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| **SỞ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO**  **BẮC NINH** | **ĐỀ ÔN TẬP SỐ 25**  **KỲ THI TỐT NGHIỆP THPT NĂM 2023**  **Môn: Tiếng Anh**  **Thời gian làm bài: 60 phút**  **--------------------------** |

\* Giáo viên ra đề: Ngô Thị Toan

Đơn vị công tác: Trường THPT Từ Sơn

\* Giáo viên thẩm định: Hữu Thị Hà

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Today, there is a unifying theory which many scientists believe will turn out to be the right one – the complex web of ***suspected*** causes and effects known as the “greenhouse effect”. The greenhouse theory, now largely accepted by scientists, begins with the fact that a number of unrelated human activities-producing energy, farming, even the use of aerosol spray cans-are sending gases into the atmosphere, which may result in the globe warming. This may in turn be raising sea levels and altering the mechanics of the planet’s climate in ways which will radically change ***its*** landscape. It could be happening relatively quickly creating for our children an Earth which our parents would not recognise.

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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 question from 44 to 50.***

The keyboard of the modern typewriter is laid out in a most odd fashion. Why do anyone place the letters on the left side of the top row of the keyboard in the order Q W E R T Y ? The answer is to slow the typist down. But first, let’s consider the history of the typewriter itself.

In the 1860’s a newspaper editor called Christopher Sholes lived in Milwaukee, USA. Sholes invented the first of the modern typewriters althought there had been patents for typewriter -like machines as early as 1714, when Queen Anne of England granted a patent to a man called Henry Mill for a machine which would make marks on paper “so neat and exact as not to be distinguished from print”. In 1892, William Austin Burt took out a patent on a typewriter, four years before the French inventor Xavier Projean produced his machine designed to record words.

So the typewriter was not a new idea, although there had not been a successful realisation of the idea before Christopher Sholes’ machine. ***His*** typewriter become very popular and soon people learned to type very quickly- so quickly. In the first models, the keys were set alphabetically. When a quick typist tapped out a word like federal, it was very likely the adjacent E and D key would become entangled. Sholes therefore set about finding ways to slow the typist down. He looked for the letters which were most often used in English and then placed them far away from each other. For instance, Q and U are separated by five ***intervening*** letters.

When computers came into use in the latter part of the twentieth century, it was suggested that the keyboard should be rationalised . After all, there was no longer any need to avoid clashing manual typewriter keys. Although this made perfect sense, people found it very hard to learn to use a new keyboard and the idea was dropped. It is unlikely that the keyboard will ever be changed as we approach the twenty-first century the voice activated computer, already in an advanced state of development, is becoming more and more ***accessible***. It is very likely that we will soon have machines which take dictation as we speak to them and the keyboard will be used for corrections.

*( Adapted from http://test.com)*

**Question 44:**Which of the following can be best title for the passage ?

**A**.The invention of keyboard **B**. The computer’s keyboard

**C**. The keyboard’s changes **D**. The use of keyboard

**Question 45:** The word “ ***intervening*** ” in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_\_ .

**A**.mediating **B**. arbitrating **C**. getting involved **D**. interposing

**Question 46:** According to paragraph 4, in the twenty-first century , the keyboard \_\_\_\_\_\_ .

**A**.will be used to write captial letters in the paragraph.

**B**. will be used to correct the mistakes in the text .

**C**. will be learned to use in any circumstances.

**D**. will be rationalised to use any time and any where.

**Question 47:** The word “ ***His*** ” in paragraph 3 refers to \_\_\_\_\_\_ .

**A**.William Austin Burt’s **B**. Christopher Sholes’

**C**. Henry Mill’s **D**. Xavier Projean’s

**Question 48:** The word “***accessible*** ” in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_\_ .

**A**.far to reach **B**. easy to have **C**. easy to use **D**. far to buy

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

**A**. An American newspaper editor was invented the first of the modern typewriters.

**B**. People learned to type the modern typewriters was very quickly.

**C**. Q and U which are almost always used together in English, are located nearby each other.

**D**. Christopher Sholes’ typewriter looked like Henry Mill’s machine used to mark on paper .

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

**A**.People don’t want to use the keyboard to type their document .

**B**. Modern keyboard will help the users to type their document easily .

**C**. In the future, keyboard will be replaced by the voice activated computer.

**D**. People think that it is very difficult to learn how to use a new keyboard.

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

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The keyboard of the modern typewriter is laid out in a most odd fashion. Why do anyone place the letters on the left side of the top row of the keyboard in the order Q W E R T Y ? The answer is to slow the typist down. But first, let’s consider the history of the typewriter itself.

In the 1860’s a newspaper editor called Christopher Sholes lived in Milwaukee, USA. Sholes invented the first of the modern typewriters althought there had been patents for typewriter -like machines as early as 1714, when Queen Anne of England granted a patent to a man called Henry Mill for a machine which would make marks on paper “so neat and exact as not to be distinguished from print”. In 1892, William Austin Burt took out a patent on a typewriter, four years before the French inventor Xavier Projean produced his machine designed to record words.

So the typewriter was not a new idea, although there had not been a successful realisation of the idea before Christopher Sholes’ machine. ***His*** typewriter become very popular and soon people learned to type very quickly- so quickly. In the first models, the keys were set alphabetically. When a quick typist tapped out a word like federal, it was very likely the adjacent E and D key would become entangled. Sholes therefore set about finding ways to slow the typist down. He looked for the letters which were most often used in English and then placed them far away from each other. For instance, Q and U are separated by five ***intervening*** letters.

When computers came into use in the latter part of the twentieth century, it was suggested that the keyboard should be rationalised . After all, there was no longer any need to avoid clashing manual typewriter keys. Although this made perfect sense, people found it very hard to learn to use a new keyboard and the idea was dropped. It is unlikely that the keyboard will ever be changed as we approach the twenty-first century the voice activated computer, already in an advanced state of development, is becoming more and more ***accessible***. It is very likely that we will soon have machines which take dictation as we speak to them and the keyboard will be used for corrections.

*( Adapted from http://test.com)*

**Question 44:**Which of the following can be best title for the passage ?

**A**.The invention of keyboard **B**. The computer’s keyboard

**C**. The keyboard’s changes **D**. The use of keyboard

**Question 45:** The word “ ***intervening*** ” in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_\_ .

**A**.mediating **B**. arbitrating **C**. getting involved **D**. interposing

**Question 46:** According to paragraph 4, in the twenty-first century , the keyboard \_\_\_\_\_\_ .

**A**.will be used to write captial letters in the paragraph.

**B**. will be used to correct the mistakes in the text .

**C**. will be learned to use in any circumstances.

**D**. will be rationalised to use any time and any where.

**Question 47:** The word “ ***His*** ” in paragraph 3 refers to \_\_\_\_\_\_ .

**A**.William Austin Burt’s **B**. Christopher Sholes’

**C**. Henry Mill’s **D**. Xavier Projean’s

**Question 48:** The word “***accessible*** ” in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_\_ .

**A**.far to reach **B**. easy to have **C**. easy to use **D**. far to buy

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

**A**. An American newspaper editor was invented the first of the modern typewriters.

**B**. People learned to type the modern typewriters was very quickly.

**C**. Q and U which are almost always used together in English, are located nearby each other.

**D**. Christopher Sholes’ typewriter looked like Henry Mill’s machine used to mark on paper .

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

**A**.People don’t want to use the keyboard to type their document .

**B**. Modern keyboard will help the users to type their document easily .

**C**. In the future, keyboard will be replaced by the voice activated computer.

**D**. People think that it is very difficult to learn how to use a new keyboard.

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