.

The idea of giving lost teeth to an angel or fairy is also a tradition in the West. Many children in Western countries count on the Tooth Fairy to leave money or presents in exchange for a tooth. The exact **origins** of the Tooth Fairy are a mystery, although the story probably began in England or Ireland centuries ago. According to tradition, a child puts a lost tooth under his or her pillow before going to bed. In the wee hours, while the child is sleeping, the Tooth Fairy takes the tooth and leaves something else under the pillow. In France, the Tooth Fairy leaves a small gift. In the United States, however, the Tooth Fairy usually leaves money. These days, the rate is \$1 to \$5 per

tooth, adding up to	a lot of money from the Tootl	h Fairy!	
	(Source: Readi	ng Challenge 2 by Ca	sey Malarcher & Andrea Janzen,
Question 28. Wha	t is the passage mainly about?		
A. Customs cond	cerning children's new teeth	<b>B</b> . Animals eatin	g children's lost teeth
C. Presents for y	oung children's lost teeth	<b>D</b> . Traditions con	ncerning children's lost teeth
Question 29. The	word " <b>their</b> " in paragraph 1 re	efers to	
A. roofs'	<b>B</b> . children's	C. houses'	<b>D</b> . countries'
Question 30. Acco	ording to the passage, where is	a child's lost tooth	thought to be taken away by a
mouse?			
A. In Japan and	Vietnam	<b>B</b> . In Korea	
C. In Mexico an	d Spain	<b>D</b> . In Mongolia	
Question 31. Acc	ording to paragraph 2, parents	in Mongolia feed t	heir child's lost tooth to a dog
because			
<b>A</b> . they think do	gs like eating children's teeth		
<b>B</b> . they hope that	at their child will get some gifts	s for his or her tooth	1

C. they know that dogs are very responsible animals

**D**. they believe that this will make their child's new tooth good and strong

**Question 32.** The word "**origins**" in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.

A. stories

**B**. families

**C**. countries

**D**. beginnings

**Question 33.** According to the passage, which of the following is NOT true about the tradition of tooth giving in the West?

- **A**. Children give money to the Tooth Fairy.
- **B**. Children put their lost teeth under their pillows.
- **C**. Children hope to get money or gifts from the Tooth Fairy.
- **D**. Lost teeth are traditionally given to an angel or fairy.

Question 34. The phrase "the wee hours" in paragraph 3 probably refers to the period of time

A. long before bedtime

**B**. late in the morning

C. soon after midnight

**D**. early in the evening

## 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.

Earth is richly supplied with different types of living organisms which co-exist in their environments, forming complex, interrelated communities. Living organisms depend on one another for nutrients, shelter, and other benefits. The extinction of one species can set off a chain reaction that affects many other species, particularly if the loss occurs near the bottom of the food chain. For example, the extinction of a particular insect or plant might seem **inconsequential**. However, there may be fish or small animals that depend on that resource for foodstuffs. The loss can threaten the survival of these creatures and larger predators that prey upon them. Extinction can have a ripple effect that spreads throughout nature.

In addition to its biological consequences, extinction poses a moral dilemma for humans, the only species capable of saving the others. The presence of humans on the planet has affected all other life forms, particularly plants and animals. Human lifestyles have proven to be incompatible with the survival of some other species. Purposeful efforts have been made to eliminate animals that prey on people, livestock, crops, or pose any threat to human livelihoods. Some wild animals have been decimated by human desire for meat, hides, fur, or other body parts with commercial value. Likewise, demand for land, water, and other natural resources has left many wild plants and animals with little to no suitable habitat. Humans have also affected nature by introducing non-native species to local areas and producing pollutants having a negative impact on the environment. The combination of these human-related effects and natural obstacles such as disease or low birthrates has proven to be too much for some species to overcome. **They** have no chance of survival without human help.

As a result, societies have difficult choices to make about the amount of effort and money they are willing to spend to save imperiled species. Will people accept limits on their property rights, recreational activities, and means of livelihood to save a plant or an animal? Should saving such popular species as whales and dolphins take priority over saving obscure, annoying, or fearful species? Is it the responsibility of humans to save every kind of life form from disappearing, or is extinction an inevitable part of nature, in which the strong survive and the weak **perish**? These are some difficult questions that people face as they ponder the fate of other species living on this planet.

(Source: http://www.encyclopedia.com)

Question 35. What does	the passage mainly d	liscuss?			
A. Causes of animal extinction		<b>B</b> . Humans and end	<b>B</b> . Humans and endangered species		
C. Measures to protect endangered species		<b>D</b> . The importance	<b>D</b> . The importance of living organisms		
Question 36. The word	" <b>inconsequential</b> " in	paragraph 1 is closest in	meaning to		
A. unrecognizable	B. unexpected	C. unavoidable	<b>D</b> . unimportant		
Question 37. Which of	the following can resu	alt from the loss of one sp	ecies in a food chain?		
<b>A</b> . There might be a la	ack of food resources	for some other species.			
<b>B</b> . Larger predators w	ill look for other type	s of prey.			
C. The connections ar	nong the creatures in	the food chain become cle	oser.		
<b>D</b> . Animals will shift	to another food chain	in the community.			
<b>Question 38.</b> The word	"They" in paragraph	2 refers to			
<b>A</b> . some species		<b>B</b> . low birthrates			
C. human-related effects		<b>D</b> . natural obstacles	<b>D</b> . natural obstacles		
<b>Question 39.</b> In paragra	ph 2, non-native spec	ies are mentioned as	·		
<b>A</b> . an achievement of	human beings	<b>B</b> . a kind of harmle	<b>B</b> . a kind of harmless animals		
C. a kind of useful pla	C. a kind of useful plants		<b>D</b> . a harmful factor to the environment		
Question 40. The word	" <b>perish</b> " in paragraph	3 is closest in meaning to	0		
A. disappear	<b>B</b> . remain	C. develop	<b>D</b> . complete		
Question 41. According	to the passage, which	h of the following stateme	ents is NOT true?		
A. No other species ca	an threaten the surviva	al of humans on Earth.			
<b>B</b> . Humans have diffic	cult choices to make a	bout saving endangered s	pecies.		
<b>C</b> . Some animals and	plants cannot survive	without human help.			
<b>D</b> . The existence of h	imans is at the expens	se of some other species.			
Question 42. Which of	the following can be i	nferred from the passage's	?		
<b>A</b> . Animal and plant s	pecies which pose thr	reats to humans will die or	ut soon.		
<b>B</b> . The dilemma huma	ns face between mair	ntaining their lives and sav	ving other species remains		
C. Humans will make	changes in their lifes	tyles to save other species	S.		
<b>D</b> . Saving popular ani	mal and plant species	should be given a high pr	riority.		

## 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 43. "No, I won't go to work at the weekend," said Sally.

- **A**. Sally apologized for not going to work at the weekend.
- **B**. Sally promised to go to work at the weekend.
- **C**. Sally regretted not going to work at the weekend.
- **D**. Sally refused to go to work at the weekend.

Question 44. We survived that accident because we were wearing our seat belts.

- **A**. Had we not been wearing our seat belts, we wouldn't have survived that accident.
- **B**. But for our seat belts, we would have survived that accident.
- C. If we weren't wearing our seat belts, we couldn't have survived that accident.
- **D**. Without our seat belts, we could have survived that accident.

Question 45. I haven't met	my grandparents for	r five years.		
A. I last met my grandpar	ents five years ago.			
<b>B</b> . I have met my grandpa	rents for five years.			
C. I often met my grandpa	arents five years ago	0.		
<b>D</b> . I didn't meet my grand	•			
Mark the letter A, B, C, or	•	r sheet to indica	ate the under	clined part that needs
correction in each of the fo	llowing questions.			
Question 46. Animals like f	Frogs <u>have</u> waterpro	of skin <u>that</u> prev	ents <u>it</u> from d	rying out quickly
	$\mathbf{A}$	В	C	
in air, sun, or wind.				
D				
Question 47. Many people	object <u>to use</u> physic	al <u>punishment</u> ir	dealing with	discipline problems
	$\mathbf{A}$	В	C	
at school.				
D				
Question 48. My brother	usually <u>ask</u> me for	help when he	has difficulty	with his homework.
	$\mathbf{A}$	В	C	D

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. My mother is very busy with her work at the office. She still takes good care of us.

- **A**. Because my mother is very busy with her work at the office, she takes good care of us.
- **B**. In spite of being very busy with her work at the office, my mother takes good care of us.
- C. My mother is too busy with her work at the office to take good care of us.
- **D**. My mother is so busy with her work at the office that she cannot take good care of us.

Question 50. Some kinds of fish live in fresh water. Others live in sea water.

- A. Some kinds of fish live in fresh water, or others live in sea water.
- **B**. Some kinds of fish live in fresh water, and others live in sea water.
- C. Some kinds of fish live in fresh water, for others live in sea water.
- **D**. Some kinds of fish live in fresh water, so others live in sea water.

THE END
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