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| SỞ GD&ĐT BẮC NINH | **ĐỀ THAM KHẢO KỲ THI TNTHPT NĂM 2023**  |
| TRƯỜNG THPT QUẾ VÕ SỐ 2 |  |
|  | **BÀI THI : NGOẠI NGỮ - MÔNTHI :TIẾNG ANH**  |
| *Đề gồm: 6 trang* | *Thời gian làm bài: 60 phút; không kể thời gian phát đề* |
| Người ra đề: Nguyễn Thị Thu Hiền Trường : THPT Quế Võ Số 2Người thẩm định: Đào Thị Lộc Trường: THPT Lý Thường Kiệt  | *( 50 câu trắc nghiệm)* |

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**Question 43.** Which of the following is NOT true, according to the passage?

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Research in Britain has shown that green consumers continue to flourish as a significant group amongst shoppers. This suggests that politicians who claim environmentalism is yesterday’s issue may be seriously misjudging the public mood.

A report from Mintel, the market research organisation, says that despite the recession and financial pressures, more people than ever want to buy environmentally friendly products and a ‘green wave’ has swept through consumerism, taking in people previously untouched by environmental concerns. The recently published report also predicts that the process will repeat itself with ‘ethical’ concerns, involving issues such as fair trade with the Third World and the social record of businesses. Companies will have to be more honest and open in response to this mood.

According to Mintel, the image of green consumerism as associated in the past with the more eccentric members of society has virtually disappeared. The consumer research manager for Mintel, Angela Hughes, said it had become firmly established as a mainstream market. She explained that as far as the average person is concerned, environmentalism has not gone **off the boil**. In fact, it has spread across a much wider range of consumer groups, ages and occupations.

Besides, four in ten people are ‘ethical spenders’, buying goods which do not, for example, involve dealings with oppressive regimes. This figure is the same as in 1990, although the number of ‘armchair ethicals’ has risen from 28 to 35 percent and only 22 percent say they are unconcerned now, against 30 per cent in 1990. Hughes claims that in the twenty-first century, consumers will be encouraged to think more about the entire history of the products and services they buy, including the policies of the companies **that** provide them and that this will require a greater degree of honesty with consumers.

Among green consumers, animal testing is the top issue – 48 percent said they would be **deterred** from buying a product if it had been tested on animals - followed by concerns regarding irresponsible selling, the ozone layer, river and sea pollution, forest destruction, recycling and factory farming. However, concern for specific issues is lower than in 1990, suggesting that many consumers feel that Government and business have taken on the environmental agenda.

(Adapted from “*Cambridge 2*”)

**Question 44.** Which is the most suitable title for the passage?

 **A.** Consumers Are Up in Arms about Animal Testing

 **B.** Politicians Refuse to Cope with Green Wave Head-on

 **C.** Surveys Offer an Insight into the Nature of Consumerism

 **D.** Green Wave Washes Over Mainstream Shopping

**Question 45.** According to the passage, politicians may have ‘misjudged the public mood’ because *\_\_\_\_\_\_.*

 **A.** they are pre-occupied with the recession and financial problems

 **B.** there is more widespread interest in the environment agenda than they anticipated

 **C.** consumer spending has increased significantly as a result of ‘green’ pressure

 **D.** shoppers are displeased with government policies on a range of issues

**Question 46.** The phrase ‘**off the boil**’ in paragraph 3 mostly means \_\_\_\_\_\_.

 **A.** less popular **B.** more attractive **C.** more interesting **D.** less complicated

**Question 47.** The word ‘**that**’ in paragraph 4 refers to \_\_\_\_\_\_.

 **A.** products **B.** policies **C.** companies **D.** consumers

**Question 48.** The word ‘**deterred**’ in paragraph 5 could be best replaced by \_\_\_\_\_\_.

 **A.** discouraged **B.** avoided **C.** stimulated **D.** persuaded

**Question 49.** Which of the following is TRUE, according to the passage?

 **A.** Consumers are turning their back on green products due to economic strains.

 **B.** Environmentalism has appealed to a more diverse consumer demographic.

 **C.** There has been a plunge in the number of ‘armchair ethicals’ since 1990.

 **D.** Green consumers are most concerned about a product’s commercial aspect.

**Question 50.** Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

 **A.** Those who are in favour of green consumerism used to be regarded as weird.

 **B.** The majority of politicians are turning a blind eye to environmentalism.

 **C.** Mintel’s primary mission is to promote consumption of environment-friendly products.

 **D.** A lot of companies have started to reveal the history of products and services on offer.

***------ THE END ------***

**ĐÁP ÁN**

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Research in Britain has shown that green consumers continue to flourish as a significant group amongst shoppers. This suggests that politicians who claim environmentalism is yesterday’s issue may be seriously misjudging the public mood.

A report from Mintel, the market research organisation, says that despite the recession and financial pressures, more people than ever want to buy environmentally friendly products and a ‘green wave’ has swept through consumerism, taking in people previously untouched by environmental concerns. The recently published report also predicts that the process will repeat itself with ‘ethical’ concerns, involving issues such as fair trade with the Third World and the social record of businesses. Companies will have to be more honest and open in response to this mood.

According to Mintel, the image of green consumerism as associated in the past with the more eccentric members of society has virtually disappeared. The consumer research manager for Mintel, Angela Hughes, said it had become firmly established as a mainstream market. She explained that as far as the average person is concerned, environmentalism has not gone **off the boil**. In fact, it has spread across a much wider range of consumer groups, ages and occupations.

Besides, four in ten people are ‘ethical spenders’, buying goods which do not, for example, involve dealings with oppressive regimes. This figure is the same as in 1990, although the number of ‘armchair ethicals’ has risen from 28 to 35 percent and only 22 percent say they are unconcerned now, against 30 per cent in 1990. Hughes claims that in the twenty-first century, consumers will be encouraged to think more about the entire history of the products and services they buy, including the policies of the companies **that** provide them and that this will require a greater degree of honesty with consumers.

Among green consumers, animal testing is the top issue – 48 percent said they would be **deterred** from buying a product if it had been tested on animals - followed by concerns regarding irresponsible selling, the ozone layer, river and sea pollution, forest destruction, recycling and factory farming. However, concern for specific issues is lower than in 1990, suggesting that many consumers feel that Government and business have taken on the environmental agenda.

(Adapted from “*Cambridge 2*”)

**Question 44.** Which is the most suitable title for the passage?

 **A.** Consumers Are Up in Arms about Animal Testing

 **B.** Politicians Refuse to Cope with Green Wave Head-on

 **C.** Surveys Offer an Insight into the Nature of Consumerism

 **D.** Green Wave Washes Over Mainstream Shopping

**Question 45.** According to the passage, politicians may have ‘misjudged the public mood’ because *\_\_\_\_\_\_.*

 **A.** they are pre-occupied with the recession and financial problems

 **B.** there is more widespread interest in the environment agenda than they anticipated

 **C.** consumer spending has increased significantly as a result of ‘green’ pressure

 **D.** shoppers are displeased with government policies on a range of issues

**Question 46.** The phrase ‘**off the boil**’ in paragraph 3 mostly means \_\_\_\_\_\_.

 **A.** less popular **B.** more attractive **C.** more interesting **D.** less complicated

**Question 47.** The word ‘**that**’ in paragraph 4 refers to \_\_\_\_\_\_.

 **A.** products **B.** policies **C.** companies **D.** consumers

**Question 48.** The word ‘**deterred**’ in paragraph 5 could be best replaced by \_\_\_\_\_\_.

 **A.** discouraged **B.** avoided **C.** stimulated **D.** persuaded

**Question 49.** Which of the following is TRUE, according to the passage?

 **A.** Consumers are turning their back on green products due to economic strains.

 **B.** Environmentalism has appealed to a more diverse consumer demographic.

 **C.** There has been a plunge in the number of ‘armchair ethicals’ since 1990.

 **D.** Green consumers are most concerned about a product’s commercial aspect.

**Question 50.** Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

 **A.** Those who are in favour of green consumerism used to be regarded as weird.

 **B.** The majority of politicians are turning a blind eye to environmentalism.

 **C.** Mintel’s primary mission is to promote consumption of environment-friendly products.

 **D.** A lot of companies have started to reveal the history of products and services on offer.

***------ THE END ------***