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| **SỞ GD&ĐT BẮC NINH**  **Trường THPT Tiên Du số 1**  *Đề gồm:05 trang* | **ĐỀ THAM KHẢO KỲ THI TNTHPT NĂM 2023 BÀI THI: NGOẠI NGỮ MÔN THI :TIẾNG ANH Môn: Tiếng Anh**  *Thời gian làm bài: 60 phút; không kể thời gian phát đề*  *(50 câu trắc nghiệm)* |

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The Statue of Liberty was put up in 1886. It was a gift to the United States from the people of France. Over the years France and the United States had a special relationship. In 1786, France helped the American colonies gain independence from England. The French wanted to do something special for the U.S. centennial, **its** 100th birthday.

Laboulaye was a well-known Frenchman who admired the United States. One night at a dinner in his house, Laboulaye talked about the idea of a gift. Among Laboulaye’s guests was the French sculptor Frederic Auguste Bartholdi. Bartholdi thought of a Statue of Liberty. He offered to design the statue.

Many people contributed in some way. The French people gave money for the statue. Americans designed and built the pedestal for the statue to stand on. The American people **raised** money to pay for the pedestal. The French engineer Alexander Eiffel, who was famous for his Eiffel Tower in Paris, figured out how to make the heavy statue stand.

In the years after the statue was put up, many immigrants came to the United States through New York. As they entered New York Harbour, they saw the Statue of Liberty holding up her torch. She symbolized a welcome to land of freedom.

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Critics of zoos would argue that animals often suffer physically and mentally by being enclosed. Even the best artificial environments can't come close to matching the space, diversity, and freedom that animals have in their natural habitats. This deprivation causes many zoo animals to become stressed or mentally ill. Capturing animals in the wild also causes much suffering by splitting up families. Some zoos make animals behave unnaturally: for example, marine parks often force dolphins and whales to perform tricks. These mammals may die decades earlier than their wild relatives, and some even try to commit suicide.

On the other hand, by bringing people and animals together, zoos have the potential to educate the public about conservation issues and inspire people to protect animals and their habitats. Some zoos provide a safe environment for animals which have been mistreated in circuses, or pets which have been **abandoned**. Zoos also carry out important research into subjects like animal behaviour and how to treat illnesses.

One of the most important modern functions of zoos is supporting international breeding programmes, particularly for endangered species. In the wild, some of the rarest species have difficulty in finding mates and breeding, and **they** might also be threatened by **poachers**, loss of their habitat and predators. A good zoo will enable these species to live and breed in a secure environment. In addition, as numbers of some wild species drop, there is an increased danger of populations becoming too genetically similar. Breeding programmes provide a safeguard: zoo-bred animals can be released into the wild to increase genetic diversity.

So, are zoos good for animals or not? Perhaps it all depends on how well individual zoos are managed, and the benefits of zoos can surely outweigh their harmful effects. However, it is understandable that many people believe imprisoning animals for any reason is simply wrong.

**Question 44:** Which of the following does the passage mainly discuss?

**A**. Artificial environments can't benefit animals as their natural habitants do.

**B**. It is wrong to imprison animals for any reason.

**C**. Well managed zoos can do more good than harm to animals.

**D**. There are both proponents and opponents of zoos.

**Question 45:** The word **abandoned** is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A**. ignored **B**. injured **C**. caught **D**. hunted

**Question 46:** According to the passage, dolphins and whales are examples of \_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A**. conserving mammals for education **B**. materials for studying zoology

**C**. abnormal manners in mammals **D**. animals in their natural habitat

**Question 47:** The word **they** in paragraph 3 refers to \_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A**. zoos **B**. breeding programmes

**C**. the rarest species **D**. mates

**Question 48:** The word **poachers** is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A**. predators **B**. illegal hunters **C**. harmful insects **D**. diseases

**Question 49:** Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?

**A**. Endangered species often lack genetic diversity in their population

**B**. Genetic diversity can be promoted thanks to breeding programmes.

**C**. Only animals living in the modern zoos suffer physically and mentally

**D**. Some endangered species have difficulties meeting a mate and breeding in the wild

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

**A**. Imprisoning animal is a wrong act for any reason.

**B**. The belief that capturing animals is wrong is inevitable.

**C**. Zoos are safe places for breeding programmes.

**D**. The writer disagrees that animals should be kept in the zoo.

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On the other hand, by bringing people and animals together, zoos have the potential to educate the public about conservation issues and inspire people to protect animals and their habitats. Some zoos provide a safe environment for animals which have been mistreated in circuses, or pets which have been **abandoned**. Zoos also carry out important research into subjects like animal behaviour and how to treat illnesses.

One of the most important modern functions of zoos is supporting international breeding programmes, particularly for endangered species. In the wild, some of the rarest species have difficulty in finding mates and breeding, and **they** might also be threatened by **poachers**, loss of their habitat and predators. A good zoo will enable these species to live and breed in a secure environment. In addition, as numbers of some wild species drop, there is an increased danger of populations becoming too genetically similar. Breeding programmes provide a safeguard: zoo-bred animals can be released into the wild to increase genetic diversity.

So, are zoos good for animals or not? Perhaps it all depends on how well individual zoos are managed, and the benefits of zoos can surely outweigh their harmful effects. However, it is understandable that many people believe imprisoning animals for any reason is simply wrong.

**Question 44:** Which of the following does the passage mainly discuss?

**A**. Artificial environments can't benefit animals as their natural habitants do.

**B**. It is wrong to imprison animals for any reason.

**C**. Well managed zoos can do more good than harm to animals.

**D**. There are both proponents and opponents of zoos.

**Question 45:** The word **abandoned** is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A**. ignored **B**. injured **C**. caught **D**. hunted

**Question 46:** According to the passage, dolphins and whales are examples of \_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A**. conserving mammals for education **B**. materials for studying zoology

**C**. abnormal manners in mammals **D**. animals in their natural habitat

**Question 47:** The word **they** in paragraph 3 refers to \_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A**. zoos **B**. breeding programmes

**C**. the rarest species **D**. mates

**Question 48:** The word **poachers** is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A**. predators **B**. illegal hunters **C**. harmful insects **D**. diseases

**Question 49:** Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?

**A**. Endangered species often lack genetic diversity in their population

**B**. Genetic diversity can be promoted thanks to breeding programmes.

**C**. Only animals living in the modern zoos suffer physically and mentally

**D**. Some endangered species have difficulties meeting a mate and breeding in the wild

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

**A**. Imprisoning animal is a wrong act for any reason.

**B**. The belief that capturing animals is wrong is inevitable.

**C**. Zoos are safe places for breeding programmes.

**D**. The writer disagrees that animals should be kept in the zoo.

………….. **HẾT** …………..