**SỞ GD&ĐT BẮC NINH ĐỀ THAM KHẢO KỲ THI THPT NĂM 2023**

**ĐỀ SỐ 7 BÀI THI: NGOẠI NGỮ; MÔN THI: TIẾNG ANH**

*Thời gian làm bài: 60 phút; Không kể thời gian phát đề*

*( Đề gồm 06 trang ) ( 50 câu trắc nghiệm)*

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***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 31 to 35***

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The first group is made of those countries where English is the primary language, including countries like England, Canada, the United States, Ireland, Australia, and New Zealand. There are more than 380 million native speakers of English in these countries alone. These users acquire the language since **they** appear on earth.

The second group of countries that have their own varieties of English own hundreds of millions. Their histories have been directly influenced by one of the early English-speaking societies. They use English in various important ways within their own government and everyday life. India, Malaysia, the Philippines, and Kenya are examples of this group.

In the third group of countries, English is widely used as a foreign language. However, citizens use their native language within their own government and in everyday life. Some countries in this group are China, Russia, Japan, Korea, Brazil, Indonesia, and many Western European countries. Some people calculate the number of speakers in this group to be as many as one billion - and it is growing the most speedily.

This changing situation raises many questions. Will another language replace English as the international language? If not, will people continue to use the English of countries such as England or the United States as models? Will new varieties of English develop in countries such as China or Brazil? Or, in the future, will a new international variety of English develop that doesn’t belong to any one country, but to an entire area like Asia or Europe?

*(Active Skills for Reading, Neil J. Anderson, 2013)*

**Question 31:** What is the passage mainly about?

A. English stay in its current form for a long time.

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C. Soon there will be more native speakers of English than non-native speakers.

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**Question 32:** England, America and Canada are countries where \_\_\_\_.

A. people speak English as a foreign language B. English is the main language

C. people still use the type of English used in England. D. there are the fewest varieties of English

**Question 33:** The underlined word **allocated** in the first paragraph is closest in meaning \_\_\_\_.

A. divided B. formed C. managed D. joined

**Question 34**: The underlined word t**hey** in the second paragraph refers to \_\_\_\_.

A. varieties of English B. English speaking countries. C. native English users. D. three groups

**Question 35:** Which of the following is NOT true, according to the passage?

A. Though English is an official language in England, it was not first used in England.

B. English is becoming more popular in the third group.

C. The Philippines has its own variety of English.

D. Countries in the second group used to be influenced by England.

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Urbanization degrades the environment, according to conventional wisdom. This view has led many developing countries to limit rural - urban migration and curb urban expansion. But this view is incorrect. There are a number of reasons urbanization can be good for the environment, if managed properly.

      First, urbanization brings higher productivity because of its positive externalities and economies of scale. Asian urban productivity is more than 5.5 times that of rural areas. The same output can be produced using fewer resources with urban agglomeration than without. In this sense, urbanization reduces the ecological **footprint**. The service sector requires urbanization because it needs a concentration of clients. As services generally pollute less than manufacturing, this aspect of urbanization is also beneficial to the environment.

      Second, for any given population, the high urban density is **benign** for the environment. The urban economics literature shows that compactness is a key determinant of energy use. High density can make public transport more viable and reduce the length of trips. Urban living encourages walking and cycling rather than driving. Third, environment-friendly infrastructure and public services such as piped water, sanitation, and waste management are much easier and more economical to construct, maintain, and operate in an urban setting. Urbanization allows more people to have access to environment-friendly facilities and services at affordable prices.

    Fourth, urbanization drives innovation, including green technologies. In the long term, environment-friendly equipment, machines, vehicles, and utilities will determine the future of the green economy. Green innovations in Asia's cities will be supported by the region's vast market as the billions of people who will be buying energy-efficient products will create opportunities and incentives for entrepreneurs to invest in developing such products. Finally, the higher standard of living associated with urbanization provides people with better food, education, housing, and health care. Urban growth generates revenues that fund infrastructure projects, reducing congestion and improving public health. Urbanization fosters a pro-environment stance among property owners and the middle class, which is crucial for the introduction and enforcement of environmental laws and regulations.

      Of course, urbanization also comes with costs. Millions of people are migrating to Asian cities and companies are locating there to employ **them**. Urban sprawl and industrial activities, such as power generation, transportation, construction, garbage and waste disposal, harm the environment. An assessment of the impact of urbanization on the environment must balance its benign and adverse effects.

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**Question 36:** Which best serves as the title for the passage?

**A.** Urban sprawl brings challenges. **B.** Five things to do in the age of urbanization.

**C.** Urbanization might actually do some good. **D.** Driving force behind urbanization.

**Question 37:** The word “**footprint**” in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** area **B.** damage **C.** mark  **D.** limit

**Question 38:** According to paragraph 3, through which can the optimization of power be achieved?

**A.** High-powered public transport. **B.**The awareness of commuters

**C.**Interconnected relationships of townspeople **D.**The proximity of places in cities.

**Question 39:** The word “**benign**” in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** gentle  **B.** harmful **C.**considerate  **D.** overwhelming

**Question 40:** According to paragraph 4, why is the promotion of an environmentally friendly attitude necessary?

**A.** So that the government will not need a forceful means of regulation.

**B.** It is conducive to the later intervention of legal rules.

**C.** Urbanization cannot proceed further without the consideration for nature.

**D.** Due to the conscience of the affluent

**Question 41:** Which of the following statements is **TRUE,** according to the passage?

**A.** The service industry does more harm than good.

**B.** The term “urbanization” refers to when the lifestyle that is common in a city becomes prevalent

**C.**Visionary technologies can ensure environmentally sustainable development.

**D.**The detrimental effects of urbanization on the environment cannot be reversed.

**Question 42:** The word “**them**” in paragraph 5 refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** migrants **B.** Asian cities  **C.**costs  **D.**clients

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

**Question 43:** Charities such as Oxfam are always trying to recruit volunteers to help in its work.

**A B C D**

**Question 44:** What I told her a few days ago is not the solution to most of her problem.

**A B C D**

**Question 45:** Recovery after the accident will be a continual process that may take several months.

**A B C** **D**

***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 46:** Passengers are not allowed to walk on the line.

**A.** Passengers should walk on the line **B.** Passengers mustn't walk on the line.

**C.** Passengers may walk on the line **D.** Passengers needn't walk on the line.

**Question 47:** He last visited London three years ago.

**A.** He hasn’t visited London for three years. **B.** He has been in London for three years.

**C.** He was in London for three years. **D.** He didn’t visit London three years ago.

**Question 48:** "What is the name of your latest album?", Tom asked Helen.

A. Tom asked Helen what the name of her latest album is.

B. Tom asked Helen what was the name of her latest album.

C. Tom asked Helen what the name of her latest album would be.

D. Tom asked Helen what the name of her latest album was.

***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:** You help me every day. I can finish my work.

A. If you didn't help me every day, I could finish my work.

B. If you didn't help me every day, I couldn’t finish my work.

C. Provided that you help me every day, I can finish my work.

D. If only you helped me every day, I can't finish my work.

**Question 50:** She had only begun to speak. People started interrupting.

**A**. She hardly had begun to speak when people started interrupting.

**B**. Hardly she had begun to speak when people started interrupting.

**C**. Hardly had she begun to speak when people started interrupting.

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------------------The end--------------------

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**A.** area **B.** damage **C.** mark  **D.** limit

**Question 38:** According to paragraph 3, through which can the optimization of power be achieved?

**A.** High-powered public transport. **B.**The awareness of commuters

**C.**Interconnected relationships of townspeople **D.**The proximity of places in cities.

**Question 39:** The word “**benign**” in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** gentle  **B.** harmful **C.**considerate  **D.** overwhelming

**Question 40:** According to paragraph 4, why is the promotion of an environmentally friendly attitude necessary?

**A.** So that the government will not need a forceful means of regulation.

**B.** It is conducive to the later intervention of legal rules.

**C.** Urbanization cannot proceed further without the consideration for nature.

**D.** Due to the conscience of the affluent

**Question 41:** Which of the following statements is **TRUE,** according to the passage?

**A.** The service industry does more harm than good.

**B.** The term “urbanization” refers to when the lifestyle that is common in a city becomes prevalent

**C.** Visionary technologies can ensure environmentally sustainable development.

**D.** The detrimental effects of urbanization on the environment cannot be reversed.

**Question 42:** The word “**them**” in paragraph 5 refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** migrants **B.** Asian cities  **C.** costs  **D.** clients

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

**Question 43:** Charities such as Oxfam are always trying to recruit volunteers to help in its work.

**A B C D**

**Question 44:** What I told her a few days ago is not the solution to most of her problem.

**A B C D**

**Question 45:** Recovery after the accident will be a continual process that may take several months.

**A B C** **D**

***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 46:** Passengers are not allowed to walk on the line.

**A.** Passengers should walk on the line **B.** Passengers mustn't walk on the line.

**C.** Passengers may walk on the line **D.** Passengers needn't walk on the line.

**Question 47:** He last visited London three years ago.

**A.** He hasn’t visited London for three years. **B.** He has been in London for three years.

**C.** He was in London for three years. **D.** He didn’t visit London three years ago.

**Question 48:** "What is the name of your latest album?", Tom asked Helen.

A. Tom asked Helen what the name of her latest album is.

B. Tom asked Helen what was the name of her latest album.

C. Tom asked Helen what the name of her latest album would be.

D. Tom asked Helen what the name of her latest album was.

***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:** You help me every day. I can finish my work.

A. If you didn't help me every day, I could finish my work.

B. If you didn't help me every day, I couldn’t finish my work.

C. Provided that you help me every day, I can finish my work.

D. If only you helped me every day, I can't finish my work.

**Question 50:** She had only begun to speak. People started interrupting.

**A**. She hardly had begun to speak when people started interrupting.

**B**. Hardly she had begun to speak when people started interrupting.

**C**. Hardly had she begun to speak when people started interrupting.

**D**. She hadn’t begun to speak when people started interrupting.

**------------------The end--------------------**