

ĐẠI HỌC KHOA HỌC TỰ NHIÊN TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN KHTN Đề thi gồm 06 trang

KỲ THI THỰC HÀNH THPTQG 2017 MÔN THI: TIẾNG ANH Thời gian làm bài: 60 phút, không kế thời

gian phát đề MÃ ĐỀ: 114

171682 Mark a letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the underlined part needs correction in each of the following questions.

Question 1. Having (A) <u>finished</u> his tem paper (B) <u>before</u> the deadline, (C) <u>it was delivered</u> to professor (D) before the class

Question 2. I'm (A) very glad that you've (B) done (C) lots of (D) progress this semester.

Question 3. You can (A) enjoy a sport (B) without joining (C) in a club or (D) belonging to a team.

171686 Mark a letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the most suitable response to complete each the following exchanges.

Question 4. John: "Do you fancy a drink?" -Catherine: "____"

A. No, ever!

B. I'm not sure I do. Thank all the same

C. I don't want D. It is none of your business

Question 5. "Excuse me, can you tell me where I can catch a bus to London, please?"

- '' ''

A. Sure, go ahead B. Sorry, I'm new here myself

C. OK. Here's your ticket

D. Yes, please

171703 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 6 to 13.

Quite different from storm surges are the giant sea waves called tsunamis, which derive their name from the Japanese expression for "high water in a harbor." These waves are also referred to by the general public as tidal waves, although they have relatively little to do with tides. Scientists often referred to them as seismic sea waves, far more appropriate in that they do result from undersea seismic activity. Tsunamis are caused when the sea bottom suddenly moves, during an underwater earthquake or volcano for example, and the water above the moving earth is suddenly displaced. This sudden shift of water sets off a series of waves. These waves can travel great distances at speeds close to 700 kilometers per hour. In the open ocean, tsunamis have little noticeable amplitude, often no more than one or two meters. It is when they hit the shallow waters near the coast that they increase in height, possibly up to 40 meters. Tsunamis often occur in the Pacific because the Pacific is an area of heavy seismic activity. Two areas of the Pacific well accustomed to the threat of tsunamis are Japan and Hawaii. Because the seismic activity that causes tsunamis in Japan often occurs on the ocean bottom quite close to the islands, the tsunamis that hit Japan often come with little warning and can, therefore, prove disastrous. Most of the tsunamis that hit the Hawaiian Islands, however, originate thousands of miles away near the coast of Alaska, so these tsunamis have a much greater distance to travel and the inhabitants of Hawaii generally have time for warning of their imminent arrival. Tsunamis are certainly not limited to Japan and Hawaii. In 1755, Europe experienced a calamitous tsunami, when movement along the fault lines near the Azores caused a massive tsunami to sweep onto the Portuguese coast and flood the heavily populated area around Lisbon. The greatest tsunami on record occurred on the other side of the world in 1883 when the

away as the English Channel. Question 6: The paragraph preceding this passage most probably discusses ______. A. tides B. storm surges C. tidal waves D. underwater earthquakes Question 7: According to the passage, all of the following are true about tidal waves EXCEPT that _____. Tuyensinh247.cd A. they are caused by sudden changes in high and low tides B. this terminology is not used by the scientific community C. they are the same as tsunamis D. they refer to the same phenomenon as seismic sea waves **Question 8:** The word "displaced" in line 6 is closest in meaning to ... C. moved A. not pleased B. located D. filtered Question 9: It can be inferred from the passage that tsunamis _____. sinh247.com A. are often identified by ships on the ocean B. generally reach heights greater than 40 meters C. are far more dangerous on the coast than in the open ocean D. cause severe damage in the middle of the ocean Question 10: A main difference between tsunamis in Japan and in Hawaii is that tsunamis in Japan are more likely to _____. A. come from greater distances B. originate in Alaska C. arrive without warning D. be less of a problem Ouestion 11: A "calamitous" tsunami, in line 17, is one that is _____. C. extremely calm

D. at fault 247.com A. disastrous Question 12: From the expression "on record" in line 19, it can be inferred that the tsunami that accompanied the Krakatoa volcano A. was filmed as it was happening B. occurred before efficient records were kept C. was not as strong as the tsunami in Lisbon

Krakatoa volcano underwent a massive explosion, sending waves more than 30 meters high onto nearby Indonesian islands; the tsunami from this volcano actually traveled around the world and was witnessed as far

D. might not be the gr	eatest tsunami	ever		
Question 13: The pas	ssage suggests tl	hat the tsunami resu	lting from the Krakat	toa volcano
A. was unobserved ou	tside of the Ind	onesian islands		
B. resulted in little da	mage			
C. was far more destru	active close to t	he source than far a	way	-m
D. caused volcanic ex	plosions in the	English Channel	ven	sinh ²⁴⁷ .com
171712 Mark a lotter /	A R C or D or	o vour answer sheet	to indicate the word	(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the
underlined word(s) in		-	io inaicate the word	(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the
			he can't understand tl	he problem we are facing.
A. wealthy	B. kind	C. broke	D. poor	the problem we the mems.
Question 15. Father h			-	d getting into debt.
_	B. sell the belt			<u> </u>
the underlined word() Question 16. She dec A. divorced	is) in each of the ided to remain on B. married on is desperately	e following question celibate and devote C. single	ns. her life to helping the D. separate	e homeless and orphans. ed recentage of population being
A. literate	B. latterly	C. wordy	D. learned	
171718 Mark a letter A from the offer three i Question 18. A. addre	n pronunciatio	n in each of the foll	lowing questions.	whose underlined part differs D. cultural
Question 19. A. creat	e	B. cr <u>ea</u> ture	D. p <u>ea</u> k	D. b <u>ea</u> ch
in the position of prin	nary stress in e	ach of the following	g questions.	d that differs from the offer three D. government
Question 21 A recor	vetion by	P. communicate	C. Hovement	D. government
Question 20. A. zoold Question 21. A. reser	nSinii	b. Communicate	C. dictation	D. government D. occasion ect answer to each of the
171724 Mark a letter	ARC or Do	n vour answer sheet	t to indicate the corre	ect answer to each of the
following questions.	1, 0, 0, 0, 0	i your answer since	to marcuse me corre	cet unswer to each of the
Question 22. Ben wo	uld have studied	I medicine if he	to a medical school.	
A. was admitted	B. has been ad			would be able to enter
				Vide Fund for and the Indian
Government agreed to				
A. extinct/ Nature		nction/Nature C. ex	xtinction/ Natural	D. extinct/ Naturalists

Question 24. There is public	concern in Sheltor	following the discovery on I	Tuesday evening of a metal
container filled with poisonous liq	uid.		
A. consider B. c	onsideration	C. considerable	D. considerably
Question 25. This house is th	e others we've see	en.	
A. father more expensive than		B. far more expensive than	
C. far most expensive		D. further more expensive	
Question 26. The house owner	coming ne	ear the dog as it could become	very fierce unexpectedly.
A. warned me against B. a	dvised me	C. stopped me	D. accused me of
Question 27. I Melisa at my			
A. will be seeing B. v	vill have seen	C. will not see	D. will have been seeing
A. will be seeing B. v Question 28. Jack and Laure	married for 25 year	ars by that time but they still o	lecided to get divorced.
A. have been B. v			D. had been
Question 29. This orange juice _	awful: I bet you	<u></u> it,	
A. is smelling/ like B. s	melling/ will not l	ike C. smells/ will not like	D. has smelled/ liked
Question 30. The size and shape of	of a nail depends p	orimarily on the functioni	ntended.
A. which it is B. fe	or which it is	C. which it is for	D. for which is
Question 31. The friendly pro	oducts are designed	d not to harm the natural envir	onment.
A. environment B. e	environmental	C. environmentally	D. environmentalism
Question 32. He asked me Ro			
A. that did I know/ who were Rob	ert	B. that I knew/ who Robert w	vere
C. if I knew/ who Robert was		D. whether I knew/ who was	Robert
Question 33. Her contract in			
A. runs down B. r	uns out Tuyens	C. goes out	D. goes away
People have always dreamt of live as long as possible. (34), there are advantages as spend more time with their family long, relaxing life, when they can disadvantages. Firstly, many people burden(37) the children and addition to this,(38) the few difficult to make new friends. To sum up, living to a very old as enjoy life.	ring forever. Althorated disadvantages by and friends. See an do the things the become ill and friends. Many er friends they see	of a long life. In the first place condly,(35)_have busy we hey've never had time for(ad consequently have to spen of them find this dependence them to have because old friend for those who stay healthy end	er happen, we will want to live te, people who live longer can orking lives look forward to a (36), there are some serious and time in hospital or become annoying or embarrassing. In s die or become and it's often
Question 34. A. Naturally Question 35. A. people who Question 36. A. In other words Question 37. A. of	B. ReallyB. peopleB. For exampleB. for	C. Consequently C. they C. On the other hand C. to	D. SurprisinglyD. everyone whoD. ContraryD. with

C. the old people get

B. when the older people get

D. the older people get

171743 Mark a 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 39. Life on earth will be destroyed if people keep cutting trees for their own benefits.

- A. If we stop to cut the trees for our benefits, the life on earth will be better.
- C. Life on earth will be destroyed unless people stop cutting trees for their own benefits.

 D. The more trees we cut for our benefits. the worst the earth becomes Tuyensinh

Question 40. WHO means World Health Organization.

- A. WHO is on behalf of Health Organization.
- B. WHO stand for Health Organization.
- C. WHO is translated from Health Organization.
- D. WHO is explained about Health Organization.

Question 41. The hurricane destroyed hundreds of buildings in the city.

- A. The hurricane resulted in destruction of hundreds of buildings in the city.
- B. The hurricane resulted from destruction of hundreds of buildings in the city.
- C. Despite the appearance of the hurricane, hundreds of buildings in the city haven't been in damager of destruction.
- D. The hurricane appeared, however, hundreds of buildings in the city have been destroyed.

171747 Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each questions from 42 to 48.

A lot of advice is available for college leavers heading for their first job. In this article we consider the move to a second job. We are not concerned with those looking for a second temporary position while hunting for a permanent job. Nor are we concerned with those leaving an unsatisfactory job within the first few weeks. Instead, we will be dealing with those of you taking a real step on the career ladder, choosing a job to fit in with your ambitions now that you have learnt your way around, acquired some skills and have some idea of where you want to go.

What sort of job should you look for? Much depends on your long-term aim. You need to ask yourself whether you want to specialize in a particular field, work your way up to higher levels of responsibility or out of your current employment into a broader field.

Whatever you decide, you should choose your second job very carefully. You should be aiming to stay in it for two or three years. This job will be studied very carefully when you send your letter of application for your next job. It should show evidence of serious career planning. Most important, it should extend you, develop you

and give you increasing responsibility. Incidentally, if you are interested in traveling, now is the time to pack up and go. You can do temporary work for a while when you return, pick up where you left off and get the second job then. Future potential employers will be relieved to see that you have got it out of your system, and are not likely to go off again.

Juliette Davidson spend her first year after leaving St. Aldate's College working for three lawyers. It was the perfect first job in that "OK ... they were very supportive people. I was gently introduced to the work, learnt my way around an office and improve my word processing skills. However, there was no scope for advancement. One day, I gave my notice, bought an air ticket and traveled for a year.

Juliette now works as a Personal Assistant to Brenda Cleverdon, the Chief Executive of business in the Community. "In two and a half years I have become more able and my job has really grown, " she says. " Right from the beginning my boss was very keen to develop me. My job title is the same as it was when I started but the duties have changed. From mainly typing and telephone work, I have progressed to doing most of the correspondence and budgets. I also have to deal with a variety of queries, coming from chairmen of large companies to people wanting to know how to start their own business. Brenda involves me in all her work but also gives me specific projects to do and events to organize."

Question 42. Who is intended to benefit from the advice given in the article?

- A. students who have just finished their studies
- B. people who are unhappy with their current job
- C. those who are interested in establishing a career
- D. people who change jobs regularly

Question 43. According to the writer, why is the choice of your second job important?

- A. It will affect your future job prospects.
- B. It will last longer than your first job.
- C. It will be difficult to change if you don't like it.
- D. It should give you the opportunity to study.

Question 44. "It" in the passage refers to_____.

A. first job B. second job C. application D. career

Question 45. If you have a desire to travel, when does the writer suggest that you do it?

- A. straight after you have left college
- B. when you are unable to find a permanent job
- C. after you have done some temporary work
- D. between the first and second job

Question 46. What does the phrase "you have got it out of your system" in passage mean?

- A. You have planned your career sensibly.
- B. You are an experienced traveler.
- C. You have satisfied your wish to travel.
- D. You have learned to look after yourself.

Question 47. How did Juliette Davidson benefit from the experience of her first job?

- A. It was good introduction to working in an office.
- B. She met a variety of interesting people.
- C. It enabled her to earn enough money to travel.
- D. She learnt how to use a word processor.

Question 48. In what way is Juliette's current job better her first job?

- A. She has a more impressive job title.
- B. She now know how to start her own business.
- C. She has been able to extend her skills.
- D. She is more involve in the community.

171755 Mark a letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that best combines each pair sentences in the following questions.

Question 49. The student works part-time at a bid restaurant. He also paints pictures to earn for living.

- A. Apart from works part-time at a bid restaurant, the student also paints pictures to earn for living.
- B. In addition working part-time at a big restaurant, the student also paints pictures to earn for living.
- C. Besides working part-time at a big restaurant, the student also paints pictures to earn for living.

D. The student works part-time at a big restaurant as well as he paints pictures to earn for living. Question 50. The buses began to pull out. Most of them were full passengers.

- A. The passengers, most of them were full of, began to pull out the buses.
- B. The passengers, most of whom were full of the buses, began to pull out.
- C. The buses, most of them were full of passengers, began to pull out.
- D. The buses, most of which were full of passengers, began to pull out.

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

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