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| **SỞ GD&ĐT BẮC NINH** | **ĐỀ THAM KHẢO KỲ THI TNTHPT NĂM 2023** | |  | |
| **ĐỀ SỐ 5** | **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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***Read the following passage and mark the correct answer to each of the questions from 44 to 50***

Scientists are studying genes that could mean long life for us all. There are now so many healthy elderly people that there's a name for them: the **wellderly**. These are people over the age of eighty who have no major illnesses, such as high blood pressure, heart disease or diabetes.

There are many scientific studies of communities where a healthy old age is typical. **These** include places like Calabria in southern Italy and the island of Okinawa in Japan. In Calabria, the small village of Molochio has a population of about 2,000. And of these 2,000 people, there are at least eight people over a hundred years old.

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In Calabria, researchers constructed the family trees of the 100-year-old people. They looked at family information from the 19th century to today. They think that there are genetic factors that give health benefits to the men. This is interesting because generally, in Europe, women live longer than men.

So what really makes people live longer? Probably, it's a combination of genes, the environment and one more thing – luck.

**Question 44:**What does the passage mainly discuss to understand long life?

**A.** people's lifestyles and where they live

**B.** genetic factors and environmental factors

**C.** people’s diet and what kind of activities they do

**D.** where a healthy old age is typical

**Question 45:**What do some people from Ecuador and Okinawa have in common?

**A.** They have diabetes.

**B.** They have a genetic syndrome**.**

**C.** They live long, healthy lives.

**D.** They don’t suffer from heart disease or diabetes.

**Question 46:** According to paragraph 1, the word **'wellderly'** is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** healthy people **B.** over 100 years old.

**C.** over 80 years old**. D.** elderly people with health problems.

**Question 47:**The word **“These”** in paragraph 2 refers to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** Scientific studies **B.** Communities

**C.** People **D.** Researchers

**Question 48:**In can be inferred from the passage that\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

A. some places have an unusual number of very old people.

**B.** Italy and Japan are very healthy places to live.

**C.** people who live in small villages live longer.

**D.** people with Laron syndrome develop their height faster

**Question 49:** The word **“investigates”** in paragraph 3 can be replaced by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** examines **B.** divides **C.** captures **D.** operates

**Question 50:**Which of the following is TRUE about Laron syndrome, according to the passage?

**A.** It is linked with weight **B.** It is a problem for people with diabetes.

**C.** It is only found in Ecuador and Hawaii. **D.** Itis the result of a genetic condition**.**

**THE END**

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In Calabria, researchers constructed the family trees of the 100-year-old people. They looked at family information from the 19th century to today. They think that there are genetic factors that give health benefits to the men. This is interesting because generally, in Europe, women live longer than men.

So what really makes people live longer? Probably, it's a combination of genes, the environment and one more thing – luck.

**Question 44:**What does the passage mainly discuss to understand long life?

**A.** people's lifestyles and where they live

**B.** genetic factors and environmental factors

**C.** people’s diet and what kind of activities they do

**D.** where a healthy old age is typical

**Question 45:**What do some people from Ecuador and Okinawa have in common?

**A.** They have diabetes.

**B.** They have a genetic syndrome**.**

**C.** They live long, healthy lives.

**D.** They don’t suffer from heart disease or diabetes.

**Question 46:** According to paragraph 1, the word **'wellderly'** is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** healthy people **B.** over 100 years old.

**C.** over 80 years old. **D.** elderly people with health problems.

**Question 47:**The word **“These”** in paragraph 2 refers to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** Scientific studies **B.** Communities

**C.** People **D.** Researchers

**Question 48:**In can be inferred from the passage that\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

**A.** some places have an unusual number of very old people.

**B.** Italy and Japan are very healthy places to live.

**C.** people who live in small villages live longer.

**D.** people with Laron syndrome develop their height faster

**Question 49:** The word **“investigates”** in paragraph 3 can be replaced by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** examines **B.** divides **C.** captures **D.** operates

**Question 50:**Laron syndrome \_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** is linked with weight **B.** is a problem for people with diabetes.

**C.** is only found in Ecuador and Hawaii. **D.** is the result of a genetic condition.

**THE END**