## SỞ GD-ĐT PHÚ YÊN TRƯỜNG THPT PHAN CHU TRINH

## ĐỀ THI THỬ THPT QUỐC GIA 2017 MÔN: TIẾNG ANH \*\*\*\*

		wer sheet to indicate	the word whose underlined part is
pronounced differently from			_
Question 1: A. tel <u>e</u> phone	- <del>-</del>	C. pervert <u>e</u> d	D. <mark>r<u>e</u>staurant</mark>
Question 2: A. measure	B. deci <u>s</u> ion	C. permi <u>ss</u> ion	D. plea <u>s</u> ure
II>Mark the letter A, B, C, of the position of the primary s	-		rd that differs from the other three in
<b>Question 3</b> : A. religious <b>Question 4</b> : A. decoration			D. including D. expectation
III>Mark the letter A, B, correction in each of the follow		swer sheet to indicat	e the underlined part that needs
Question 5: My father used		od advice whenever I h	_
Question 6: The woman of v	A B whom the red car is par A	rked in <u>front of</u> the ban  B  C	k is <u>a famous pop star</u> . <b>D</b>
Question 7. Migrantworkers A			ated housing and often
are lacking medical care. D	GI.		
IV>Mark the letter A, B, C	, or D on your answ	ver sheet to indicate t	the correct answer to each of the
following questions.			
		ysical features and the	people, plants, and animals that live in
different regions of the world			
a. Science	b. Geography	•	d. Technology
		_	ire and crept into their sleeping bags.
a. put up	b. put off	c. put out	d. put on
<b>Question 10:</b> You shouldn't A. have talked	B. talk	C. have be talked	
Question 11: We			D. taiked
A. are walking			ng D. had been walking
Question 12: It is believed			D. had been wanking
A. too much caffeine w		B. that too mu	<mark>ch caffeine</mark>
C. it in too much caffein		D. too much c	
			of interpersonal communication.
A. $\theta$ /an			
Question 14 This small town	ı developed I l	nad expected.	
A. not fast as	3. as much fast as	C. slowly than	D. much faster than
Question 15: Many peopl	e and organizations l	have been making ev	ery possible effort in order to save
species.			
A. endangered		C. fearful	<b>D.</b> threatening
<b>Question 16:</b> The man asked	me in Englis	sh.	
A. what does this wo	ord mean	B. what that w D. what that word me	vord means
C. what did this word	d mean	D. what that word me	<mark>eant</mark>
<b>Question 17:</b> The student to	ok that course	he could improve his l	English.

	Δ in order to	B. though	C. so that	D. unless
		_	eople in the fire.	D. unicss
	-	B. had killed	=	D. had been being
		ed in the accident,		D. Had been being
_		B. did he	C. didn't he	D. did they
	-		e cinema this evening?"	the state of the s
~ ~ ~ ~				bored D. I don't agree, I'm afraid
Ouesti		e your motorbike this e		
				sure D. Do it if you can
	, <b>,</b>			j
V>Ma	ark the letter A, B,	C, or D on your answe	er sheet to indicate the w	vord(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the
		h of the following questi		-
Questi	on 22. The teacher	gave some suggestions	on what could come out	for the examination.
	A. hints	B. symptoms		D. demonstrations
Questi	on 23. I'll take the	new job whose salary i	s fantastic.	1 (.0
	A. wonderful	B. acceptable	C. pretty high	D. reasonable
VI > I	Mark the letter A, B	, C, or D on your answ	er sheet to indicate the w	ord(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the
	• •	h of the following questi		
Questi		speed up if we want to		
		B. turn down		D. lie down
Questi		e has been <i>out of order</i>		
	A. under repair	B. functioning well	C. sold out	D. refusing orders
T777 1			T T	
			swer sheet to indicate the	e sentence that is closest in meaning
	h of the following	-	. 11 0!! D -4 - 111	
Quest			help?" Peter asked me.	
		e to ask the teacher for		
		ded me not to ask the t	ask the teacher for help.	
		that he should ask the t	<u> </u>	
Onesti			ike an entrance exam	
Questi				ing to a college and university
		n go to a college or un		go to a college or university
Ouesti			ot have survived the oper	•
Questi	*	· ·	d not have survived the o	
			on if he hadn't had skilful	-
		-	ve survived the operation	
		gery he would have sur	1	
		•	•	
VIII>	Mark the letter A, E	B, C, or D on your ansv	ver sheet to indicate the	sentence that best combines each pair
ofsente	ences in the following	g questions.		
Questi	on 29: She received	l three letters this morn	ing. All of them were fro	om Tony
	A. All of the letters	s from Tony were recei	ved by her this morning	
	B. She received the	ree letters this morning	g, all of which were fron	<mark>ı Tony</mark>
	C. Three of the lett	ers she received this m	orning were from Tony	
	D. All letters from	Tony were received by	her this morning	
Questi		<u> </u>	ve all the problems in no	
			<mark>ll the problems in no tim</mark>	
	B. He is very intell	igent that he can colve	منا والمساولة وا	
	=	=	solve all the problems in	

D. So intelligent a student is he that he can solve all the problems in no time.

IX>Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 31 to 35:

All relati	ionships go through d	lifficult times. In	the past, when married co	uples had problems they usually		
didn't (31)	i't (31) They had to either (32) with each other or continue to live together in an					
unhappy relatio	nship. Getting divorce	ced wasn't an op	tion for most people due	to economic and social reasons.		
Some people b	elieve that this wast	n't such a bad th	ning. They say that relati	onships require hard work and		
(33)	. "If a relationship is	going to last a li	fetime, you have to keep v	vorking at it," says Doreen, who		
is celebrating h	er fiftieth wedding ar	nniversary this ye	ear. "It isn't all roses and	romance. No one perfect all of		
the time.						
These days ye	oung people give	up when there'	s the (34) a	rgument." Experts agree that		
communication	is key. The most im	portant thing is to	o keep talking. How many	y times have you heard yourself		
say to someboo	dy, "If only you'd!	listen!" or " I w	ish you wouldn't do that!	" The truth is, the (35)		
couples talk, the	e better their relations	ship can be.				
Question 31 :	1	B. split up	C. chat up	D. make up		
_	A. get on	B. go out	C. get back	D. fall out		
Question 33:	A. agreement	B. argument	C. achievement	D.commitment		
Question 34:		B. slightest	C. most violent	D.most controversial		
Question 35:	A. more	B. fewer	C. less	D. least		

## X>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 36 to 42

A recent investigation by scientists at the U.S.Geological Survey shows that strange animal behavior might help predict earthquakes. Investigators found such occurrences within a ten – kilometer radius of the **epicenter** of a fairly recent quake. Some birds screeched and flew about wildly; dogs yelped and ran around uncontrollably.

Scientists believed that animals can perceive environmental changes several hours or even days before the mishap. Animals were noted as being restless foer several weeks before a Tashkent, Uzbekistan, earthquake. An hour before the disaster, domestic animals refused go to indoors, and dogs howled and barked furiously. In 1960, an earthquake struck Agadir in Morocco. Survivors recall that stray animals, including dogs, were seen streaming out of town before the earthquake. In a safari zoo near San Francisco, llamas would not eat the evening before a 1979 quake, and they ran around wildly all night.

Unusual animal behavior preceding earthquakes has been noted for centuries. British Admiral Robert Fitzroy reported huge flocks of screaming seabirds over Concepcion, Chile, in 1835. An hour and a half later, dogs were seen fleeing, and ten minutes later the town was destroyed. Similar stories of chickens running around in apparent states of panic, horses trembling, and dogs barking incessantly were recorded throughout the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries by survivors of eathquakes destruction in India, Yugoslavia, Peru, Mexico, and the United States.

In 1976, after monitoring bizarre animal behavior, the Chinese predicted a <u>devastating</u> earthquake. Although hundreds of thousands of people were killed, the government was able to <u>evacuate</u> millions of other people and thus keep the death toll at a lower level.

**Question 36:** What prediction may be made by observing animal behaviors?

A. An impending earthquake

B. The number of people who will die

C. The ten kilometer radius from the epicenter

D. The fact that an earthquake has occurred

**Question 37**: "devastating" means most nearly the same as

A. destructive

B. voracious

C. intense

D. forthcoming

Question 38: The author implies that animals are aware of an impending earthquake because

A. of their superior intelligence

B. they have certain instinctive abilities to perceive that humans do not possess

C. they are generally closer to epicenter than the human observers

D. they react to other animal behavior

Question 39: The word "epicenter" is nearest in meaning to

A. stratosphere B. contour C. periphery D. core

Question 40: All of the following statements are true EXCEPT

A. some animals may be able to sense an approaching earthquake

B. by observing animal behavior scientists perhaps can predict earthquake

C. the Chinese have successfully predicted an earthquake and saved many lives

D. only dogs and horses seem to possess the special perception that allows them to predict earthquakes

**Question 41:** The passage implies that if scientists can accurately predict earthquakes, there will be

A. fewer animals going crazy

B. a lower death rate

C. fewer people evacuated D. fewer environmental changes

Question 42: The word "evacuate" is closest in meaning to

A. remove B. exile C. destroy D. emaciate

## XI> 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

Noise is unwanted sound and is among the most pervasive pollutants today. Noise from road traffic, jet planes, jet skis, garbage trucks, construction equipment, manufacturing processes, lawn mowers, leaf blowers, and boom boxes, to name a few, are among the unwanted sounds that are routinely broadcast into the air.

The problem with noise is not only that it is unwanted, but also that it negatively affects human health and well-being. Problems related to noise include hearing loss, stress, high blood pressure, sleep loss, distraction and lost productivity, and a general reduction in the quality of life and opportunities for tranquillity.

We experience noise in a number of ways. On some occasions, we can be both the cause and the victim of noise, such as when we are operating noisy appliances or equipment. There are also instances when we experience noise generated by others just as people experience second-hand smoke. While in both instances, noises are equally damaging, second-hand noise is more troubling because it has negative impacts on us but is put into the environment by others, without our consent.

The air into which second-hand noise is emitted and on which it travels is a "commons", a public good. <u>It</u> belongs to no one person or group, but to everyone. People, businesses, and organizations, therefore, do not have unlimited rights to broadcast noise as they please, as if the effects of noise were limited only to their private property. On the contrary, they have an obligation to use the commons in ways that are compatible with or do not detract from other uses.

People, businesses, and organizations that <u>disregard</u> the obligation to not interfere with others' use and enjoyment of the commons by producing noise pollution are, in many ways, acting like a bully in a school yard. Although perhaps unknowingly, they nevertheless disregard the rights of others and claim for themselves rights that are not theirs.

We have organized to raise awareness of noise pollution and help communities take back the commons from those acting like bullies. Our efforts include building a library of resources and tools concerning noise pollution, establishing links to other groups that have similar collections, establishing networks among local noise activists, assisting communities and activists who are working to reduce noise pollution, and monitoring and advocating for stronger noise controls.

Question 43: It is stated in the passage that all of the following are things the noise comes from EXCEPT

A. Television, radio

B. Lawn mower, leaf blowers

C. Road traffic, garbage trucks

D. Jet planes, watercraft

Question 44: It can be inferred from the passage that the effects of noise pollution on the human body are that

A. people get accustomed to ear and heart diseases B. people focus mainly on hearing

C. people have difficulty falling asleep

D. people are sensitive about everything around them

**Question 45:** Which of the following is supposed to be way to reduce noise pollution?

A. cooperation with other noise activists

B. fining people who break laws in noise regulation

C. construction of large projects along roads D. prohibiting public transport during peak hours

Question	<b>46:</b> The word <b>"it"</b>	' in paragraph 4 refer	rs to	
A	. the air	B. a public good	C. effect of noise	D. second-hand noise
Question	47: It is mentio	ned in the passage t	hat when we are operati	ing noisy appliances or we experience
	erated by others	·	-	
A	. The noise is so tro	oublesome if we mak	<mark>te it or not</mark> .	
В	. We feel more con	nfortable if we don't	experience second-hand	noise.
C	. The noise have a	strong influence on u	s, but not on others.	
D	. We just ignore the	e serious detriment if	the noise is put into the	environment by others.
				ed by which of the following?
A	. ignore	B. obey	C. invade	D. disturb
Question	49: Which of the	following is NOT tru	ue according to the passa	ige?
_		_		alled second-hand noise.
В	. People's enjoyme	nt of the commons b	y producing noise polluti	ion is regarded as a bully.
C	. Noise is one of th	e most common cont	aminants nowadays.	
D	. People intentiona	lly make noise when	they work.	
Question	50: Which of the	following best descr	ibes the author's tone in	the passage?
A	. Incentive	B. Explanatory C.	Cynical D. Provocativ	ve
	TU!	8/1/2	THE END	