

TỦ SÁCH LUYỆN THI

50 BÀI TẬP ĐỌC HIỂU TIẾNG ANH ÔN THI *Sachhoc.com* THPT QUỐC GIA

CÓ ĐÁP ÁN - GIẢI CHI TIẾT



Tự luyện đột phá các dạng bài đọc hiểu
tiếng anh dùng cho ôn thi THPT Quốc Gia

Sachhoc.com

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THI THPT QUỐC GIA**

CÓ ĐÁP ÁN - GIẢI CHI TIẾT

PHẦN 1:
16 BÀI TẬP TỰ HỌC ĐỘT PHÁ
– LUYỆN TƯ DUY ĐỌC HIỂU

PASSAGE 01

► *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 1 to 10.*

Plants and animals will find it difficult to escape from or adjust to the effect of global warming, Scientists have already observed shifts in the lifecycles of many plants and animals, such as flowers blooming earlier and birds hatching earlier in the spring. Many species have begun shifting where they live or their annual migration patterns due to warmer temperatures.

With further warming, animals will tend to migrate toward the poles and up mountainsides toward higher elevations. Plants will also attempt to shift their ranges, seeking new areas as old habitats grow too warm. In many places, however, human development will prevent these shifts. Species that find cities or farmland blocking their way north or south may become extinct. Species living in unique ecosystems, such as those found in polar and mountaintop regions, are especially at risk because migration to new habitats is not possible. For example, polar bears and marine mammals in the Arctic are already threatened by dwindling sea ice but have nowhere farther to go.

Projecting species extinction due to global warming is extremely difficult. Some scientists have estimated that 20 to 50 percent of species could be committed to extinction with 2 to 3 Celsius degrees of further warming. The rate of warming, not just the magnitude, is extremely important for plants and animals. Some species and even entire ecosystems, such as certain types of forest, may not be able to adjust quickly enough and may disappear.

Ocean ecosystems, especially fragile ones like coral reefs, will also be affected by global warming. Warmer ocean temperatures can cause coral to "bleach", a state which if prolonged will lead to the death of the coral. Scientists estimate that even 1 Celsius degree of additional warming could lead to widespread bleaching and death of coral reefs around the world. Also increasing carbon dioxide in the atmosphere enters the ocean and increases the acidity of ocean waters. This acidification further stresses ocean ecosystems.

(Đề thi tiếng Anh kì thi THPT quốc gia 2015)

Question 1: Scientists have observed that warmer temperatures in the spring cause flowers to _____.

- A. die instantly B. bloom earlier C. become lighter D. lose color

Question 2: According to paragraph 2, when their habitats grow warmer, animals tend to move _____.

- A. south - eastwards and down mountainsides toward lower elevations.
- B. north - westwards and up mountainsides toward higher elevations.
- C. toward the North Pole and down mountainsides toward lower elevations.
- D. toward the poles and up mountainsides toward higher elevations.

Question 3: The pronoun "those" in paragraph 2 refers to _____.

- A. species
- B. ecosystems
- C. habitats
- D. areas

Question 4: The phrase "dwindling sea ice" in paragraph 2 refers to _____.

- A. the frozen water in the Arctic.
- B. the violent Arctic Ocean.
- C. the melting ice in the Arctic.
- D. the cold ice in the Arctic.

Question 5: It is mentioned in the passage that if the global temperature rose by 2 or 3 Celsius degrees, _____.

- A. half of the earth's surface would be flooded.
- B. the sea level would rise by 20 centimeters.
- C. water supply would decrease by 50 percent.
- D. 20 to 50 percent of species could become extinct.

Question 6: According to the passage, if some species are not able to adjust quickly to warmer temperatures, _____.

- A. they may be endangered
- B. they can begin to develop
- C. they will certainly need water.
- D. they move to tropical forests.

Question 7: The word "fragile" in paragraph 4 most probably means _____.

- A. very large
- B. easily damaged
- C. rather strong
- D. pretty hard

Question 8: The bleaching of coral reefs as mentioned in paragraph 4 indicates _____.

- A. the water absorption of coral reefs.
- B. the quick growth of marine mammals.
- C. the blooming phase of sea weeds.
- D. the slow death of coral reefs.

Question 9: The level of acidity in the ocean is increased by _____.

- A. the rising amount of carbon dioxide entering the ocean.
- B. the decrease of acidity of the pole waters.
- C. the extinction of species in coastal areas.
- D. the loss of acidity in the atmosphere around the earth.

Question 10: What does the passage mainly discuss?

- A. Influence of climate changes on human lifestyles.
- B. Effects of global warming on animals and plants.
- C. Global warming and possible solutions
- D. Global warming and species migration.

ĐÁP ÁN

PASSAGE 01

Question 1: Scientists have observed that warmer temperatures in the spring cause flower to _____.

Thông tin ở 2 câu đầu tiên:

Plants and animals will find it difficult to escape from or adjust to the effect of global warming, Scientists have already observed shifts in the lifecycles of many plants and animals, such as flowers blooming earlier and birds hatching earlier in the spring.

Các nhà khoa học thấy rằng nhiệt độ ấm hơn vào mùa xuân khiến cho các loài hoa:

=> B. bloom earlier (nở sớm hơn)

Question 2:

According to paragraph 2, when their habitats grow warmer, animals tend to move _____.

Thông tin ở câu đầu đoạn 2:

With further warming, animals will tend to migrate toward the poles and up mountainsides toward higher elevations.

Khi môi trường sống của chúng trở nên ấm hơn, động vật có xu hướng di chuyển tới:

=> D. toward the poles and up mountainsides toward higher elevations, (về phía các cực và lên các triền núi tới những nơi cao hơn.)

Question 3:

Thông tin ở dòng 5-6 của đoạn 2:

Species living in unique ecosystems, such as those found in polar and mountaintop regions, are especially at risk because migration to new habitats is not possible.

=> A. species

Question 4:

For example, polar bears and marine mammals in the Arctic are already threatened by dwindling sea ice but have nowhere farther to go.

"dwindling sea ice" có thể đoán trong tình huống này là sự giảm dần băng trên biển Bắc Cực do ảnh hưởng của sự nóng lên toàn cầu.

=> C. the melting ice in the Arctic.

Question 5:

It is mentioned in the passage that if the global temperature rose by 2 or 3 Celcius degrees.

Thông tin ở dòng 2-3 đoạn 3:

Some scientists have estimated that 20 to 50 percent of species could be committed to extinction with 2 to 3 Celsius degrees of further warming.

Nếu nhiệt độ toàn cầu tăng thêm 2 hoặc 3 độ C:

=> D. 20 to 50 percent of species could become extinct. (20 đến 50% các loài có thể tuyệt chủng)

Question 6:

According to the passage, if some species are not able to adjust quickly to warmer temperatures.

Thông tin ở câu cuối đoạn 3:

Some species and even entire ecosystems, such as certain types of forest, many not be able to adjust quickly enough and may disappear.

Nếu một vài loài không thể thích nghi nhanh với nhiệt độ nóng lên.

=> A. they may be endangered (chúng có thể gặp nguy hiểm)

Question 7:

"fragile": easily broken or damaged (*theo từ điển Oxford learners'dictionaries*)

- A. very large: rất lớn, rộng lớn
- B. easily broken: mỏng manh, yếu ớt, dễ bị phá hủy
- C. rather strong: khỏe
- D. pretty hard: khá khó

=> B

Questions 8:

The bleaching of coral reefs as mentioned in paragraph 4 indicates.

Thông tin ở câu 2 đoạn 4:

Warmer ocean temperatures can cause coral to "bleach", a state which if prolonged will lead to the death of the coral.

=> D. the slow death of coral reefs, (cái chết từ từ của những rặng san hô)

Question 9:

The level of acidity in the ocean is increased by

Thông tin ở dòng 5-6 đoạn 4:

Also, increasing carbon dioxide in the atmosphere enters the ocean and increases the acidity of ocean waters

=> A. the rising amount of carbon dioxide entering the ocean. (Sự tăng lượng khí CO₂ trong không khí ảnh hưởng đến đại dương và tăng nồng độ axit trong nước.)

Question 10:

- A. Ảnh hưởng của biến đổi khí hậu đối với phong cách sống của con người.
- B. Những tác động của sự nóng lên toàn cầu đối với động thực vật
- C. Sự nóng lên toàn cầu và những giải pháp.
- D. Sự nóng lên toàn cầu và sự di cư của các loài.

Plants and animals will find it difficult to escape from or adjust to the effect of global warming.

With further warming, animals will tend to migrate toward the poles and up mountainsides toward higher elevations.

Projecting species extinction due to global warming is extremely difficult.

Ocean ecosystems, especially fragile ones like coral reefs, will also be affected by global warming.

Bài viết chủ yếu đề cập đến các ảnh hưởng của sự nóng lên toàn cầu đối với động vật và thực vật.

=> B đúng

Vocabulary

- to escape from smt (v): thoát khỏi đâu
- lifecycle (n): vòng đời
- to bloom (v): nở hoa
- to hatch (v): sinh, đẻ
- elevation (n): độ cao so với mực nước biển
- habitat (n): môi trường sống
- ecosystem (n): hệ sinh thái
- dwindle (v): thoái hóa, suy đi/ nhỏ lại, thu lại, teo đi
- magnitude (n): lượng, tầm lớn, độ lớn
- fragile (adj): mỏng manh, dễ bị tổn thương, dễ bị phá hủy
- coral reefs (n): rặng san hô
- to bleach (v): làm chuội đi, biến mất đi
- acidity (n): tính a xít
- acidification (n): sự a xít hóa

PASSAGE 02

► 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 1 to 10.

Overpopulation, the situation of having large numbers of people with too few resources and too little space, is closely associated with poverty. It can result from high population density, or from low amounts of resources, or from both. Excessively high population densities put stress on available resources. Only a certain number of people can be supported on a given area of land, and that number depends on how much food and other resources the land can provide. In countries where people live primarily by means of simple farming, gardening, herding, hunting, and gathering, even large areas of land can support only small numbers of people because these labor - intensive subsistence activities produce only small amounts of food.

In developed countries such as the United States, Japan and the countries of Western Europe, overpopulation generally is not considered a major cause of poverty. These countries produce large quantities of food through mechanized farming, which depends on commercial fertilizers, large - scale irrigation, and agricultural machinery. This form of production provides enough food to support the high densities of people in metropolitan areas.

A country's level of poverty can depend greatly on its mix of population density and agricultural productivity. Bangladesh, for example, has one of the world's highest population densities, with 1,147 persons per sq km. A large majority of the people of Bangladesh engage in low - productivity manual farming, which contributes to the country's extremely high level of poverty. Some of the smaller countries in Western Europe, such as the Netherlands and Belgium, have high population densities as well. These countries practice mechanized farming and are involved in high - tech industries, however, are therefore have high standards of living.

At the other end of the spectrum, many countries in sub - Saharan Africa have population densities of less than 30 persons per sq km. Many people in these countries practice manual subsistence farming, these countries also have infertile land, and lack the economic resources and technology to boost productivity. As a consequence, these nations are very poor. The United States has both relatively low population density and high agricultural productivity; it is one of the world's wealthiest nations.

High birth rates contribute to overpopulation in many developing countries. Children are assets to many poor families because they provide labor, usually for farming. Cultural norms in traditionally rural societies commonly sanction the value of large families. Also, the governments of developing countries often provide little or no support, financial or political, for farming planning; even people who wish to keep their families small have difficulty doing so. For all those reasons, developing countries tend to have high rates of population growth.

(Đề thi tiếng Anh kì thi THPT quốc gia 2015)

Question 1: Which of the following is given as a definition of paragraph 1?

- A. Overpopulation
- B. Population density
- C. Simple farming
- D. Poverty

Question 2: What will suffer when there are excessively high population densities?

- A. Available resources
- B. Skilled labor
- C. Farming methods
- D. Land area

Question 3: The phrase "that number" in paragraph 1 refers to the number of _____

- A. people
- B. densities
- c. resources
- D. countries

Question 4: In certain countries, large areas of land can only yield small amounts of food because _____.

- A. there is lack of mechanization
- B. there are small numbers of laborers
- C. there is an abundance of resources
- D. there is no shortage of skilled labor.

Question 5: Bangladesh is a country where the level of poverty depends greatly on _____,

- A. its population density only
- B. both population density and agricultural productivity
- C. population density in metropolitan areas.
- D. its high agricultural productivity.

Question 6: The phrase "engage in" in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. escape from
- B. look into
- c. give up
- D. participate in

Question 7: The word "infertile" in paragraph 4 probably means _____.

- A. disused
- B. impossible
- c. unproductive
- D. inaccessible

Question 8: Which of the following is TRUE, according to the passage?

- A. In certain developed countries, mechanized farming is applied.
- B. In sub-Saharan African countries, productivity is boosted by technology.
- C. There is no connection between a country's culture and overpopulation.
- D. All small countries in Western Europe have high population densities.

Question 9: Which of the following is a contributor to overpopulation in many developing countries?

- A. High-tech facilities
- B. Economic resources
- C. Sufficient financial support
- D. High birth rates

Question 10: Which of the following could be the best title for the passage?

- A. High Birth Rate and its Consequences.
- B. Overpopulation: A cause of poverty.
- C. Overpopulation: A worldwide problem.

D. Poverty in Developing Countries.

ĐÁP ÁN

PASSAGE 02

Question 1: Which of the following is given as a definition of paragraph I?

Overpopulation, the situation of having large numbers of people with too few resources and too little space, is closely associated with poverty.

It can result from high population density, or from low amounts of resources, or from both.

In countries where people live primarily by means of simple farming, gardening, herding, hunting, arid gathering, ...

Trong đoạn 1, "overpopulation" là từ duy nhất được định nghĩa (Quá tải dân số, tình trạng số lượng người quá lớn so với quá ít nguồn tài nguyên và quá ít nơi sinh sống)

=> A. Overpopulation

Question 2:

What will suffer when there are excessively high population densities?

Thông tin ở câu 3 của đoạn 1:

Excessively high population densities put stress on available resources.

=> A. Available resources

Question 3:

Only a certain number of people can be supported on a given area of land, and that number depends on how much food and other resources the land can provide.

that number <=> a certain number of people

=> A. people

Question 4:

In certain countries, large areas of land can only yield small amounts of food because:

Thông tin ở câu cuối đoạn 1:

In countries where people live primarily by means of simple farming, gardening, herding hunting, and gathering, even large areas of land can support only small numbers of people because these labor - intensive subsistence activities produce only small amounts of food (Ở những nước nơi con người chủ yếu sống bằng những phương pháp trồng trọt, săn bắn... đơn giản, những vùng đất rộng chỉ đủ nuôi sống được ít người bởi việc canh tác chủ yếu bằng sức người chỉ cung cấp một lượng nhỏ thức ăn.

=> A. there is lack of mechanization (thiếu sự cơ khí hóa nông nghiệp)

Question 5:

Bangladesh is a country where the level of poverty depends greatly on ...

Thông tin ở câu 2 đoạn 3:

A country's level of poverty can depend greatly on its mix of population density and agricultural productivity Bangladesh, for example, has one of the world's highest population densities, with 1,147 persons per sq km. A large majority of the people of Bangladesh engage in low - productivity manual farming, which contributes to the country's extremely high level of poverty.

=> B. both population density and agricultural productivity (Sự đói nghèo phụ thuộc vào cả mật độ dân số và hiệu suất nông nghiệp)

Question 6:

engage in: to take part in something (*theo Từ điển Oxford Learners' Dictionaries*) (tham gia vào cái gì)

- A. escape from smt: trốn thoát khỏi đâu
- B. look into: điều tra, xem xét cái gì kĩ càng
- C. give up: từ bỏ
- D. participate in: tham gia vào

=> D

Question 7:

infertile: (of land) not able to produce good crops (*theo Từ điển Oxford learners'dictionaries*) (không thể tạo ra mùa màng bội thu, không màu mỡ)

- A. disused: không được sử dụng
- B. impossible: không thể
- C. unproductive: không có hiệu quả
- D. inaccessible: không thể tiếp cận được

=> C đúng

Questions 8:

A. In certain developed countries, mechanized farming is applied. (đúng)

In developed countries such as the United States, Japan and the countries of Western Europe, overpopulation generally is not considered a major cause of poverty. These countries produce large quantities of food through mechanized farming, ...

B. in sub - Saharan African countries, productivity is boosted by technology. (sai)

At the other end of the spectrum, many countries in sub - Saharan Africa have population densities of less than 30 persons per sq km. Many people in these

countries practice manual subsistence farming, these countries also have infertile land, and lack the economic resources and technology to boost productivity.

C. There is no connection between a country's culture and overpopulation. (sai)

High birth rates contribute to overpopulation in many developing countries. Children are assets to many poor families because they provide labor, usually for farming. Cultural norms in traditionally rural societies commonly sanction the value of large families.

D. All small countries in Western Europe have high population densities. (sai)

Some of the smaller countries in Western Europe, such as the Netherlands and Belgium, have high population densities as well.

=> A

Question 9:

Which of the following is a contributor to overpopulation in many developing countries?

Thông tin ở câu đầu đoạn 5:

High birth rates contribute to overpopulation in many developing countries, (Tỉ lệ sinh cao góp phần vào sự quá tải dân số ở rất nhiều nước đang phát triển).

=> D. High birth rates

Question 10:

- A. Tỉ lệ sinh cao và những hệ quả của nó.
- B. Sự quá tải dân số: nguyên nhân của sự đói nghèo.
- C. Sự quá tải dân số: một vấn nạn toàn cầu.
- D. Sự đói nghèo ở các nước đang phát triển.

Overpopulation, the situation of having large numbers of people with too few resources and too little space, is closely associated with poverty.

In developed countries such as the United States, Japan and the countries of Western Europe, overpopulation generally is not considered a major cause of poverty.

A country's level of poverty can depend greatly on its mix of population density and agricultural productivity.

High birth rates contribute to overpopulation in many developing countries.

Nội dung chính của bài viết chủ yếu coi sự quá tải dân số như là một nguyên nhân gây ra sự đói nghèo.

=> B

Vocabulary

- overpopulation (n): sự quá tải dân số, tình trạng dân số quá đông
- be associated with (adj): liên hệ với, có quan hệ với
- population density (n): mật độ dân số
- excessively (adv): quá chừng, quá đáng
- to put stress on smt: đặt áp lực lên cái gì
- herding (n): sự nuôi theo bầy đàn
- intensive (adj): tập trung, cường độ cao
- subsistence (n): sự tồn tại, sự đủ sống
- mechanized (adj): được cơ khí hóa
- irrigation (n): sự tưới tiêu
- metropolitan (n): đô thị/ người dân thủ đô
(adj): có tính chất thủ đô, thuộc thủ đô
- high - tech (adj): công nghệ cao
- spectrum (n): phổ quang
- manual (adj): bằng tay, làm bằng tay
- infertile (adj): không màu mỡ
- to boost (v): tăng giá, tăng lên
- asset (n): của cải, tài sản
- norm (n): chỉ tiêu/ chuẩn mực
- to sanction (v): phê chuẩn, thừa nhận, đồng ý
- to tend to do smt (v): có xu hướng làm gì

PASSAGE 03

► 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 1 to 10.

Reading to oneself is a modern activity which was almost unknown to the scholars of the classical and medieval worlds, while during the fifteenth century the term "reading" undoubtedly meant reading aloud. Only during the nineteenth century did silent reading become commonplace.

One should be wary, however, of assuming that silent reading came about simply because reading aloud was a distraction to others. Examinations of factors related to the historical development of silent reading have revealed that it became the usual mode of reading for most adults mainly because the tasks themselves changed in character.

The last century saw a steady gradual increase in literacy and thus in the number of readers. As the number of readers increased, the number of potential listeners declined and thus there was some reduction in the need to read aloud. As reading for the benefit of listeners grew less common, so came the flourishing of reading as a private activity in such public places as libraries, railway carriages and offices, where reading aloud would cause distraction to other readers.

Towards the end of the century, there was still considerable argument over whether books should be used for information or treated respectfully and over whether the reading of materials such as newspapers was in some way mentally weakening. Indeed, this argument remains with us still in education. However, whatever its virtues, the old shared literacy culture had gone and was replaced by the printed mass media on the one hand and by books and periodicals for a specialised readership on the other.

By the end of the twentieth century, students were being recommended to adopt attitudes to books and to use reading skills which were inappropriate, if not impossible, for the oral reader. The social, cultural and technological changes in the century had greatly altered what the term "reading" implied.

(Đề thi tuyển sinh đại học năm 2008)

Question 1: Reading aloud was more common in the medieval world because:

- A. people relied on reading for entertainment
- B. silent reading had not been discovered
- C. there were few places available for private reading
- D. few people could read to themselves

Question 2: The word "commonplace" in the first paragraph mostly means:

- A. for everybody's use
- B. most preferable
- C. attracting attention
- D. widely used

Question 3: The development of silent reading during the last century indicated _____

- A. an increase in the average age of readers
- B. an increase in the number of books
- C. a change in the nature of reading
- D. a change in the status of literate people

Question 4: Silent reading, especially in public places, flourished mainly because of:

- A. the decreasing need to read aloud
- B. the development of libraries
- C. the increase in literacy
- D. the decreasing number of listeners

Question 5 It can be inferred that the emergence of the mass media and specialised reading materials was an indication of _____.

- A. a decline of standards of literacy
- B. a change in the readers' interest
- C. an alteration in educationalists' attitudes
- D. an improvement of printing techniques.

Question 6: The phrase "a specialised readership" in paragraph 4 mostly means:

- A. a requirement for readers in a particular area of knowledge
- B. a limited number of readers in a particular area of knowledge
- C. a reading volume for particular professionals
- D. a status for readers specialised in mass media

Question 7: The phrase "oral reader" in the last paragraph mostly means a person who:

- A. is good at public speaking
- B. practises reading to an audience
- C. takes part in an audition
- D. is interested in spoken language

Question 8: All of the following might be the factors that affected the continuation of the old shared literacy culture EXCEPT _____.

- A. the inappropriate reading skills
- B. the specialised readership
- C. the diversity of reading materials
- D. the printed mass media

Question 9: Which of the following statements is NOT TRUE according to the passage?

- A. Reading aloud was more common in the past than it is today.
- B. Not all printed mass media was appropriate for reading aloud.
- C. The decline of reading aloud was wholly due to its distracting effect.
- D. The change in reading habits was partly due to the social, cultural and technological changes.

Question 10: The writer of this passage is attempting to _____.

- A. explain how reading habits have developed
- B. change people's attitudes to reading
- C. show how reading methods have improved
- D. encourage the growth of reading.

ĐÁP ÁN

PASSAGE 03

Question 1:

Reading aloud was more common in the medieval world because:

Đọc to phổ biến hơn trong thời kì trung đại bởi vì

- A. con người chủ yếu đọc để giải trí
- B. đọc thầm chưa được phát hiện
- C. có rất ít nơi để đọc riêng tư
- D. ít người có thể tự đọc

Reading to oneself is a modern activity which was almost unknown to the scholars of the classical and medieval worlds, while during the fifteenth century the term "reading" undoubtedly meant reading aloud. (Tự đọc (đọc thầm) hầu như chưa được biết đến bởi các độc giả của: thời cổ đại và trung đại, đến tận thế kỉ XV, thuật ngữ "đọc" vẫn mang nghĩa "đọc to" => chứng tỏ thời kì trung đại rất ít người có thể tự đọc)

=> D

Question 2:

commonplace (adj): done very often, or existing in many places, and therefore not unusual - phổ biến, bình thường, được sử dụng rộng rãi (*theo từ điển Oxford Learner's Dictionary*)

=> D

- A. dành cho mọi người sử dụng
- B. được ưa chuộng nhất
- C. thu hút sự chú ý

Question 3:

The development of silent reading during the last century indicated.

Sự phát triển của việc đọc thầm trong suốt thế kỉ trước chỉ ra rằng

- A. sự tăng trưởng về số tuổi trung bình của người đọc
- B. sự tăng về số lượng sách
- C. sự thay đổi về cách đọc
- D. sự thay đổi về địa vị của những người biết chữ

The last century saw a steady gradual increase in literacy and thus in the number of readers. As the number of readers increased, the number of potential listeners declined and thus there was some reduction in the need to read aloud.

=> C (Sự tăng về số lượng người biết chữ dẫn đến hình thức đọc thầm tăng và hình thức đọc to giảm => cách đọc thay đổi)

Question 4:

Silent reading, especially in public places, flourished mainly because of:

The last century saw a steady gradual increase in literacy and thus in the number of readers.

=> C

Question 5:

It can be inferred that the emergence of the mass media and specialised reading materials was an indication of _____.

Sự xuất hiện của các phương tiện truyền thông đại chúng và những ấn phẩm đặc biệt chỉ ra rằng:

- A. sự giảm về các tiêu chuẩn của việc biết đọc, biết viết
- B. sự thay đổi về mối quan tâm của độc giả
- C. sự thay đổi về thái độ của các nhà giáo dục
- D. sự cải tiến về công nghệ in ấn

However, whatever its virtues, the old shared literacy culture had gone and was replaced by the printed mass media on the one hand and by books and periodicals for a specialised readership on the other, (văn hóa đọc cũ đã mất và được thay thế bằng phương tiện truyền thông đại chúng được in ấn cùng với sách và các ấn phẩm => mối quan tâm của độc giả đã thay đổi)

=> B

Question 6:

- A. một yêu cầu dành cho những người đọc ở 1 lĩnh vực tri thức cụ thể
 - B. một lượng độc giả nhất định ở 1 lĩnh vực tri thức cụ thể
 - C. một khối lượng đọc dành cho những chuyên gia nào đó
 - D. một đẳng cấp dành cho những người đọc tập trung vào truyền thông đại chúng
- a specialised readership: một đối tượng độc giả riêng

=> B

Question 7:

- A. giỏi nói chuyện trước công chúng
- B. thực hiện việc đọc trước khán giả
- C. tham gia vào cuộc thử giọng
- D. hứng thú với ngôn ngữ nói

oral reader: những người làm nghề đọc các thông tin cho một nhóm thính giả

=> B

Questions 8:

All of the following might be the factors that affected the continuation of the old shared literacy culture EXCEPT _____.

Tất cả các nhân tố đều ảnh hưởng đến văn hóa đọc cũ TRỪ

the old shared literacy culture had gone and was replaced by the printed mass media on the one hand and by books and periodicals for a specialised readership on the other.

=> A

Question 9: Which of the following statements is NOT TRUE according to the passage?

- A. Đọc to phổ biến trong quá khứ hơn so với ngày nay (Only during the nineteenth century did silent reading become commonplace - chỉ đến thế kỉ XIX việc đọc thầm mới trở nên phổ biến).
- B. Không phải tất cả các phương tiện truyền thông đại chúng được in ấn đều phù hợp cho việc đọc to (students were being recommended to adopt attitudes to books and to use reading skills which were inappropriate, if not impossible, for the oral reader - học sinh được khuyến khích sử dụng sách và kĩ năng đọc không thích hợp cho những người làm nghề đọc)
- C. Việc đọc to giảm sút chủ yếu là do tác động làm sao nhãng. (Examinations of factors related to the historical development of silent reading have revealed that it became the usual mode of reading for most adults mainly because the tasks themselves changed in character. – việc đọc thầm trở nên phổ biến so với việc đọc to chủ yếu là do những yêu cầu công việc đã thay đổi, chứ không phải hoàn toàn (wholly) do đọc to làm sao nhãng người khác).

D. Việc thay đổi thói quen đọc một phần do sự thay đổi về xã hội, văn hóa và công nghệ. (However, whatever its virtues, the old shared literacy culture had gone and was replaced by the printed mass media on the one hand and by books and periodicals for a specialised readership on the other. - văn hóa đọc chia sẻ cũ đã mất, và nhường chỗ cho các phương tiện in ấn, sách, ấn phẩm dành cho các đối tượng đọc giả riêng)

=> C

Question 10: The writer of this passage is attempting to:

Trong bài viết này, tác giả cố gắng để

- A. giải thích thói quen đọc phát triển như thế nào
- B. thay đổi thái độ của mọi người về việc đọc
- C. thể hiện các phương pháp đọc đã thay đổi như thế nào
- D. khuyến khích sự phát triển của việc đọc

Từ đầu đến cuối bài tác giả đều đề cập đến sự phát triển của văn hóa đọc trong đó có thói quen đọc từ thời trung cổ cho đến việc đọc thầm phát triển đến ngày nay.

=> A

PASSAGE 04

► 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 1 to 10.

The Sun today is a yellow dwarf star. It is fueled by thermonuclear reactions near its center that convert hydrogen to helium. The Sun has existed in its present state for about four billion six hundred million years and is thousands of times larger than the Earth.

By studying other stars, astronomers can predict what the rest of the Sun's life will be like. About five billion years from now, the core of the Sun will shrink and become hotter. The surface temperature will fall. The higher temperature of the center will increase the rate of thermonuclear reactions. The outer regions of the Sun will expand approximately 35 million miles, about the distance to Mercury, which is the closest planet to the Sun. The Sun will then be a red giant star. Temperatures on the Earth will become too high for life to exist.

Once the Sun has used up its thermonuclear energy as a red giant, it will begin to shrink. After it shrinks to the size of the Earth, it will become a white dwarf star. The Sun may throw off huge amounts of gases in violent eruptions called nova explosions as it changes from a red giant to a white dwarf.

After billions of years as a white dwarf, the Sun will have used up all its fuel and will have lost its heat. Such a star is called a black dwarf. After the Sun has become a black dwarf, the Earth will be dark and cold. If any atmosphere remains there, it will have frozen over the Earth's surface.

(Đề thi tuyển sinh đại học năm 2008)

Question 1: It can be inferred from the passage that the Sun_____.

- A. is approximately halfway through its life as a yellow dwarf star.
- B. will continue to be a yellow dwarf for another 10 billion years.
- C. has been in existence for 10 billion years.
- D. is rapidly changing in size and brightness.

Question 2: What will probably be the first stage of change for the Sun to become a red giant?

- A. Its surface will become hotter and shrink.

- B. It will throw off huge amounts of gases.
- C. Its central part will grow smaller and hotter.
- D. Its core will cool off and use less fuel.

Question 3: When the Sun becomes a red giant, what will the atmosphere be like on the Earth?

- A. It will be enveloped in the expanding surface of the sun.
- B. It will become too hot for life to exist
- C. It will be almost destroyed by nova explosions.
- D. It will freeze and become solid.

Question 4: When the Sun has used up its energy as a red giant, it will _____.

- A. get frozen
- B. cease to exist
- C. stop to expand
- D. become smaller

Question 5: Large amounts of gases may be released from the Sun at the end of its life as a _____.

- A. black dwarf
- B. white dwarf
- C. red giant
- D. yellow dwarf

Question 6: As a white dwarf, the Sun will be _____.

- A. the same size as the planet Mercury
- B. around 35 million miles in diameter
- C. a cool and habitable planet
- D. thousands of times smaller than it is today

Question 7: The Sun will become a black dwarf when_____.

- A. the Sun moves nearer to the Earth
- B. it has used up all its fuel as a white dwarf
- C. the core of the Sun becomes hotter
- D. the outer regions of the Sun expand

Question 8: The word "there" in the last sentence of paragraph 4 refers to _____.

- A. the planet Mercury
- B. the core of a black dwarf
- C. our own planet
- D. the outer surface of the Sun

Question 9: This passage is intended to _____.

- A. describe the changes that the Sun will go through
- B. present a theory about red giant stars
- C. alert people to the dangers posed by the Sun
- D. discuss conditions on the Earth in the far future

Question 10: The passage has probably been taken from _____ .

- A. a scientific journal
- B. a news report
- C. a work of science fiction
- D. a scientific chronicle.

ĐÁP ÁN

PASSAGE 04

Question 1: Có thể dự đoán từ bài viết rằng Mặt Trời:

- A. đã trải qua xấp xỉ một nửa đời của nó dưới dạng một hành tinh vàng nhỏ.
- B. tiếp tục là một hành tinh vàng nhỏ khoảng 10 tỉ năm nữa
- C. đã tồn tại được 10 tỉ năm
- D. đang nhanh chóng thay đổi kích cỡ và độ sáng.

The Sun today is a yellow dwarf star. The Sun has existed in its present state for about four billion six hundred million years... About five billion years from now, ... The Sun will then be a red giant star (Mặt Trời đã tồn tại ở trạng thái hiện tại 4 tỉ 600 triệu năm... Khoảng 5 tỉ năm từ bây giờ... nó sẽ trở thành hành tinh đỏ khổng lồ.)

=> A

Question 2:

What will probably be the first stage of change for the Sun to become a red giant?

About five billion years from now, the core of the Sun will shrink and become hotter... The Sun will then be a red giant star. (Phần lõi của Mặt Trời sẽ co lại và trở nên nóng hơn)

=> C

Question 3:

When the Sun becomes a red giant, what will the atmosphere be like on the Earth?

The Sun will then be a red giant star. Temperatures on the Earth will become too high for life to exist. (Nhiệt độ trên Trái Đất sẽ trở nên quá nóng để sự sống có thể tồn tại)

=> B

Question 4:

When the Sun has used up its energy as a red giant, it will _____. (Khi Mặt Trời sử dụng hết năng lượng dưới dạng hành tinh đỏ khổng lồ, nó sẽ _____)

Once the Sun has used up its thermonuclear energy as a red giant, it will begin to shrink. After it shrinks to the size of the Earth, it will become a white dwarf star, (...nó sẽ co lại. Sau khi co lại bằng kích cỡ của Trái Đất, nó sẽ trở thành một hành tinh màu trắng nhỏ)

=> D

Question 5:

Large amounts of gases may be released from the Sun at the end of its life as a _____,

The Sun may throw off huge amounts of gases in violent eruptions called nova explosions as it changes from a red giant to a white dwarf, (Mặt Trời sẽ thải ra một lượng lớn khí ga ... khi nó thay đổi từ một hành tinh đỏ khổng lồ sang một hành tinh nhỏ màu trắng)

=> C

Question 6:

As a white dwarf, the Sun will be _____.

The Sun ... is thousands of times larger than the Earth. After it shrinks to the size of the Earth, it will become a white dwarf star (Mặt trời hiện nay có kích thước gấp hàng ngàn lần Trái Đất. Sau khi co lại bằng kích thước của Trái Đất, nó sẽ trở thành hành tinh nhỏ màu trắng => Là một hành tinh nhỏ màu trắng, nó nhỏ hơn hàng nghìn lần so với kích thước hiện tại)

=> D

Question 7:

The Sun will become a black dwarf when _____.

After billions of years as a white dwarf, the Sun will have used up all its fuel and will have lost its heat. Such a star is called a black dwarf (Sau hàng tỉ năm là hành tinh nhỏ màu trắng, Mặt Trời sẽ sử dụng hết nhiên liệu và mất đi sức nóng. Hành tinh như thế trở thành hành tinh đen)

=> B

Questions 8:

After the Sun has become a black dwarf, the Earth will be dark and cold. If any atmosphere remains there, it will have frozen over the Earth's surface.

=> there = the Earth

=> C

Question 9:

Bài viết chủ yếu

- A. mô tả sự thay đổi của Mặt Trời sẽ trải qua
- B. đưa ra một nguyên lí về những hành tinh đỏ
- C. cảnh báo con người về sự nguy hiểm đến từ Mặt Trời
- D. thảo luận những điều kiện trên Trái Đất trong tương lai xa

Trong bài viết tác giả chủ yếu đề cập đến sự thay đổi các điều kiện môi trường diễn ra trên Mặt Trời.

=> A

Question 10:

Bài viết là các nghiên cứu và mô tả mang tính khoa học nên có thể sẽ được trích dẫn từ một tạp chí khoa học

=> A

- B. Một bản tin thời sự
- C. Một tài liệu khoa học viễn tưởng
- D. Biên niên sử khoa học

Vocabulary

- dwarf (adj): nhỏ xíu, nhỏ
- fuel (v) nạp nhiên liệu
- thermonuclear (n): nhiệt hạch
- reaction (n): sự phản ứng
- convert (v): biến đổi
- hydrogen (n): khí hiđrô
- helium (n): (hóa học) khí heli
- astronomer (n) nhà thiên văn học
- core (n): lõi, cốt lõi
- shrink (v): co lại, rút lại
- outer (adj): ở phía ngoài xa, xa hơn
- approximately (adv): xấp xỉ
- Mercury (n): sao Hỏa
- giant (adj). khổng lồ
- throw off (v): ném ra, thải ra
- eruption (n): sự phun trào

PASSAGE 05

► 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 1 to 10.

Probably the most famous film commenting on the twentieth-century technology is *Modern Times*, made in 1936. Charlie Chaplin was motivated to make the film by a reporter who, while interviewing him, happened to describe the working conditions in industrial Detroit. Chaplin was told that healthy young farm boys were lured to the city to work on automotive assembly lines. Within four or five years, these young men's health was destroyed by the stress of work in the factories.

The film opens with a shot of a mass of sheep making their way down a crowded ramp. Abruptly, the film shifts to a scene of factory workers jostling one another on their way to a factory. However, the rather bitter note of criticism in the implied comparison is not sustained. It is replaced by a gentle note of satire. Chaplin prefers to entertain rather than lecture.

Scenes of factory interiors account for only about one-third of *Modern Times*, but they contain some of the most pointed social commentary as well as the most comic situations. No one who has seen the film can ever forget Chaplin vainly trying to keep pace with the fast-moving conveyor belt, almost losing his mind in the process. Another popular scene involves an automatic feeding machine brought to the assembly line so that workers need not interrupt their labor to eat. The feeding machine malfunctions, hurling food at Chaplin, who is strapped in his position on the assembly line and cannot escape. This serves to illustrate people's utter helplessness in the face of machines that are meant to serve their basic needs.

Clearly, *Modern Times* has its faults, but it remains the best film treating technology within a social context. It does not offer a radical social message, but it does accurately reflect the sentiment of many who feel they are victims of an over - mechanized world.

(Đề thi tuyển sinh đại học năm 2009)

Question 1: According to the passage, Chaplin got the idea for *Modern Times* from _____.

- A. a conversation B. a movie C. field work D. a newspaper

Question 2: The young farm boys went to the city because they were _____.

- A. attracted by the prospect of a better life.
B. forced to leave their sheep farm
C. promised better accommodation
D. driven out of their sheep farm

Question 3: The phrase "jostling one another" in the third paragraph is closest in meaning to "_____".

- A. running against each other B. pushing one another
C. hurrying up together D. jogging side by side

Question 4: According to the passage, the opening scene of the film is intended _____.

- A. to reveal the situation of the factory workers
B. to produce a tacit association

- C. to introduce the main characters of the film
- D. to give the setting for the entire plot later

Question 5 The word "vainly" in the fourth paragraph is closest in meaning to "_____."

- A. effortlessly
- B. recklessly
- C. hopelessly
- D. carelessly

Question 6: The word "This" in the fourth paragraph refer to _____.

- A. the situation of young workers in a factory
- B. the scene of an assembly line in operation
- C. the scene of the malfunction of the feeding machine
- D. the malfunction of the twentieth-century technology

Question 7: According to the author, about two-thirds of *Modern Times* ■

- A. is more critical than the rest
- B. is rather discouraging
- C. was shot outside a factory
- D. entertains the audience most

Question 8: The author refers to all of the following notions to describe *Modern Times* EXCEPT "_____".

- A. entertainment
- B. satire
- C. criticism
- D. revolution

Question 9: Which of the following statements is NOT true according to the passage?

- A. The working conditions in the car factories of the 1930s were very stressful.
- B. The author does not consider *Modern Times* as a perfect film.
- C. *Modern Times* depicts the over-mechanised world from a social viewpoint.
- D. In *Modern Times*, the factory workers' basic needs are well met.

Question 10: The passage was written to _____.

- A. review one of Chaplin's popular films
- B. explain Chaplin's style of acting
- C. discuss the disadvantages of technology
- D. criticize the factory system of the 1930s

ĐÁP ÁN

PASSAGE 05

Question 1:

Theo bài viết, Chaplin lấy ý tưởng cho bộ phim *Modern Times* từ:

Charlie Chaplin was motivated to make the film by the reporter who, while interviewing him, happened to describe the working conditions in industrial Detroit. (Charlie Chaplin được thôi thúc làm bộ phim bởi một nhà báo, trong khi phỏng vấn ông, đã miêu tả điều kiện làm việc ở khu công nghiệp Detroit)

=> A

Question 2:

Những cậu bé vùng thôn quê trẻ tuổi đến thành phố bởi vì chúng:

- A. bị hấp dẫn bởi sự viễn cảnh một cuộc sống tốt hơn
- B. bị bắt rời khỏi trang trại của mình
- C. được hứa hẹn nơi ở tốt hơn
- D. bị đưa ra khỏi trang trại chăn cừu của mình

Chaplin was told that healthy young farm boys were lured to the city to work on automotive assembly lines. (Charlie Chaplin được kể rằng những cậu bé thôn quê khỏe mạnh bị huyền hoặc tới thành phố để làm việc trong những dây chuyền lắp ráp tự động)

=> A

Question 3:

- A. chạy ngược nhau
- B. đẩy người này người kia
- C. cùng nhau vội vàng
- D. đi bộ bên cạnh nhau

jostle one another: chen lấn, xô đẩy lên người khác

=> B

Question 4:

According to the passage, the opening scene of the film is intended _____. (Theo bài viết, cảnh mở đầu của phim có ý để _____)

- A. tiết lộ tình trạng những công nhân nhà máy
- B. tạo ra một sự liên tưởng đầy ngụ ý
- C. giới thiệu nhân vật chính của film
- D. đưa ra bối cảnh cho toàn bộ cốt truyện sau đó

The film opens with a shot of a mass of sheep making their way down a crowded ramp. Abruptly, the film shifts to a scene of factory workers jostling one another on their way to a factory. (Mở đầu film là cảnh một đàn cừu đông đúc đi xuống dốc. Cảnh tiếp theo là hình ảnh các công nhân nhà máy chen lấn xô đẩy khi đến nơi làm việc => Chaplin muốn người xem

muốn tự liên tưởng hình ảnh những công nhân nhà máy như những con cừu đang chen lấn xô đẩy nhau}

=> B

Question 5:

vainly (adv): without success (*theo từ điển Oxford Learner's Dictionary*) - một cách vô ích, không thành công

effortlessly (adv): một cách dễ dàng, thụ động

recklessly (adv): một cách hấp tấp, bất cẩn

hopelessly (adv): một cách vô vọng, vô ích

carelessly (adv): một cách bất cẩn

=> C

Question 6:

The feeding machine malfunctions, hurling food at Chaplin, who is strapped in his position on the assembly line and cannot escape. This... (Trục trặc của chiếc máy cấp phối, hắt thức ăn vào Chaplin, người bị cột vào vị trí của mình trên dây chuyền tự động và không thể thoát. Điều này)

This (Việc này) thay thế cho toàn bộ câu trước đó.

=> C (Cảnh trục trặc của chiếc máy cấp phối)

Question 7:

Scenes of factory interiors account for only about one-third of *Modern Times* (các cảnh quay bên trong nhà máy chỉ chiếm 1/3 của bộ phim)

=> 2/3 của bộ phim sẽ là cảnh quay bên ngoài nhà máy

=> C

Questions 8:

The author refers to all of the following notions to describe *Modern Times* EXCEPT (tác giả đề cập đến tất cả những khái niệm để miêu tả bộ phim TRỪ)

However, the rather bitter note of criticism (sự phê bình gay gắt) in the implied comparison is not sustained. It is replaced by a gentle note of satire (sự châm biếm nhẹ nhàng). Chaplin prefers to entertain (giải trí) rather than lecture.

=> D

Question 9:

Which of the following statements is NOT true according to the passage?

- A. Điều kiện làm việc trong các nhà máy ô tô những năm 1930 rất khắc nghiệt (Within four or five years, these young men's health was destroyed by the stress of work in the factories - Trong vòng 4 đến 5 năm, sức khỏe của những người thanh niên này bị phá hủy vì sự khắc nghiệt trong các nhà máy)

- B. Tác giả không coi *Modern Times* là một bộ phim hoàn hảo {Clearly, *Modern Times* has its faults - rõ ràng *Modern Times* vẫn còn điểm chưa tốt)
- C. *Modern Times* mô tả thế giới cơ khí hóa quá mức từ một góc nhìn mang tính xã hội. {treating technology within a social context, it does accurately reflect the sentiment of many who feel they are victims of an over-mechanized world - nhìn nhận công nghệ trong bối cảnh xã hội, nó phản ánh một cách chính xác sự vô vọng của những con người là nạn nhân của thế giới cơ khí hóa quá mức)
- D. Trong *Modern Times*, những nhu cầu thiết yếu của các công nhân nhà máy đều được đáp ứng chu đáo. {This serves to illustrate people's utter helplessness in the face of machines that are meant to serve their basic need - sự vô vọng của những công nhân khi đối mặt với những thứ máy móc được làm ra để phục vụ những nhu cầu thiết yếu của họ)
- => D

Question 10: Bài viết được dùng để

- A. nhận xét một trong những bộ phim nổi tiếng của Chaplin.
- B. giải thích phong cách diễn xuất của Chaplin.
- C. thảo luận nhược điểm của công nghệ
- D. phê phán hệ thống nhà máy những năm 1930.

Bài viết chủ yếu nói lên những quan điểm, nhận xét của tác giả về bộ phim *Modern Times* của Chaplin

=> A

PASSAGE 06

► 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 1 to 10.

Very few people in the modern world obtain their food supply by hunting and gathering in the natural environment surrounding their homes. This method of harvesting from nature's provision is the oldest known subsistence strategy and has been practised for at least the last two million years. It was, indeed, the only way to obtain food until rudimentary farming and the domestication of wild animals were introduced about 10,000 years ago.

Because hunter-gatherers have fared poorly in comparison with their agricultural cousins, their numbers have dwindled, and they have been forced to live in marginal environments, such as deserts and arctic wastelands. In higher latitudes, the shorter growing seasons have restricted the availability of plant life. Such conditions have caused a greater dependence on hunting, and on fishing along the coasts and waterways. The abundance of vegetation in the lower latitudes of the tropics, on the other hand, has provided a greater opportunity for gathering a variety of plants. In short, the environmental differences have restricted the diet and have limited possibilities for the development of subsistence societies.

Contemporary hunter-gatherers may help us understand our prehistoric ancestors. We know from the observation of modern hunter-gatherers in both Africa and Alaska that a society based on hunting and gathering must be very mobile. While the entire community camps in a central location, a smaller party harvests the food within a reasonable distance from the camp. When the food in the area has become exhausted, the community moves on to exploit another site. We also notice seasonal migration patterns evolving for most hunter-gatherers, along with a strict division of labor between the sexes. These patterns of behavior may be similar to those practised by mankind during the Paleolithic Period.

(Đề thi tuyển sinh đại học năm 2009)

Question 1: The word "domestication" in the first paragraph mostly means _____ .

- A. adapting animals to suit a new working environment
- B. hatching and raising new species of wild animals in the home

- C. teaching animals to do a particular job or activity in the home
- D. making wild animals used to living with and working for humans

Question 2: According to the passage, subsistence societies depend mainly on _____.

- A. hunter-gatherers' tools
- B. nature's provision
- C. farming methods
- D. agricultural products

Question 3: The word "marginal" in the second paragraph is closest in meaning to "_____".

- A. disadvantaged
- B. suburban
- C. forgotten
- D. abandoned

Question 4: In the lower latitudes of the tropics, hunter-gatherers _____.

- A. can free themselves from hunting
- B. have better food gathering from nature
- C. live along the coasts and waterways for fishing
- D. harvest shorter seasonal crops

Question 5: According to the passage, studies of contemporary subsistence societies can provide a _____.

- A. further understanding of prehistoric times
- B. broader vision of prehistoric natural environments
- C. further understanding of modern subsistence societies
- D. deeper insight into the dry-land farming

Question 6: The word "conditions" in the second paragraph refers to _____.

- A. the places where plenty of animals and fish can be found
- B. the situations in which hunter-gatherers can grow some crops
- C. the environments where it is not favorable for vegetation to grow
- D. the situations in which hunter-gatherers hardly find anything to eat

Question 7: A typical feature of both modern and prehistoric hunter-gatherers is that _____.

- A. they live in the forests for all their life
- B. they don't have a healthy and balanced diet
- C. they don't have a strong sense of community
- D. they often change their living places

Question 8: According to the passage, which of the following is NOT mentioned?

- A. Harvesting from the natural environment had existed long before farming was taken up
- B. The environmental differences produce no effect on subsistence societies
- C. The number of hunter-gatherers decreases where farming is convenient
- D. Hunting or fishing develops where there are no or short growing seasons

Question 9: According to the author, most contemporary and prehistoric hunter-gatherers share _____,

- A. some methods of production
- B. some patterns of behavior
- C. some restricted daily rules
- D. only the way of duty division

Question 10: Which of the following would serve as the best title of the passage?

- A. Hunter-gatherers and Subsistence Societies
- B. Evolution of Humans' Farming Methods
- C. A Brief History of Subsistence Farming
- D. Hunter-gatherers: Always on the Move

ĐÁP ÁN

PASSAGE 06

Question 1:

domestication (n): the process of making a wild animal used to living with or working for humans – quá trình thuần hóa, sự thuần dưỡng (theo từ điển Oxford Learner's Dictionary)

=> D

Question 2:

According to the passage, subsistence societies depend mainly on _____. (Xã hội tự cung tự cấp chủ yếu dựa vào _____)

This method of harvesting from nature's provision is the oldest known subsistence strategy

=> B

Question 3:

live in marginal environments, such as deserts and arctic wastelands, (những môi trường, ... ví dụ như sa mạc hoặc các vùng đất hoang ở bắc cực)

Suy luận từ câu trên, có thể đoán được “marginal” mang nghĩa khắc nghiệt, không thuận lợi

disadvantaged (adj): không thuận lợi, khó khăn

suburban (adj): thuộc ngoại ô

forgotten (adj): bị lãng quên

abandoned (adj): bị bỏ hoang

=> A

Question 4:

In the lower latitudes of the tropics, hunter-gatherers _____.

The abundance of vegetation in the lower latitudes of the tropics, on the other hand, has provided a greater opportunity for gathering a variety of plants, (sự phong phú của thực vật ở những vùng vĩ độ thấp hơn của các chí tuyến, tạo điều kiện thuận lợi hơn để thu thập nhiều loại cây)

=> B

Question 5:

According to the passage, studies of contemporary subsistence societies can provide a _____.

Theo bài viết, những nghiên cứu về xã hội tự cung tự cấp đương thời có thể cung cấp:

- A. sự hiểu biết thêm về thời kì tiền sử
- B. cái nhìn rộng hơn về môi trường tự nhiên của thời tiền sử
- C. sự hiểu biết sâu rộng hơn về xã hội tự cung tự cấp hiện đại
- D. hiểu sâu sắc hơn về việc canh tác trên đất khô cằn

Contemporary hunter-gatherers may help us understand our prehistoric ancestors. (Những người săn bắt - hái lượm đương thời có thể giúp chúng ta hiểu hơn về ông bà tổ tiên mình thời tiền sử)

=> A

Question 6:

"conditions"

- A. Những nơi có thể tìm thấy rất nhiều động vật và các loài cá
- B. Những tình trạng giúp người săn bắt – hái lượm có thể gieo trồng mùa màng
- C. Môi trường không phù hợp cho thực vật phát triển
- D. Những tình trạng giúp người săn bắt – hái lượm khó tìm được thức ăn

they have been forced to live in marginal environments, such as deserts and arctic wastelands. In higher latitudes, the shorter growing seasons have restricted the availability of plant life. Such conditions have caused a greater dependence on hunting, and on fishing along the coasts and waterways. (... những môi trường khắc nghiệt như sa mạc hoặc các vùng đất hoang bắc cực. Ở vĩ độ cao hơn, những mùa trồng trọt ngắn hạn chế sự phong phú của các loài thực vật. Những điều kiện như thế....)

=> C

Question 7:

A typical feature of both modern and prehistoric hunter-gatherers is that _____. Đặc điểm đặc trưng của những người săn bắt – hái lượm thời tiền sử và hiện tại là

We know from the observation of modern hunter-gatherers in both Africa and Alaska that a society based on hunting and gathering must be very mobile... We also notice seasonal migration patterns evolving for most hunter-gatherers, along with a strict division of labor between the sexes These patterns of behavior may be similar to those practised by mankind during the Paleolithic Period. (những người săn bắt - hái lượm hiện đại rất thích di chuyển... họ di chuyển theo mùa... hành vi này tương tự như những người ở Thời Kỳ đồ đá cũ)

=> D

Questions 8:

According to the passage, which of the following is NOT mentioned?

In short, the environmental differences have restricted the diet and have limited possibilities for the development of subsistence societies. (Sự khác biệt về môi trường hạn chế nguồn thức ăn và hạn chế sự phát triển của xã hội tự cung tự cấp.)

=> B

Question 9:

According to the author, most contemporary and prehistoric hunter-gatherers share.

Theo tác giả, hầu hết những người săn bắt - hái lượm ở thời tiền sử và đương đại đều cùng nhau chia sẻ:

We know from the observation of modern hunter-gatherers in both Africa and Alaska that a society based on hunting and gathering must be very mobile... These patterns of behavior may be similar to those practised by mankind during the Paleolithic Period.

⇒ B

Question 10:

Bài viết chủ yếu đề cập về những người săn bắt - hái lượm và cuộc sống của họ trong xã hội tự cung tự cấp:

Very few people in the modern world obtain their food supply by hunting and gathering in the natural environment surrounding their homes. This method of harvesting from nature's provision is the oldest known subsistence strategy

Because hunter-gatherers have fared poorly in comparison with their agricultural cousins, their numbers have dwindled

Contemporary hunter-gatherers may help us understand our prehistoric ancestors...

⇒ A

PASSAGE 07

► 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 1 to 10.

It's often said that we learn things at the wrong time. University students frequently do the minimum of work because they're crazy about a good social life instead. Children often scream before their piano practice because it's so boring. They have to be given gold stars and medals to be persuaded to swim, or have to be bribed to take exams. But the story is different when you're older.

Over the years, I've done my share of adult learning. At 30, I went to a college and did courses in History and English. It was an amazing experience. For starters, I was paying, so there was no reason to be late - I was the one frowning and drumming my fingers if the tutor was late, not the other way round. Indeed, if I could persuade him to linger for an extra five minutes, it was a bonus, not a nuisance. I wasn't frightened to ask questions, and homework was a pleasure not a pain. When I passed an exam, I had passed it for me and me alone, not for my parents or my teachers. The satisfaction I got was entirely personal

Some people fear going back to school because they worry that their brains have got rusty. But the joy is that, although some parts have rusted up, your brain has learnt all kinds of other things since you were young. It has learnt to think independently and flexibly and is much better at relating one thing to another. What you lose in the rusty department, you gain in the maturity department.

In some ways, age is a positive plus. For instance, when you're older, you get less frustrated. Experience has told you that, if you're calm and simply do something carefully again and again, eventually you'll get the hang of it. The confidence you have in other areas - from being able to drive a car, perhaps - means that if you can't, say, build a chair instantly, you don't, like a child, want to destroy your first pathetic attempts. Maturity tells you that you will, with application, eventually get there.

I hated piano lessons at school, but I was good at music. And coming back to it, with a teacher who could explain why certain exercises were useful and with musical concepts that, at the age of ten, I could never grasp, was magical. Initially, I did feel a bit strange, thumping out a piece that I'd played for my school exams, with just as little comprehension of what the composer intended as I'd had all those years before. But soon, complex emotions that I never knew poured out from my fingers, and suddenly I could understand why practice makes perfect.

(Đề thi tuyển sinh đại học năm 2010)

Question 1: It is implied in paragraph 1 that _____.

- A. young learners are usually lazy in their class
- B. teachers should give young learners less homework
- C. young learners often lack a good motivation for learning
- D. parents should encourage young learners to study more

Question 2: The writer's main point in paragraph 2 is to show that as people grow up, _____.

- A. they cannot learn as well as younger learners
- B. they have a more positive attitude towards learning
- C. they tend to learn less as they are discouraged
- D. they get more impatient with their teachers

Question 3: The phrase "For starters" in paragraph 2 could best be replaced by "_____".

- A. For beginners
- B. First and foremost
- C. At the starting point
- D. At the beginning

Question 4: While doing some adult learning courses at a college, the writer was surprised _____.

- A. to have more time to learn
- B. to be able to learn more quickly
- C. to feel learning more enjoyable
- D. to get on better with the tutor

Question 5: In paragraph 3, the word "rusty" means

- A. not as good as it used to be through lack of practice
- B. impatient because of having nothing to do
- C. covered with rust and not as good as it used to be
- D. staying alive and becoming more active

Question 6: The phrase "get there" in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to "_____".

- A. have the things you have long desired
- B. achieve your aim with hard work
- C. arrive at an intended place with difficulty
- D. receive a school or college degree

Question 7: All of the following are true about adult learning EXCEPT.

- A. experience in doing other things can help one's learning
- B. young people usually feel less patient than adults
- C. adults think more independently and flexibly than young people
- D. adult learners have fewer advantages than young learners

Question 8: It can be inferred from paragraph 4 that maturity is a positive plus in the learning process because adult learners _____.

- A. pay more attention to detail than younger learners
- B. have become more patient than younger learners
- C. are less worried about learning than younger learners
- D. are able to organize themselves better than younger learners

Question 9: It is implied in the last paragraph that when you learn later in life, you _____.

- A. should expect to take longer to learn than when you were younger
- B. find that you can recall a lot of things you learnt when younger

- C. can sometimes understand more than when you were younger
- D. are not able to concentrate as well as when you were younger.

Question 10: What is the writer's main purpose in the passage?

- A. To show how fast adult learning is.
- B. To describe adult learning methods.
- C. To encourage adult learning.
- D. To explain reasons for learning.

ĐÁP ÁN

PASSAGE 07

Question 1: Đoạn 1 ám chỉ rằng

- A. những người trẻ thường lười khi trên lớp
- B. giáo viên nên cho những người học trẻ ít bài tập về nhà
- C. những người học ở độ tuổi còn trẻ thường thiếu động lực học tập
- D. bố mẹ nên khuyến khích con cái học nhiều hơn

University students frequently do the minimum of work because they're crazy about a good social life instead. Children often scream before their piano practice because it's so boring. They have to be given gold stars and medals to be persuaded to swim, or have to be bribed to take exams (Các sinh viên đại học thường làm khối lượng bài tập tối thiểu... trẻ em la hét khi đến giờ học piano... chúng được tặng sao hoặc huy chương vàng để thuyết phục chúng đi bơi... hoặc hối lộ để làm bài kiểm tra... Tất cả chúng tỏ những người học trẻ không tìm thấy động lực để cố gắng học tập)

=> C

Question 2:

At 30, I went to a college and did courses in History and English. It was an amazing experience... I wasn't frightened to ask questions, and homework was a pleasure not a pain... The satisfaction I got was entirely personal.

Ý của tác giả ở đoạn 2 muốn chỉ rõ khi người ta trưởng thành, thái độ đối với việc học tập càng trở nên tích cực hơn.

=> B

Question 3:

For starters: (informal) used to emphasize the first of a list of reasons, opinions, etc., or to say what happens first - được sử dụng để nhấn mạnh điều đầu tiên của 1 lí do, ý kiến... hoặc để nói điều

gì xảy ra trước tiên (*theo từ điển Oxford Learner's Dictionary*) = First and foremost: đầu tiên và trước hết

=> B

Question 4:

While doing some adult learning courses at a college, the writer was surprised _____. Trong khi tham gia các khóa học cho người lớn ở trường đại học, tác giả ngạc nhiên :

It was an amazing experience... The satisfaction I got was entirely personal. (sự hài lòng thỏa mãn hoàn toàn cho bản thân)

=> C

Question 5:

rusty (adj): not as good as it used to be, because you have not been practising - không được tốt như ban đầu/ bị hao mòn, giảm sút (*theo từ điển Oxford Learner's Dictionary*)

=> A

Question 6:

Experience has told you that, if you're calm and simply do something carefully again and again, eventually you'll get the hang of it. Maturity tells you that you will, with application, eventually get there. (Nếu như bạn bình tĩnh và làm đi làm lại cái gì 1 cách cẩn thận, cuối cùng bạn cũng biết cách làm nó. Sự trưởng thành nói cho bạn biết rằng, với sự thực hành, cuối cùng bạn cũng sẽ đạt được mục đích)

=> B

Question 7:

- A. Kinh nghiệm khi làm những thứ khác có thể giúp việc học hành. (Maturity tells you that you will with application, eventually get there. – sự trưởng thành nói rằng, bằng cách thực hành, bạn cuối cùng cũng đạt được mục đích mình muốn)
- B. Người trẻ tuổi thường cảm thấy thiếu kiên nhẫn hơn người lớn. (đoạn 1)
- C. Những người trưởng thành suy nghĩ độc lập và linh hoạt hơn người trẻ tuổi. (Đúng: although some parts have rusted up, your brain has learnt all kinds of other things since you were young. It has learnt to think independently and flexibly and is much better at relating one thing to another. - mặc dù 1 vài phần đã kém hơn... những não bộ của bạn đã học cách để nghĩ một cách độc lập và linh hoạt hơn...)
- D. Những người học ở tuổi trưởng thành có ít ưu thế hơn những người học trẻ tuổi (Sai vì: In some ways, age is a positive plus. - trong 1 số trường hợp, tuổi tác lại là một lợi thế...)

=> D

Questions 8:

It can be inferred from paragraph 4 that maturity is a positive plus in the learning process because adult learners _____. Có thể suy luận từ đoạn 4 rằng sự trưởng thành là một ưu thế trong quá trình học vì những người học ở tuổi trưởng thành:

For instance, when you're older, you get less frustrated. Experience has told you that, if you're calm and simply do something carefully again and again, eventually you'll get the hang of it. (Khi bạn già hơn, bạn ít nản chí hơn... nếu bạn bình tĩnh làm đi làm lại một thứ cẩn thận, cuối cùng bạn cũng đạt được nó. => Điều đó chứng tỏ rằng người học ở tuổi trưởng thành kiên nhẫn hơn những người trẻ tuổi)

=> B

Question 9:

Đoạn cuối ám chỉ rằng khi bạn học muộn hơn, bạn

- A. mất nhiều thời gian để học hơn khi bạn còn trẻ
- B. thấy rằng bạn có thể nhớ rất nhiều thứ bạn đã học khi còn trẻ
- C. đôi lúc có thể hiểu nhiều hơn khi bạn còn trẻ
- D. không thể tập trung tốt như khi bạn còn trẻ,

..... But soon, complex emotions that I never knew poured out from my fingers, and suddenly I could understand why practice makes perfect, (ngay sau đó, những cảm xúc phức tạp tôi chưa từng biết dần trải trên những ngón tay, và bất chợt tôi hiểu tại sao sự thực hành mang lại sự hoàn hảo)

=> C

Question 10:

Trong bài viết, tác giả chủ yếu nói đến việc học ở tuổi trưởng thành: đặc điểm, khó khăn và lợi thế nhằm khuyến khích việc học khi lớn tuổi.

=> C

PASSAGE 08

► *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 1 to 10.*

In the West, cartoons are used chiefly to make people laugh. The important feature of all these cartoons is the joke and the element of surprise which is contained. Even though it is very funny, a good cartoon is always based on close observation of a particular feature of life and usually has a serious purpose.

Cartoons in the West have been associated with political and social matters for many years. In wartime, for example, they proved to be an excellent way of spreading propaganda. Nowadays cartoons are often used to make short, sharp comments on politics and governments as well as on a variety of social matters. In this way, the modern cartoon has become a very powerful force in influencing people in Europe and the United States.

Unlike most American and European cartoons, however, many Chinese cartoon drawings in the past have also attempted to educate people, especially those who could not read and write. Such cartoons about the lives and sayings of great men in China have proved extremely useful in bringing education to illiterate and semi-literate people throughout China. Confucius, Mencius and Laozi have all appeared in very interesting stories presented in the form of cartoons. The cartoons themselves have thus served to illustrate the teachings of the Chinese sages in a very attractive way.

In this sense many Chinese cartoons are different from Western cartoons in so far as they do not depend chiefly on telling jokes. Often, there is nothing to laugh at when you see Chinese cartoons. This is not their primary aim. In addition to commenting on serious political and social matters, Chinese cartoons have aimed at spreading the traditional Chinese thoughts and culture as widely as possible among the people.

Today, however, Chinese cartoons have an added part to play in spreading knowledge. They offer a very attractive and useful way of reaching people throughout the world, regardless of the particular country in which they live. Thus, through cartoons, the thoughts and teachings of the old Chinese philosophers and sages can now reach people who live in such countries as Britain, France, America, Japan, Malaysia or Australia and who are unfamiliar with the Chinese culture.

Until recently, the transfer of knowledge and culture has been overwhelmingly from the West to the East and not vice versa. By means of cartoons, however, publishing companies in Taiwan, Hong Kong and Singapore are now having success in correcting this imbalance between the East and the West.

Cartoons can overcome language barriers in all foreign countries. The vast increase in the popularity of these cartoons serves to illustrate the truth of Confucius's famous saying "One picture is worth a thousand words."

Question 1: Which of the following clearly characterizes Western cartoons?

- A. Enjoyment, liveliness, and carefulness.
- B. Originality, freshness, and astonishment
- C. Seriousness, propaganda, and attractiveness.
- D. Humour, unexpectedness, and criticism.

Question 2: Chinese cartoons have been useful as an important means of _____.

- A. political propaganda in wartime
- B. amusing people all the time
- C. educating ordinary people
- D. spreading Western ideas

Question 3: The major differences between Chinese cartoons and Western cartoons come from their _____.

- A. styles
- B. values
- C. purposes
- D. nationalities

Question 4: The pronoun "this" in paragraph 4 mostly refers to _____.

- A. an educational purpose
- B. a piece of art
- C. a funny element
- D. a propaganda campaign

Question 5: The passage is intended to present _____.

- A. an opinion about how cartoons entertain people
- B. an outline of Western cartoons and Chinese cartoons
- C. a description of cartoons of all kinds the world over
- D. a contrast between Western cartoons and Chinese cartoons

Question 6: Which of the following could be the best title for the passage?

- A. A Very Powerful Force in Influencing People
- B. Chinese Cartoons and Western Cartoons
- C. An Excellent Way of Spreading Propaganda
- D. Cartoons as a Way of Educating People

Question 7 In general, Chinese cartoons are now aiming at _____.

- A. disseminating traditional practices in China and throughout the world

- B. spreading the Chinese ideas and cultural values throughout the world
- C. bringing education to illiterate and semi-literate people in the world
- D. illustrating the truth of Chinese great men's famous sayings

Question 8: The word "imbalance" in paragraph 6 refers to _____.

- A. the discrimination between the West culture and the East culture
- B. the influence of the East cartoons over the West cartoons
- C. the mismatch between the East cartoons and the West cartoons
- D. the dominant cultural influence of the West over the East

Question 9: Which of the following is most likely the traditional subject of Chinese cartoons?

- A. Jokes and other kinds of humour in political and social matters.
- B. The philosophies and sayings of ancient Chinese thinkers.
- C. The illiterate and semi-literate people throughout China.
- D. The stories and features of the lives of great men the world over

Question 10 According to the passage, which of the following is true?

- A. Cartoons will replace other forms of writing.
- B. Language barriers restricted cartoons.
- C. Cartoons can serve various purposes
- D. Western cartoons always have a serious purpose

ĐÁP ÁN

PASSAGE 08

Question 1:

The important feature of all these cartoons is the joke and the element of surprise which is contained.

Nowadays cartoons are often used to make short, sharp comments on politics and governments as well as on a variety of social matters

=> joke of humour, surprise of unexpectedness, short, sharp comments ⇔ criticism

=> D

Question 2:

Chinese cartoons have been useful as an important means of _____. Phim hoạt hình Trung Quốc là một phương tiện quan trọng để:

many Chinese cartoon drawings in the past have also attempted to educate people especially those who could not read and write,

=> C

Question 3:

The major differences between Chinese cartoons and Western cartoons come from their _____. (Sự khác nhau cơ bản giữa phim hoạt hình Trung Quốc và Phương Tây đến từ _____)

In this sense, many Chinese cartoons are different from Western cartoons in so far as they do not depend chiefly on telling jokes. Often, there is nothing to laugh at when you see Chinese cartoons. This is not their primary aim. (= purpose)

=> C

Question 4:

In this sense, many Chinese cartoons are different from Western cartoons in so far as they do not depend chiefly on telling jokes. Often, there is nothing to laugh at when you see Chinese cartoons. This is not their primary aim. (“This” ở đây ám chỉ yếu tố hài hước - sự khác nhau cơ bản giữa phim hoạt hình Trung Quốc và phương Tây)

=> C

Question 5:

Bài viết muốn thể hiện

- A. quan điểm về cách phim hoạt hình làm tiêu khiển cho con người
- B. phác thảo về phim hoạt hình Phương Tây và phim hoạt hình Trung Quốc
- C. mô tả về tất cả các loại phim hoạt hình trên thế giới
- D. sự đối lập giữa phim hoạt hình Phương Tây và phim hoạt hình Trung Quốc

Nội dung chính của bài viết là miêu tả những đặc điểm chính của phim hoạt hình Phương tây và phim hoạt hình Trung Quốc từ đó so sánh đối chiếu

=> D

Question 6:

Tiêu đề của bài viết

- A. Một cách hiệu quả để gây ảnh hưởng đến con người
- B. Phim hoạt hình Trung Quốc và phim hoạt hình Phương Tây.
- C. Một cách hiệu quả để truyền bá tư tưởng
- D. Hoạt hình: một cách để giáo dục con người

=> B.

Question 7:

Nhìn chung, phim hoạt hình Trung Quốc ngày nay có mục đích

- A. phổ biến những cách thức truyền thống ở Trung Quốc và trên toàn thế giới
- B. truyền bá các giá trị văn hóa và tư tưởng của Trung Hoa đến với toàn thế giới
- C. mang giáo dục đến với những người mù chữ và bán mù chữ trên thế giới
- D. minh họa cho những câu nói của những nhà hiền triết nổi tiếng Trung Quốc

In addition to commenting on serious political and social matters, Chinese cartoons have aimed at spreading the traditional Chinese thoughts and culture as widely as possible among the people.

=> B

Questions 8:

Until recently, the transfer of knowledge and culture has been overwhelmingly from the West to the East and not vice versa. By means of cartoons, however, publishing companies in Taiwan, Hong Kong and Singapore are now having success in correcting this imbalance between the East and the West (Sự truyền thụ tri thức và văn hóa từ phương Tây sang phương Đông đang diễn ra mạnh mẽ nhưng không ngược lại ... sự mất cân bằng này => Văn hóa Phương Tây đang có tầam ảnh hưởng vô cùng lớn đối với phương Đông)

=> D

Question 9:

Which of the following is most likely the traditional subject of Chinese cartoons?

Confucius, Mencius and Laozi have all appeared in very interesting stories presented in the form of cartoons. The cartoons themselves have thus served to illustrate the teachings of the Chinese sages in a very attractive way. Thus, through cartoons, the thoughts and teachings of the old Chinese philosophers and sages ... (Khổng Tử, Mạnh Tử và Lão Tử

đều xuất hiện trong phim hoạt hình ...phim hoạt hình minh họa những lời dạy của những triết gia Trung Quốc một cách rất hấp dẫn ...qua phim hoạt hình, những tư tưởng và lời dạy của những triết gia và hiền nhân Trung Hoa có thể tới với tất cả mọi người)

=> B

Question 10:

- A. Phim hoạt hình thay thế những loại hình viết khác
- B. Rào cản ngôn ngữ hạn chế phim hoạt hình hoạt hình
- C. Phim hoạt hình có thể chứa đựng rất nhiều mục đích
- D. Phim hoạt hình phương Tây thường có mục đích nghiêm trọng

In the West, cartoons are used chiefly to make people laugh

In wartime, for example, they proved to be an excellent way of spreading propaganda.

many Chinese cartoon drawings in the past have also attempted to educate people, Chinese cartoons have aimed at spreading the traditional Chinese thoughts and culture as widely as possible among the people.

=> C

PASSAGE 09

► 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 1 to 10.

Culture is a word in common use with complex meanings, and is derived, like the term broadcasting, from the treatment and care of the soil and of what grows on it. It is directly related to cultivation and the adjectives cultural and cultured are part of the same verbal complex. A person of culture has identifiable attributes, among them are knowledge of and interest in the arts, literature, and music. Yet the word culture does not refer solely to such knowledge and interest nor, indeed, to education. At least from the 19th century onwards, under the influence of anthropologists and sociologists, the word culture means has come to be used generally both in the singular and the plural (cultures) to refer to a whole way of life of people, including their customs, laws, conventions, and values.

Distinctions have consequently been drawn between primitive and advanced culture and cultures, between elite and popular culture, between popular and mass culture, and most recently between national and global cultures. Distinctions have been drawn too between culture and civilization; the latter is a word derived not, like culture or agriculture, from the soil, but from the city. The two words are sometimes treated as synonymous. Yet this is misleading. While civilization and barbarism are pitted against each other in what seems to be a perpetual behavioural pattern, the use of the word culture has been strongly influenced by conceptions of evolution in the 19th century and of development in the 20th century. Cultures evolve or develop. They are not static. They have twists and turns. Styles change. So do fashions. There are cultural processes. What, for example, the word cultured has changed substantially since the study of classical (that is, Greek and Roman) literature, philosophy, and history ceased in the 20th century to be central to school and university education. No single alternative focus emerged, although with computers has come electronic culture, affecting kinds of study, and most recently digital culture. As cultures express themselves in new forms not everything gets better or more civilized.

The multiplicity of meanings attached to the word made and will make it difficult to define. There is no single, unproblematic definition, although many attempts have been made to establish one. The only non-problematic definitions go back to agricultural meaning (for example cereal culture or strawberry culture) and medical meaning (for example, bacterial culture or penicillin culture). Since in anthropology and sociology we also acknowledge culture clashes, culture shock and counter-culture, the range of reference is extremely wide,

(Đề thi tuyển sinh đại học năm 2011)

Question 1: According to the passage, the word culture ____ .

- A. is related to the preparation and use of land for farming
- B. comes from a source that has not been identified
- c. develops from Greek and Roman literature and history
- D. derives from the same root as dof?s

Question 2:

It is stated in paragraph 1 that a cultured person _ .

- A. has a job related to cultivation
- B. does a job relevant to education
- c. takes care of the soil and what grows on it
- D. has knowledge of arts, literature, and music

Question 3: The author remarks that culture and civilization are the two words that ____

- A. share the same word formation pattern
- B. have nearly the same meaning
- c. are both related to agriculture and cultivation
- D. do not develop from the same meaning

Question 4: it can be inferred from the passage that since the 20th century

- A. schools and universities have not taught classical literature, philosophy, and history
- G. classical literature, philosophy, and history have been considered as core subjects
- c. classical literature, philosophy, and history have not been taught as compulsory subjects
- D. all schools and universities have taught classical literature, philosophy, and history

Question 5: The word "attributes" in paragraph 1 most likely means .

- A. fields
- B. qualities
- c. aspects
- D. skills

Question 6: The word "static" in paragraph 2 could best be replaced by

- u n
- A. unchanged
- B. balanced
- c. regular
- D. dense

Question 7: Which of the following is NOT stated in the passage?

- A. Anthropology and sociology have tried to limit the references to culture.
- B. Distinctions have been drawn between culture and civilization.
- A. The use of the word culture has been changed since the 19th century.
- B. The word culture can be used to refer to a whole way of life of people.
- C.

Question 8: It is difficult to give the definitions of the word culture EXCEPT for its .

- A. agricultural and medical meanings
- B. philosophical and historical meanings
- C. historical and figurative meanings
- D. sociological and anthropological meanings

Question 9: Which of the following is NOT true about the word culture?

- A. It differs from the word civilization. B. It evolves from agriculture.
- C. Its use has been considerably changed. D. It is a word that cannot be defined.

Question 10: The passage mainly discusses .

- A. the multiplicity of meanings of the word culture
- B. the distinction between culture and civilization
- C. the figurative meanings of the word culture
- D. the derivatives of the word culture

ĐÁP ÁN

PASSAGE 09

Question 1:

Culture is a word in common use with complex meanings, and is derived, like the term broadcasting, from the treatment and care of the soil and of what grows on it. (Bắt nguồn từ sự chăm sóc đất và những thứ phát triển trên nó)

=> A

Question 2:

A person of culture has identifiable attributes, among them are knowledge of and Interest in the art, literature, and music. (Một con người của văn hóa có những đặc trưng có thể nhận ra, đó là vốn hiểu biết và sự quan tâm về nghệ thuật, văn học và âm nhạc.)

=> D

Question 3:

Distinctions have been drawn too between culture and civilization; the latter is a word derived not, like culture or agriculture, from the soil, but from the city. (Sự khác biệt được đưa ra giữa hai từ "văn hóa" và "văn minh"; từ sau là từ không bắt nguồn từ đất - giống như "văn hóa" hoặc "nông nghiệp" mà từ thành phố)

=> "Văn hóa" và "văn minh" không được phát triển từ cùng một nghĩa

=> D

Question 4:

It can be inferred from the passage that since the 20th century - Từ bài viết, có thể dự đoán rằng từ thế kỉ XX:

What, for example, the word cultured means has changed substantially since the study of classical (that is, Greek and Roman) literature, philosophy, and history ceased in the 20th century to be central to school and university education. (Nghĩa của từ "cultured" là gì đã thay đổi về căn bản từ khi việc nghiên cứu các môn học văn học, triết học, và lịch sử cổ đại đã ngừng trở thành môn học trung tâm tại các trường và đại học vào thế kỉ XX)

=> A (các trường học và đại học đã không dạy văn học, triết học và lịch sử cổ điển)

Question 5:

attribute (n): a quality or feature of somebody/something - đặc trưng hoặc phẩm chất của ai/cái gì (theo từ điển Oxford Learner's Dictionary)

=> B

Question 6:

static (adj): not moving, changing or developing - không chuyển động, thay đổi hay phát triển (theo từ điển Oxford Learner's Dictionary) = unchanged

Cultures evolve or develop. They are not static. (Văn hóa tiến hóa hoặc phát triển. Chúng không đứng yên)

=> A

Question 7:

Điều gì không được đề cập trong bài viết

B. Distinctions have been drawn too between culture and civilization (được đề cập ở đoạn 2)

C. Thông tin ở đoạn 1: At least from the 19th century onwards, under the influence of anthropologists and sociologists, the word culture means has come to be used

generally both in the singular and the plural (cultures) to refer to a whole way of life of people, including their customs, laws, conventions, and values (từ thế kỉ XIX trở đi, dưới tác động của các nhà nhân loại học và xã hội học, nghĩa của từ "văn hóa" được sử dụng cả ở dạng số ít và số nhiều, đề cập đến tất cả đời sống của con người từ phong tục luật lệ, hội nghị và các giá trị)

D. the word culture means has come to be used generally both in the singular and the plural (cultures) to refer to a whole way of life of people (đoạn 1)

=> A (sai vì thực chất các nhà nhân loại học và xã hội học đã tác động để "Văn hóa" được sử dụng cả ở dạng số ít và số nhiều, đề cập đến mọi khía cạnh trong đời sống con người)

Questions 8:

The only non-problematic definitions go back to agricultural meaning (for example, cereal culture or strawberry culture) and medical meaning (for example, bacterial culture or penicillin culture)

=> A

Question 9:

Điều gì không đúng khi nói về từ "văn hóa"

A. Distinctions have been drawn too between culture and civilization; the latter is a word derived not, like culture or agriculture, from the soil, but from the city. => "Văn hóa" khác với "văn minh"

B. like culture or agriculture, from the soil, (văn hóa hoặc nông nghiệp, bắt nguồn từ đất)
=> Văn hóa suy ra từ nông nghiệp

C. the word culture means has come to be used generally both in the singular and the plural (cultures) to refer to a whole way of life of people, including their customs, laws, conventions, and values. (nghĩa của từ "văn hóa" được sử dụng cả ở dạng số ít và số nhiều, đề cập đến tất cả đời sống của con người từ phong tục, luật lệ, hội nghị và các giá trị) => Việc sử dụng của nó đã thay đổi đáng kể

D. (The multiplicity of meanings... will make it difficult to define. ... The only non-problematic definitions go back to agricultural meaning (for example, cereal culture or strawberry culture) and medical meaning (for example, bacterial culture or penicillin culture). => Nó khó định nghĩa chứ không phải không được định nghĩa)

=> D

Question 10:

Câu chủ đề của bài:

Culture is a word in common use with complex meanings, and is derived, like the term broadcasting, from the treatment and care of the soil and of what grows on it.

=> A

PASSAGE 10

► Read the following passage adapted from *Cultural Guide – OALD*, and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 1 to 10.

The issue of equality for women in British society first attracted national attention in the early 20th century, when the suffragettes won for women the right to vote. In the 1960s feminism became the subject of intense debate when the women's liberation movement encouraged women to reject their traditional supporting role and to demand equal status and equal rights with men in areas such as employment and pay.

Since then, the gender gap between the sexes has been reduced. The Equal Pay Act of 1970, for instance, made it illegal for women to be paid less than men for doing the same work, and in 1975 the Sex Discrimination Act aimed to prevent either sex having an unfair advantage when applying for jobs. In the same year the Equal Opportunities Commission was set up to help people claim their rights to equal treatment and to publish research and statistics to show where improvements in opportunities for women need to be made. Women now have much better employment opportunities, though they still tend to get less well-paid jobs than men, and very few are appointed to top jobs in industry.

In the US the movement that is often called the "first wave of feminism" began in the mid 1800s. Susan B. Anthony worked for the right to vote, Margaret Sanger wanted to provide women with the means of contraception so that they could decide whether or not to have children, and Elizabeth Blackwell, who had to fight for the chance to become a doctor, wanted women to have greater opportunities to study. Many feminists were interested in other social issues.

The second wave of feminism began in the 1960s. Women like Betty Friedan and Gloria Steinem became associated with the fight to get equal rights and opportunities for women under the law. An important issue was the Equal Rights Amendment (ERA), which was intended to change the Constitution. Although the ERA was not passed, there was progress in other areas. It became illegal for employers, schools, clubs, etc. to discriminate against women. But women still find it hard to advance beyond a certain point in their careers, the so-called glass ceiling that prevents them from having high-level jobs. Many women also face the problem of the second shift, i.e. the household chores.

In the 1980s, feminism became less popular in the US and there was less interest in solving the remaining problems, such as the fact that most women still earn much less than men. Although there is still discrimination, the principle that it should not exist is widely accepted.

(Đề thi tuyển sinh đại học năm 2011)

Question 1:

It can be inferred from paragraph 1 that in the 19th century _____,

- A. British women did not have the right to vote in political elections
- B. most women did not wish to have equal status and equal rights

- C. British women did not complete their traditional supporting role
- D. suffragettes fought for the equal employment and equal pay

Question 2: The phrase "gender gap" in paragraph 2 refers to _____.

- A. the social distance between the two sexes
- B. the difference in status between men and women
- C. the visible space between men and women
- D. the social relationship between the two sexes

Question 3: Susan B. Anthony, Margaret Sanger, and Elizabeth Blackwell are mentioned as _____.

- A. American women who had greater opportunities
- B. American women who were more successful than men
- C. pioneers in the fight for American women's rights
- D. American women with exceptional abilities

Question 4: The Equal Rights Amendment (ERA) _____.

- A. supported employers, schools and clubs
- B. was brought into force in the 1960s
- C. was not officially approved
- D. changed the US Constitution

Question 5: In the late 20th century, some information about feminism in Britain was issued by _____.

- A. the Equal Pay Act of 1970
- B. the Sex Discrimination Act
- C. the Equal Opportunities Commission
- D. the Equal Rights Amendment

Question 6: Which of the following is true according to the passage?

- A. The US movement of feminism became the most popular in the late 20th century
- B. The women's liberation movement in the world first began in Britain.
- C. The movement of feminism began in the US earlier than in Britain.
- D. The British government passed laws to support women in the early 20th century.

Question 7: The phrase "glass ceiling" in paragraph 4 mostly means _____.

- A. an overlooked problem
- B. a ceiling made of glass
- C. an imaginary barrier
- D. a transparent frame

Question 8: Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage?

- A. Many American women still face the problem of household chores.
- B. An American woman once had to fight for the chance to become a doctor.
- C. British women now have much better employment opportunities.
- D. There is now no sex discrimination in Britain and in the US.

Question 9: It can be inferred from the passage that _____.

- A. the belief that sex discrimination should not exist is not popular in the US

- B. women in Britain and the US still fight for their equal status and equal rights
- C. the British government did not approve of the women's liberation movement
- D. women do not have better employment opportunities despite their great efforts

Question 10: Which of the following would be the best title for the passage?

- A. Women and the Right to Vote
- B. Opportunities for Women Nowadays
- C. The Suffragettes in British Society
- D. Feminism in Britain and the US

ĐÁP ÁN

PASSAGE 10

Question 1: It can be inferred from paragraph 1 that in the 19th century, _____. Có thể suy luận từ đoạn 1 rằng thế kỉ XIX

The issue of equality for women in British society first attracted national attention in the early 20th century when the suffragettes won for women the right to vote. (Vấn đề về sự bình đẳng dành cho nữ giới trong xã hội Anh lần đầu tiên thu hút sự chú ý vào đầu thế kỉ XX, khi những người phụ nữ thắng quyền được bầu cử) => Phụ nữ Anh không có quyền bầu cử trong các cuộc bầu cử chính trị trước thế kỉ XX

=> A

Question 2:

the gender gap between the sexes has been reduced (khoảng cách giới tính giữa các giới...)
=> "gender gap" ở đây muốn ám chỉ sự khác biệt về địa vị và quyền hạn giữa phụ nữ và đàn ông

=> B

Question 3:

Susan B. Anthony, Margaret Sanger, và Elizabeth Blackwell được đề cập là:

... "first wave of feminism" began in the mid 1800s. Susan B. Anthony worked for the right to vote, Margaret Sanger wanted to provide women with the means of contraception so that they could decide whether or not to have children, and Elizabeth Blackwell, who had to fight for the chance to become a doctor, wanted women to have greater opportunities to study.

=> Họ là những người phụ nữ tiên phong trong " làn sóng đầu tiên của nữ quyền" đấu tranh cho quyền lợi của phụ nữ Hoa Kỳ

=> C

Question 4:

An important issue was the Equal Rights Amendment (ERA), which was intended to change the Constitution. Although the ERA was not passed

=> C (nó không được chính thức thông qua)

Question 5:

some information about feminism in Britain was issued by _____.

in 1975... In the same year the Equal Opportunities Commission was set up to help people claim their rights to equal treatment and to publish research and statistics to show where improvements in opportunities for women need to be made.

=> C

A. sai vì "The Equal Pay Act of 1970 made it illegal for women to be paid less than men for doing the same work" - chỉ mang 1 đạo luật về việc vi phạm pháp luật khi phụ nữ được trả ít hơn đàn ông khi làm cùng 1 công việc

B. sai vì "Sex Discrimination Act aimed to prevent either sex having an unfair advantage when applying for jobs". - đạo luật này chỉ phòng chống việc nam hoặc nữ giới có những quyền lợi không công bằng khi nộp đơn xin việc

D. sai vì là bộ luật của Mỹ

Question 6:

The issue of equality for women in British society first attracted national attention in the early 20th century, when the suffragettes won for women the right to vote.

In the US the movement that is often called the "first wave of feminism" began in the mid 1800s. – Vấn đề bình đẳng cho nữ giới ở Anh diễn ra vào đầu thế kỉ XX, trong khi ở Mỹ làn sóng nữ quyền đầu tiên diễn ra vào những năm 1800.

=> (Làn sóng nữ quyền bắt đầu ở Mỹ sớm hơn ở Anh quốc)

Question 7:

But women still find it hard to advance beyond a certain point in their careers, the so-called glass ceiling that prevents them from having high-level jobs. (Người phụ nữ vẫn cảm thấy khó khăn khi vượt qua một điểm cụ thể trong sự nghiệp, cái gọi là bức tường vô hình ngăn cản họ có một công việc cao hơn)

"Glass ceiling" có thể hiểu như một ranh giới vô hình ngăn cản người phụ nữ đến với thành công

=> C

Questions 8:

A. Thông tin nằm ở câu cuối cùng của đoạn 4: Many women also face the problem of the second shift, i.e. the household chores.

B. Thông tin nằm ở đoạn 3: Elizabeth Blackwell, who had to fight for the chance to become a doctor, wanted women to have greater opportunities to study

C. Thông tin nằm ở câu cuối đoạn 2: Women now have much better employment opportunities, though they still tend to get less well-paid jobs than men, and very few are appointed to top jobs in industry.

=> D không được đề cập trong bài viết

Question 9:

Câu cuối cùng của bài:

Although there is still discrimination, the principle that it should not exist is widely accepted (Mặc dù vẫn còn có sự phân biệt đối xử nhưng chắc chắn mọi người đều ủng hộ rằng điều đó sẽ không tồn tại)

=> Có thể suy luận rằng: để cho sự phân biệt đối xử không còn tồn tại thì phụ nữ ở Mỹ và Anh vẫn đấu tranh cho quyền và địa vị xã hội bình đẳng của họ

=> B

Question 10:

Bài viết chủ yếu đề cập đến làn sóng nữ quyền diễn ra mạnh mẽ tại Mỹ và Anh

The issue of equality for women in British society ...

Since then, the gender gap between the sexes has been reduced

In the US the movement that is often called the "first wave of feminism"...

The second wave of feminism began in the 1960s...

In the 1980s, feminism became less popular in the US...

=> D

- A. Phụ nữ và Quyền Bầu Cử
- B. Những cơ hội cho Phụ nữ ngày nay
- C. Những người phụ nữ đòi quyền bầu cử trong xã hội Anh
- Những người phụ nữ đòi quyền bầu cử trong xã hội Anh

Vocabulary

- issue of smt (n): vấn đề gây tranh cãi của cái gì
- equality for smb/ smt (n): sự công bằng, bình đẳng cho ai/ cái gì
- suffragette (n): người đàn bà đòi quyền bầu cử cho phụ nữ (đầu thế kỉ XX)
- the right to V (n): có quyền làm gì
- feminism (n): nữ quyền
- intense (adj): cường độ cao, mạnh mẽ
- debate (n): sự tranh luận, thảo luận, sự tranh cãi
- liberation (n): sự giải phóng, sự phóng thích
- encourage smb to V (v): khuyến khích ai đó làm gì
- gender gap (n): khoảng cách về giới tính
- illegal for smb to V (adj): không hợp pháp cho ai làm gì
- discrimination (n): sự phân biệt đối xử
- set up (v): tổ chức, thiết lập
- contraception (n): phương pháp tránh thai, phòng ngừa có thai
- intend to V (v): có xu hướng làm gì
- discriminate against (v): phân biệt đối xử với cái gì
- so - called (adj): được gọi là
- face smt(v): đối mặt với cái gì
- principle (n): nền tảng, nguyên tắc, nguyên lí

PASSAGE 11

► 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 1 to 10.

Commuting is the practice of travelling a long distance to a town or city to work each day, and then travelling home again in the evening. The word *commuting* comes from commutation ticket, a US rail ticket for repeated journeys, called a season ticket in Britain. Regular travellers are called commuters.

The US has many commuters. A few, mostly on the East Coast commute by train or subway, but most depend on the car. Some leave home very early to avoid the traffic jams, and sleep in their cars until their office opens. Many people accept a long trip to work so that they can live in quiet "bedroom communities" away from the city, but another reason is 'white flight'. In the 1960s most cities began to desegregate their schools, so that there were no longer separate schools for white and black children. Many white families did not want to send their children to desegregated schools, so they moved to the suburbs, which have their own schools, and where, for various reasons, few black people live.

Millions of people in Britain commute by car or train. Some spend two or three hours a day travelling, so that they and their families can live in suburbia or in the countryside. Cities are surrounded by commuter belts. Part of the commuter belt around London is called the stock broker belt because it contains houses where rich business people live. Some places are becoming dormitory towns, because people sleep there but take little part in local activities.

Most commuters travel to and from work at the same time, causing the morning and evening rush hours, when buses and trains are crowded and there are traffic jams on the roads. Commuters on trains rarely talk to each other and spend their journey reading, sleeping or using their mobile phones, though this is not popular with other passengers. Increasing numbers of people now work at home some days of the week, linked to their offices by computer, a practice called telecommuting.

Cities in both Britain and the US are trying to reduce the number of cars conning into town each day. Some companies encourage car pooling (called car sharing in Britain), an arrangement for people who live and work near each other to travel together. Some US cities have a public service that helps such people to contact each other, and traffic lanes are reserved for car-pool vehicles. But cars and petrol/gas are cheap in the US, and many people prefer to drive alone because it gives them more freedom. In Britain many cities have park-and-rides schemes, car parks on the edge of the city from which buses take drivers into the centre.

(Đề thi tuyển sinh đại học năm 2012)

Question 1: Which of the following definitions of commuting would the author of this passage most probably agree with?

- A. Travelling for hours from a town or city to work in the countryside every day.
- B. Travelling to work and then home again in a day within a rural district.
- C. Using a commutation ticket for special journeys in all seasons of the year.
- D. Regularly travelling a long distance between one's place of work and one's home.

Question 2: The word 'repeated' in paragraph 1 most probably means _____.

- A. buying a season ticket again
- b. doing something once again
- C. saying something again
- D. happening again and again

Question 3: The passage mentions that many Americans are willing to travel a long distance to work in order to be able to live in _____.

- A. comfortable bedrooms
- B. quiet neighbourhoods
- C. city centres
- D. noisy communities

Question 4: Which of the following is true according to the passage?

- A. Britain has considerably more commuters than the US.
- B. The US has considerably more commuters than Britain.
- C. Both the US and Britain have a great number of commuters.
- D. Commuting helps people in the US and Britain save a lot of time

Question 5: Which of the following is NOT true about the London commuter belt?

- A. It is home to some wealthy business people.
- B. It is like 'bedroom communities' in the US.
- C. It is in central London.
- D. It surrounds London.

Question 6: It can be inferred from the passage that dormitory towns in Britain are places where people _____.

- A. contribute to the local community
- B. are employed locally
- C. take part in local activities
- D. stay for the night

Question 7: As mentioned in the passage, commuters usually _____.

- A. talk to each other during train journeys
- B. cause traffic congestion on the roads
- C. go home from work at different hours
- D. go to work at different hours

Question 8: The phrase "linked to" in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. satisfied with
- B. connected to
- C. shared with
- D. related to

Question 9: All of the following are measures to reduce the number of cars coming into town each day in the US and/or Britain EXCEPT _____.

A. car pooling/sharing

B. traffic lanes for car pooling

C. park-and-ride schemes

D. free car parks in the city centre

Question 10: The word "it" in the last paragraph refers to _____.

A. car pool

B. travelling together

C. driving alone

D. petrol/gas

ĐÁP ÁN

PASSAGE 11

Question 1:

Commuting is the practice of travelling a long distance to a town or city to work each day, and then travelling home again in the evening, (đi một đoạn đường dài tới một thị trấn hoặc thành phố để làm việc mỗi ngày và trở về nhà vào buổi tối)

=> D

Question 2:

repeated (adj): happening, said or done many times - xảy ra, nói hoặc làm rất nhiều lần, làm đi làm lại (theo từ điển Oxford Learner's Dictionary)

=> B

Question 3:

The passage mentions that many Americans are willing to travel a long distance to work in order to be able to live in _____.

Many people accept a long trip to work so that they can live in quiet bedroom communities away from the city (rất nhiều người chấp nhận đi một quãng đường dài đến nơi làm việc để họ có thể sống trong những khu dân cư yên tĩnh cách xa thành phố)

=> B

Question 4:

Which of the following is true according to the passage?

A. Anh quốc có nhiều người đi làm bằng vé tháng hơn nước Mỹ

B. Nước Mỹ có nhiều người đi làm bằng vé tháng hơn nước Anh

C. Cả nước Anh và nước Mỹ đều có nhiều người đi làm bằng vé tháng.

D, Việc đi làm bằng vé tháng giúp người Anh và người Mỹ tiết kiệm rất nhiều thời gian.

Some spend two or three hours a day travelling. (mất 2 đến 3 tiếng 1 ngày để đi lại)

=> D sai

The US has many commuters... Millions of people in Britain commute by car or train

=> Bài viết không đưa ra ý so sánh cụ thể mà chỉ đưa ra nhận xét chung về từng nước

=> C

Question 5:

Which of the following is NOT true about the London commuter belt?

Cities are surrounded by commuter belts. Part of the commuter belt around London is called the stockbroker belt because it

A. Nó là nhà của một vài thương gia giàu có (contains houses where rich business people live)

B. Nó giống "cộng đồng giường ngủ" ở Mỹ (some places are becoming dormitory towns, because people sleep there ... => tương tự như hình thức "bedroom communities" ở Mỹ nơi mọi người sống trong một cộng đồng yên tĩnh)

D. Nó bao quanh Luân Đôn (Cities are surrounded by commuter belts. Part of the commuter belt around London is called the stockbroker)

=> C

Question 6:

It can be inferred from the passage that dormitory towns in Britain are places where people _____. Có thể suy luận rằng các thị trấn tập thể ở Anh là nơi người dân:

Some places are becoming dormitory towns, because people sleep there but take little part in local activities (mọi người ngủ nhưng ít khi tham gia vào các hoạt động cộng đồng)

=> D

Question 7:

Most commuters travel to and from work at the same time, causing the morning and evening rush hours, when buses and trains are crowded and there are traffic jams on the roads. (Hầu hết những người đi làm hàng ngày bằng vé tháng đi làm và về nhà cùng thời điểm, nên thường gây ra tình trạng giờ cao điểm sáng và tối, và ùn tắc giao thông trên đường)

Commuters on trains rarely talk to each other and spend their journey reading ... (họ hiếm khi nói chuyện với nhau...)

=> B

Questions 8:

link to (v): liên kết với, kết nối với = connect to

satisfy with (v): hài lòng với

share with (v): chia sẻ với

relate to (v): liên hệ với, liên quan đến

=> B

Question 9:

All of the following are measures to reduce the number of cars coming into town each day in the US and/or Britain EXCEPT _____. Các biện pháp để giảm lượng ô tô vào thành phố mỗi ngày ở Mỹ/ Anh TRỪ

Some companies encourage car pooling (called car sharing in Britain).

In Britain many cities have park-and-ride schemes,

and traffic lanes are reserved for car-pool vehicles.

car parks on the edge of the city

=> D

Question 10:

and many people prefer to drive alone because it gives them more freedom.

=> C

PASSAGE 12

► 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 1 to 10.

Learning means acquiring knowledge or developing the ability to perform new behaviors. It is common to think of learning as something that takes place in school, but much of human learning occurs outside the classroom, and people continue to learn throughout their lives.

Even before they enter school, young children learn to walk, to talk, and to use their hands to manipulate toys, food, and other objects. They use all of their senses to learn about the sights, sounds, tastes, and smells in their environments. They learn how to interact with their parents, siblings, friends, and other people important to their world. When they enter school, children learn basic academic subjects such as reading, writing, and mathematics. They also continue to learn a great deal outside the classroom. They learn which behaviors are likely to be rewarded and which are likely to be punished. They learn social skills for interacting with other children. After they finish school, people must learn to adapt to the many major changes that affect their lives, such as getting married, raising children, and finding and keeping a job.

Because learning continues throughout our lives and affects almost everything we do, the study of learning is important in many different fields. Teachers need to understand the best ways to educate children. Psychologists, social workers, criminologists, and other human-service workers need to understand how certain experiences change people's behaviors. Employers, politicians, and advertisers make use of the principles of teaming to influence the behavior of workers, voters, and consumers.

Learning is closely related to memory, which is the storage of information in the brain. Psychologists who study memory are interested in how the brain stores knowledge, where this storage takes place, and how the brain later retrieves knowledge when we need it. In contrast, psychologists who study learning are more interested in behavior and how behavior changes as a result of a person's experiences.

There are many forms of learning, ranging from simple to complex. Simple forms of learning involve a single stimulus. A stimulus is anything perceptible to the senses, such as a sight, sound, smell, touch, or taste. In a form of learning known as classical conditioning, people learn to associate two stimuli that occur in sequence, such as lightning followed by thunder. In operant conditioning, people learn by forming an association between a behavior and its consequences (reward or punishment). People and animals can also learn by observation - that is, by watching others perform behaviors. More complex forms of learning include learning languages, concepts, and motor skills.

(Đề thi tuyển sinh đại học năm 2012)

Question 1: According to the passage, which of the following is learning in broad view comprised of?

- A. Acquisition of social and behavioural skills
- B. Knowledge acquisition and ability development
- C. Acquisition of academic knowledge
- D. Knowledge acquisition outside the classroom

Question 2: According to the passage, what are children NOT usually taught outside the classroom?

- A. literacy and calculation
- B. life skills
- C. interpersonal communication
- D. right from wrong

Question 3: Getting married, raising children, and finding and keeping a job are mentioned in paragraph 2 as examples of _____.

- A. the situations in which people cannot teach themselves
- B. the areas of learning which affect people's lives
- C. the changes to which people have to orient themselves
- D. the ways people's lives are influenced by education

Question 4: Which of the following can be inferred about the learning process from the passage?

- A. It is more interesting and effective in school than that in life.
- B. It becomes less challenging and complicated when people grow older.
- C. It plays a crucial part in improving the learner's motivation in school.
- D. It takes place more frequently in real life than in academic institutions.

Question 5: According to the passage, the study of learning is important in many fields due to _____ :

- A. the great influence of the on-going learning process
- B. the influence of various behaviours in the learning process
- C. the exploration of the best teaching methods
- D. the need for certain experiences in various areas

Question 6: It can be inferred from the passage that social workers, employers, and politicians concern themselves with the study of learning because they need to _____.

- A. change the behaviours of the objects of their interest towards learning
- B. make the objects of their interest more aware of the importance of learning
- C. understand how a stimulus relates to the senses of the objects of their interest
- D. thoroughly understand the behaviours of the objects of their interest

Question 7: The word "retrieves" in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. generates
- B. recovers
- C. creates
- D. gains

Question 8: Which of the following statements is NOT true according to the passage?

- A. Psychologists studying memory are concerned with how the stored knowledge is used.
- B. Psychologists studying memory are concerned with the brain's storage of knowledge.
- C. Psychologists are all interested in memory as much as behaviours.
- D. Psychologists studying learning are interested in human behaviours.

Question 9: According to the passage, the stimulus in simple forms of learning _____.

- A. makes associations between behaviours
- B. is created by the senses
- C. is associated with natural phenomena
- D. bears relation to perception

Question 10: The passage mainly discusses _____.

- A. simple forms of learning
- B. practical examples of learning inside the classroom
- C. application of learning principles to formal education
- D. general principles of learning

ĐÁP ÁN

PASSAGE 12

Question 1:

According to the passage, which of the following is learning in broad view comprised of?

Điều nào sau đây chỉ việc học ở ý tổng quát:

Learning means acquiring knowledge or developing the ability to perform new behaviors.

=> B

Question 2:

According to the passage, what are children NOT usually taught outside the classroom?
Điều gì học sinh KHÔNG được dạy ngoài lớp học

- A. đọc viết và tính toán
- B. các kĩ năng cuộc sống
- C. kĩ năng giao tiếp người các cá nhân với nhau
- D. điền đúng từ điền sai

When they enter school, children learn basic academic subjects such as reading, writing, and mathematics. (khi đến trường, trẻ em học những môn học cơ bản như đọc, viết và toán học => đây là những môn trẻ em không được học ngoài lớp học)

=> A

Question 3:

Getting married, raising children, and finding and keeping a job are mentioned in paragraph 2 as examples of _____. Kết hôn, nuôi con, tìm và giữ 1 công việc được đề cập như các ví dụ về:

After they finish school, people must learn to adapt to the many major changes that affect their lives, such as getting married, raising children, and finding and keeping a job. (học cách thích nghi với những thay đổi cơ bản gây ảnh hưởng đến cuộc sống)

=> C (những thay đổi mà con người phải tự định hướng cho bản thân)

Question 4:

Which of the following can be inferred about the learning process from the passage?
Điều nào có thể dự đoán về quá trình học

- A. Học ở trường thú vị và hiệu quả hơn học ở cuộc sống
- B. Khi con người ta trưởng thành hơn, việc học dần trở nên ít thử thách và ít phức tạp
- C. Việc học đóng 1 vai trò quan trọng trong việc cải thiện động lực của người học ở trường
- D. Việc học diễn ra ở đời sống hàng ngày nhiều hơn ở những học viện, trường học.

It is common to think of learning as something that takes place in school, but much of human learning occurs outside the classroom, and people continue to learn throughout their lives. (hầu hết việc học của con người đều diễn ra bên ngoài lớp học, và con người phải tiếp tục học trong suốt cuộc đời của họ)

=> D

Question 5:

According to the passage, the study of learning is important in many fields due to _____: Việc học quan trọng ở rất nhiều lĩnh vực do

- A. sự ảnh hưởng lớn của quá trình học liên tục
- B. sự ảnh hưởng của nhiều hành vi trong quá trình học
- C. sự khám phá ra những phương pháp dạy tốt nhất
- D. sự cần thiết những kinh nghiệm nhất định trong nhiều lĩnh vực

Thông tin nằm ở câu đầu đoạn 3:

Because leaning continues throughout our lives and affects almost everything we do, the study of learning is important in many different fields. (việc học tiếp diễn trong suốt cuộc đời và ảnh hưởng đến hầu hết mọi thứ chúng ta làm)

=> A

Question 6:

It can be inferred from the passage that social workers, employers, and politicians concern themselves with the study of learning because they need to _____.

Psychologists, social workers, criminologists, and other human-service workers need to understand how certain experiences change people's behaviors. (cần hiểu những trải nghiệm nhất định thay đổi hành vi của con người như thế nào)

Employers, politicians, and advertisers make use of the principles of learning to influence the behavior of workers, voters, and consumers. (cần tác động đến hành vi của ...)

=> Có thể suy luận rằng những công nhân, người thuê nhà; và những chính trị gia quan tâm tới việc học bởi họ cần hiểu rõ những hành vi của những đối tượng họ quan tâm)

=> D

Question 7:

retrieve (v): to bring or get something back, especially from a place where it should not be - lấy lại, tìm lại được cái gì (*theo từ điển Oxford Learner's Dictionary*) = recover (v): phục hồi lấy lại

- generate = create (v): tạo ra, tạo thành
- gain (v): thu được, đạt được cái gì sau cố gắng, nỗ lực

=> B

Questions 8:

Psychologists who study memory are interested in how the brain stores knowledge, where this storage takes place, and how the brain later retrieves knowledge when we need it. In contrast, psychologists who study learning are more interested in behavior and how behavior changes as a result of a person's experiences. (Các nhà tâm lý học nghiên cứu về trí nhớ quan tâm tới việc não bộ lưu trữ tri thức như thế nào, việc lưu trữ xảy ra ở đâu và não bộ lấy lại tri thức khi cần dùng như thế nào. Đối lập lại, những nhà tâm lý học nghiên cứu về học tập thì quan tâm nhiều hơn đến hành vi và cách hành vi thay đổi)

=> Không phải các nhà tâm lý học đều quan tâm đến cả trí nhớ và hành vi.

=> C

Question 9:

According to the passage, the stimulus in simple forms of learning _____,

- A. tạo ra sự liên tưởng giữa các hành vi
- B. được tạo ra bởi các giác quan
- C. có liên hệ với các hiện tượng thiên nhiên

D. thể hiện sự liên quan tới sự nhận thức

A stimulus is anything perceptible to the senses, such as a sight, sound, smell, touch, or taste. In a form of learning known as classical conditioning, people learn to associate two stimuli that occur in sequence, such as lightning followed by thunder. (sự kích thích là cái gì đó có thể nhận thức được bởi các giác quan... trong điều kiện cơ bản, con người học cách liên hệ 2 tác nhân xảy ra theo trình tự, ví dụ như sét đi kèm theo sấm)

=> D

Question 10:

Bài viết chủ yếu đề cập đến việc học tập và những nguyên tắc, nguyên lí khái quát của việc học: bao gồm các ví dụ thực tế về việc học trong lớp, và học ngoài cuộc sống, việc áp dụng những nguyên lí học tập vào các lĩnh vực khác nhau, các nhân tố liên quan đến việc học và các hình thức học.

=> D

Vocabulary

- ability to V (n): có khả năng làm gì
- manipulate (v): nắm bóp, thao tác, vận động bằng tay
- interact with smb/ smt (v): tương tác với ai/ cái gì
- academic (adj): mang tính học thuật
- reward (v): thưởng, trao thưởng
- psychologist (n): nhà tâm lí học
- social worker (n): người làm việc trong các tổ chức dịch vụ xã hội
- criminologist (n): nhà tội phạm học
- human - service (adj): thuộc về ngành dịch vụ phục vụ con người
- make use of smt (v): tận dụng cái gì
- principle (n): yếu tố cơ bản, nguyên tắc, nguyên lí
- retrieve (v): lấy lại, tìm lại được

- stimulus (n): sự kích thích, tác nhân kích thích/ stimuli (n): (số nhiều)
- perceptible (adj): có thể nhận biết, có thể quan sát thấy
- operant (adj): có hiệu lực, có thể quan sát được, đo được
- concept (n): khái niệm
- motor skill (n): kỹ năng lái xe

PASSAGE 13

► 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 1 to 10.

Very few people, groups, or governments oppose globalization in its entirety. Instead, critics of globalization believe aspects of the way globalization operates should be changed. The debate over globalization is about what the best rules are for governing the global economy so that its advantages can grow while its problems can be solved.

On one side of this debate are those who stress the benefits of removing barriers to international trade and investment, allowing capital to be allocated more efficiently and giving consumers greater freedom of choice. With free-market globalization, investment funds can move unimpeded from the rich countries to the developing countries. Consumers can benefit from cheaper products because reduced taxes make goods produced at low cost from faraway places cheaper to buy. Producers of goods gain by selling to a wider market. More competition keeps sellers on their toes and allows ideas and new technology to spread and benefit others.

On the other side of the debate are critics who see neo-liberal policies as producing greater poverty, inequality, social conflict, cultural destruction, and environmental damage. They say that the most developed nations - the United States, Germany, and Japan - succeeded not because of free trade but because of protectionism and subsidies. They argue that the more recently successful economies of South Korea, Taiwan, and China all had strong state-led development strategies that did not follow neo-liberalism. These critics think that government encouragement of "infant industries" that is, industries that are just beginning to develop - enables a country to become internationally competitive.

Furthermore, those who criticize the Washington Consensus suggest that the inflow and outflow of money from speculative investors must be limited to prevent bubbles. These bubbles are characterized by the rapid inflow of foreign funds that bid up domestic stock markets and property values. When the economy cannot sustain such expectations, the bubbles burst as investors panic and pull their money out of the country.

Protests by what is called the anti-globalization movement are seldom directed against globalization itself but rather against abuses that harm the rights of workers and the environment. The question raised by nongovernmental organizations and protesters at WTO and IMF gatherings is whether globalization will result in a rise of living standards or a race to the bottom as competition takes the form of lowering living standards and undermining environmental regulations.

One of the key problems of the 21st century will be determining to what extent markets should be regulated to promote fair competition, honest dealing, and fair distribution of public goods on a global scale.

(Đề thi tuyển sinh đại học năm 2013)

Question 1: It is stated in the passage that _____.

- A. critics of globalization say that the successful economies are all in Asia
- B. the protests of globalization are directed against globalization itself

- C. supporters of globalization stress the benefits of removing trade barriers
- D. the United States, Germany, and Japan succeeded in helping infant industries

Question 2: Supporters of free-market globalization point out that _____.

- A. investment will be allocated only to rich countries
- B. taxes that are paid on goods will be increased
- C. there will be less competition among producers
- D. consumers can benefit from cheaper products

Question 3: The word "allocated" in the passage mostly means " _____ "

- A. distributed
- B. solved
- C. removed
- D. offered

Question 4: The phrase "keeps sellers on their toes" in the passage mostly means " _____ ".

- A. prevents sellers from selling new products
- B. forces sellers to go bare-footed
- C. makes sellers responsive to any changes
- D. allows sellers to stand on their own feet

Question 5: According to critics of globalization, several developed countries have become rich because of _____ .

- A. their help to developing countries
- B. their neo-liberal policies
- C. their protectionism and subsidies
- D. their prevention of bubbles

Question 6: The word "undermining" in the passage mostly means " _____ ".

- A. obeying
- B. making less effective
- C. observing
- D. making more effective

Question 7: Infant industries mentioned in the passage are _____.

- A. young companies
- B. development strategies
- C. young industries
- D. successful economies

Question 8: Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage?

- A. Critics believe the way globalization operates should be changed.
- B. The anti-globalization movement was set up to end globalization.
- C. Hardly anyone disapproves of globalization in its entirety.
- D. Some Asian countries had strong state-led economic strategies.

Question 9: The debate over globalization is about how _____.

- A. to spread ideas and strategies for globalization
- B. to govern the global economy for the benefit of the community
- C. to use neo-liberal policies for the benefit of the rich countries
- D. to terminate globalization in its entirety

Question 10: The author seems to be _____ globalization that helps promote economy and raise living standards globally.

- A. supportive of B. pessimistic about C. indifferent to D. opposed to

ĐÁP ÁN

PASSAGE 13

Question 1:

Instead, critics of globalization believe aspects of the way globalization operates should be changed (Những người chỉ trích sự toàn cầu hóa tin rằng các lĩnh vực mà toàn cầu hóa điều hành cần phải được thay đổi)

On one side of this debate are those who stress the benefits of removing barriers to international trade and investment (Một bên của cuộc tranh luận là những người tập trung vào những lợi ích của việc loại bỏ những ranh giới với giao thương và đầu tư quốc tế)

=> On one side of this debate = supporters of globalization

=> C

Question 2:

With free-market globalization, investment funds can move unimpeded from the rich countries to the developing countries. Consumers can benefit from cheaper products because reduced taxes make goods produced at low cost from faraway places cheaper to buy

=> D (người tiêu dùng có thể có lợi ích từ những sản phẩm rẻ hơn)

Question 3:

allocate (v): to give something officially to somebody/something for a particular purpose - chỉ định, dùng, cấp cho

distribute (v): phân phối, phân phát

solve (v): giải quyết

remove (v): xóa bỏ

offer (v): cho, tặng

=> A

Question 4:

More competition keeps sellers on their toes and allows ideas and new technology to spread and benefit others.

=> ở câu này có thể hiểu rằng, càng có nhiều cạnh tranh thì người bán hàng càng phải cố gắng tập trung hết tâm sức để sản phẩm của họ có chỗ đứng trên thị trường khốc liệt

=> C (khiến cho người bán có thể đáp ứng mọi thay đổi)

Question 5:

They say that the most developed nations - the United States, Germany, and Japan - succeeded not because of free trade but because of protectionism and subsidies.

=> C (chính sách bảo vệ nền công nghiệp trong nước và việc bảo hộ)

Question 6:

undermining (adj): gradually weak and less effective - suy yếu dần và kém hiệu quả

=> B

Question 7:

These critics think that government encouragement of "infant industries" - that is, industries that are just beginning to develop - enables a country to become internationally competitive.

=> C (nền công nghiệp vừa mới bắt đầu phát triển – nền công nghiệp trẻ)

Questions 8:

Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage?

A. Critics believe the way globalization operates should be changed.

Thông tin ở câu 2 của đoạn 1:

Instead, critics of globalization believe aspects of the way globalization operates should be changed (Những người phê phán toàn cầu hóa tin rằng những lĩnh vực toàn cầu hóa điều hành cần được thay đổi)

C. Hardly anyone disapproves of globalization in its entirety.

Câu chủ đề của bài:

Very few people, groups, or governments oppose globalization in its entirety (Rất ít người, tổ chức, hoặc chính phủ phản đối sự toàn cầu hóa 1 cách hoàn toàn)

D. Some Asian countries had strong state-led economic strategies.

Thông tin ở đoạn 3:

They argue that the more recently successful economies of South Korea, Taiwan, and China all had strong state-led development strategies

=> B không được đề cập trong bài

Question 9:

The debate over globalization is about how _____. Cuộc tranh luận về toàn cầu hóa về cách làm thế nào...

A. để mở rộng ý tưởng và chiến thuật cho sự toàn cầu hóa

B. để điều hành nền kinh tế toàn cầu mang lại lợi ích cho cộng đồng

C. để sử dụng những chính sách tự do mới mang lại lợi ích cho các nước giàu

D. để xóa bỏ hoàn toàn sự toàn cầu hóa

The debate over globalization is about what the best rules are for governing the global economy so that its advantages can grow while its problems can be solved. (đâu là những quy tắc tốt nhất để điều hành nền kinh tế để những ưu điểm có thể phát triển và những vấn nạn được giải quyết)

=> B

Question 10:

The author seems to be globalization that helps promote economy and raise living standards globally.

Tác giả có vẻ..... về việc toàn cầu hóa giúp thúc đẩy nền kinh tế và tăng tiêu chuẩn sống toàn cầu

supportive of smt/ doing smt: ủng hộ cái gì

pessimistic about smt/doing smt: bi quan về cái gì

indifferent to smt: thờ ơ với cái gì

opposed to: phản đối cái gì

One of the key problems of the 21st century will be determining to what extent markets should be regulated to promote fair competition, honest dealing, and fair distribution of public goods on a global scale.

Ở đây chúng ta có thể dựa vào từ “will” để đoán ý của tác giả - mang nghĩa tương lai, hứa hẹn, có nghĩa tác giả cũng rất trông chờ và ủng hộ việc toàn cầu hóa trong tương lai sẽ thay đổi nền kinh tế như thế nào để thúc đẩy sự cạnh tranh lành mạnh,....

=> A

PASSAGE 14

► 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 1 to 10.

New surveys suggest that the technological tools we use to make our lives easier are killing our leisure time. We are working longer hours, taking fewer and shorter vacations (and when we do go away, we take our cell phones, PDAs, and laptops along). And, we are more stressed than ever as increased use of e-mail, voice mail, cell phones, and the Internet is destroying any idea of privacy and leisure.

Since the Industrial Revolution, people have assumed that new labor-saving devices would free them from the burdens of the workplace and give them more time to grow intellectually, creatively, and socially -exploring the arts, keeping up with current events, spending more time with friends and family, and even just "goofing off".

But here we are at the start of the 21st century, enjoying one of the greatest technological boom times in human history, and nothing could be further from the truth. The very tools that were supposed to liberate us have bound us to our work and study in ways that were inconceivable just a few years ago. It would seem that technology almost never does what we expect.

In 'the old days', the lines between work and leisure time were markedly clearer. People left their offices at a predictable time, were often completely disconnected from and out of touch with their jobs as they traveled to and from work, and were off-duty once they were home. That is no longer true. In today's highly competitive job market, employers demand increased productivity, expecting workers to put in longer hours and to keep in touch almost constantly via fax, cell phones, e-mail, or other communications devices. As a result, employees feel the need to check in on what is going on at the office, even on days off. They feel pressured to work after hours just to catch up on everything they have to do. Workers work harder and longer, change their work tasks more frequently, and have more and more reasons to worry about job security.

Bosses, colleagues, family members, lovers, and friends expect instant responses to voice mail and e-mail messages. Even college students have become bound to their desks by an environment in which faculty, friends, and other members of the college community increasingly do their work online. Studies of time spent on instant messaging services would probably show staggering use.

This is not what technology was supposed to be doing for us. Now technologies, from genetic research to the Internet, offer all sorts of benefits and opportunities. But, when new tools make life more difficult and stressful rather than easier and more meaningful - and we are, as a society, barely conscious of it - then something has gone seriously awry, both with our expectations for technology and our understanding of how it should benefit us.

(Đề thi tuyển sinh đại học năm 2013)

Question 1: According to the first three paragraphs, technological tools that were designed to make our lives easier _____.

- A. have not interfered with our privacy
- B. have turned out to do us more harm than good

- C. have brought us complete happiness
- D. have fully met our expectations

Question 2: Which of the following is NOT true about technological tools, according to new surveys?

- A. They are being increasingly used.
- B. They are used even during vacations.
- C. They make our life more stressful
- D. They bring more leisure to our life.

Question 3: Which of the following is true, according to the passage?

- A. Students used to have to study more about technological advances.
- B. People have more opportunities to get access to technological applications.
- C. Employees were supposed to make technology do what they expected.
- D. People now enjoy greater freedom thanks to the technological boom.

Question 4: The word "inconceivable" in the passage is closest in meaning to "_____".

- A. unimaginable
- B. predictable
- C. foreseeable
- D. unforgettable

Question 5: With the phrase "at a predictable time", the author implies that _____.

- A. people were unable to foresee their working hours
- B. people had to predict the time they were allowed to leave offices
- C. people wanted to be completely disconnected from their work
- D. people used to have more time and privacy after work

Question 6: It can be inferred from the fourth paragraph that _____.

- A. employees have more freedom to decide what time they start and finish work
- B. employers are more demanding and have efficient means to monitor employees
- C. life is more relaxing with cell phones and other technological devices
- D. it is compulsory that employees go to the office, even on days off

Question 7: The word "They" in the fourth paragraph refers to _____.

- A. employers
- B. workers
- C. employees
- D. tasks

Question 8: Which of the following could be the main idea of the fifth paragraph?

- A. New technological advances have added more stress to daily life.
- B. New technological applications are wise entertainment choices of our modern time
- C. New technological advances have reduced work performance.
- D. The coming of new technological advances has spoiled family and social relationships.

Question 9: This passage has probably been taken from _____.

- A. an advertisement
- B. a science review
- C. a political journal

D. a fashion magazine

Question 10: Which of the following could best serve as the title of the passage?

- A. Changes at the Workplace
- B. Research on the Roles of Computers
- C. Benefits of Technology
- D. Expectations and Plain Reality

ĐÁP ÁN

PASSAGE 14

Question 1:

According to the first three paragraphs, technological tools that were designed to make our lives easier _____.

New surveys suggest that the technological tools we use to make our lives easier are killing our leisure time.

=> B (Những công cụ công nghệ được thiết kế để khiến cuộc sống của chúng ta trở nên dễ dàng hơn đang giết dần giết mòn thời gian rảnh rỗi của chúng ta - nói cách khác mang lại cho chúng ta hại nhiều hơn lợi)

Question 2:

Which of the following is NOT true about technological tools, according to new surveys?

- We are working longer hours, taking fewer and shorter vacations (and when we do go away, we take our cell phones, PDAs, and laptops along). => B đúng
- We are more stressed than ever as increased use of e-mail, voice mail, cell phones, and the Internet is destroying any idea of privacy and leisure. => C đúng, D sai

But here we are at the start of the 21 St century, enjoying one of the greatest technological boom times in human history => A đúng

=> D

Question 3:

But here we are at the start of the 21 St century, enjoying one of the greatest technological boom times in human history, (có cơ hội tiếp cận với một trong những thời kì bùng nổ công nghệ nhất mọi thời đại => có nghĩa là càng ngày càng có nhiều cơ hội tiếp cận với những thiết bị công nghệ)

=> B

Question 4:

inconceivable (adj): impossible to imagine or believe - không thể tưởng tượng hoặc tin được (theo từ điển Oxford Learner's Dictionary) = unimaginable

predictable (adj): có thể đoán trước được

foreseeable (adj): có thể nhìn trước được

unforgettable (adj): không thể quên được

=> A

Question 5:

In 'the old days', the lines between work and leisure time were markedly clearer. People left their offices at a predictable time, were often completely disconnected from and out of touch with their jobs as they traveled to and from work, and were off-duty once they were home

=> Trong quá khứ, ranh giới giữa công việc và thời gian rảnh rỗi rõ ràng hơn rất nhiều, khi con người rời nơi làm việc họ đã hoàn toàn cắt đứt với công việc, không làm việc khi ở nhà. Trong khi ở hiện tại, con người làm việc mọi lúc, mọi nơi, ngay cả khi ở nhà hay đi du lịch ...

=> D

Question 6:

In today's highly competitive job market, employers demand increased productivity, expecting workers to put in longer hours and to keep in touch almost constantly via fax, cell phones, e-mail, or other communications devices (Những người chủ ngày càng yêu cầu hiệu suất công việc cao, mong nhân viên làm thêm giờ và giữ liên lạc thường xuyên thông qua fax, di động

=> B (Những người chủ ngày càng trở nên khắt khe và có những công cụ hữu ích để kiểm soát nhân viên của mình)

Question 7:

As a result, employees feel the need to check in on what is going on at the office, even on days off. They feel pressured to work after hours

=> C (They = employees)

Questions 8:

Which of the following could be the main idea of the last paragraph?

This is not what technology was supposed to be doing for us. New technologies, from genetic research to the Internet, offer all sorts of benefits and opportunities. But, when new tools make life more difficult and stressful rather than easier and more meaningful

=> Công nghệ không làm được những gì mà chúng ta mong đợi. Thực chất, nó làm cho cuộc sống trở nên khó khăn và mệt mỏi hơn là khiến cho nó dễ dàng và có ý nghĩa

=> A

Question 9:

Bài viết nói về những tác động của các thiết bị công nghệ tới cuộc sống con người nên có thể nó được trích ra từ một đánh giá khoa học (a science review)

=> B

Question 10:

Chủ đề của bài viết:

New surveys suggest that the technological tools we use to make our lives easier are killing our leisure time.

It would seem that technology almost never does what we expect.

This is not what technology was supposed to be doing for us. New technologies, from genetic research to the Internet, offer all sorts of benefits and opportunities. But, when new tools make life more difficult and stressful rather than easier and more meaningful.

=> Khi được thiết kế để phục vụ con người, công nghệ được mong đợi sẽ khiến cho cuộc sống của con người trở nên dễ dàng và có ý nghĩa hơn, nhưng thực chất lại làm cho nó trở nên khó khăn và mệt mỏi hơn.

=> D (Niềm mong đợi và sự thực phũ phàng)

PASSAGE 15

- *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 1 to 10.*

Centuries ago, man discovered that removing moisture from food helped to preserve it, and that the easiest way to **do this** was to expose the food to sun and wind, in this way the North American Indians produced pemmican (dried meat ground into powder and made into cakes), the Scandinavians made stockfish and the Arabs dried dates and apricots.

All foods contain water - cabbage and other leaf vegetables contain as much as 93% water, potatoes and other root vegetables 80%, lean meat 75% and fish anything from 80% to 60% depending on how fatty it is. If this water is removed, the activity of the bacteria which cause food to go bad is **checked**.

Fruit is sun-dried in Asia Minor, Greece, Spain and other Mediterranean countries, and also in California, South Africa and Australia. The methods used vary, but in general the fruit is spread out on trays in drying yards in the hot sun. In order to prevent darkening, pears, peaches and apricots are exposed to the fumes of burning sulphur before drying. Plums for making prunes, and certain varieties of grapes for making raisins and currants, are dipped in an alkaline solution in order to crack the skins of the fruit slightly and remove their wax coating, so increasing the rate of drying.

Nowadays most foods are dried mechanically; the conventional method of such dehydration is to put food in chambers through **which** hot air is blown at temperatures of about 110°C at entry to about 45°C at exit. This is the usual method for drying such things as vegetables, minced meat, and fish.

Liquids such as milk, coffee, tea, soups and eggs may be dried by pouring them over a heated horizontal steel cylinder or by spraying them into a chamber through which a current of hot air passes. In the first case, the dried material is scraped off the roller as a thin film which is then broken up into small, though still relatively coarse flakes. In the second process it falls to the bottom of the chamber as a fine powder. Where recognizable pieces of meat and vegetables are required, as in soup, the ingredients are dried separately and then mixed.

Dried foods take up less room and weigh less than the same food packed in cans or frozen, and they do not need to be stored in special conditions. For these reasons they are invaluable to climbers, explorers and soldiers in battle, who have little storage space. They are also popular with housewives because it takes so little time to cook them.

(Đề thi tuyển sinh Đại học năm 2014)

Question 1: What is the main idea of the passage?

- A. Advantages of dried foods.
- B. Water: the main component of food.
- C. Mechanization of drying foods.
- D. Different methods of drying foods.

Question 2: The phrase "**do this**" in the first paragraph mostly means _____.

- A. expose foods to sun and wind
- B. remove moisture from foods
- C. produce pemmican
- D. moisten foods

Question 3: The word "**checked**" in the second paragraph is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. reduced considerably
- B. put a tick
- C. examined carefully
- D. motivated to develop

Question 4: In the process of drying certain kinds of fruits, sulphur fumes help _____

- A. remove their wax coating
- B. kill off bacteria
- C. maintain their color
- D. crack their skin

Question 5: Nowadays the common method for drying vegetables and minced meat is _____.

- A. spreading them out on trays in drying yards
- B. dipping them in an alkaline solution
- C. putting them in chambers and blowing hot air through
- D. pouring them over a heated horizontal steel cylinder

Question 6: What does the word "**which**" in the fourth paragraph refer to?

- A. Vegetables
- B. Foods
- C. Things
- D. Chambers

Question 7: The final product of the process of drying liquids that uses the first method will be _____.

- A. small flakes
- B. fine powder
- C. dried soup
- D. recognizable pieces

Question 8: Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage?

- A. Liquids are not dried in the same way as fruits and vegetables.
- B. Dried foods have several advantages over canned or frozen foods.
- C. Fruit is usually dried by being laid out on trays in the sun.
- D. People in India began to use drying methods centuries ago.

Question 9: According to the passage, dried foods are most useful for _____.

- A. explorers who are underweight
- B. soldiers who are not in battle

C. people who are on the move have little storage space

D. housewives who

Question 10: This passage is mainly _____.

A. Argumentative

B. analytical

C. informative

D. fictional

PASSAGE 15

Question 1:

Bài viết đề cập đến các phương pháp làm khô thực phẩm từ xưa đến nay

...the Scandinavians made stockfish and the Arabs dried dates and apricots...

- Fruit is sun-dried in Asia Minor, Greece, Spain and other Mediterranean countries...

- Nowadays most foods are dried mechanically;...

- Liquids such as milk, coffee, tea, soups and eggs may be dried by pouring them over a heated horizontal steel cylinder...

⇒ D

Question 2:

Centuries ago, man discovered that **removing moisture from food** helped to preserve it, and that the easiest way to do this was to expose the food to sun and wind. (con người phát hiện ra rằng **loại bỏ độ ẩm khỏi thực phẩm** giúp bảo quản chúng, và cách dễ nhất để **làm điều đó** là cho thực phẩm tiếp xúc với nắng và gió)

⇒ B

Question 3:

check (v): to control something; to stop something from increasing or getting worse (ngoài nghĩa kiểm tra, "check" còn mang nghĩa kiểm soát, dừng cái gì khỏi tăng lên hoặc trở nên tồi tệ hơn) (theo từ điển *Oxford Learner's Dictionary*)

⇒ A (If this water is removed, the activity of the bacteria which cause food to go bad is checked. - Nếu nước được loại bỏ, hoạt động của vi khuẩn làm hỏng thức ăn sẽ được giảm một cách đáng kể)

Question 4:

In order to **prevent darkening**, pears, peaches and apricots are exposed to the fumes of burning sulphur before drying. (để ngăn cản việc tối màu, lê, đào và mơ được tiếp xúc với hơi từ khí nóng sulphur trước khi làm khô)

⇒ C

Question 5:

... the conventional method of such dehydration is to **put food in chambers through**

which hot air is blown at temperatures of about 110°C at entry to about 45°C at exit. This is the usual method for drying such things as vegetables, minced meat, and fish, (đặt thức ăn vào các buồng hơi và thổi khí nóng vào ở nhiệt độ 110°C và ra ở 45°C)

⇒ C

Question 6:

to put food in **chambers** through **which** hot air is blown at temperatures of about 110°C at entry to about 45°C at exit.

=> which <=> chambers

⇒ D

Tài liệu được chia sẻ tại thichtienganh.com

Question 7:

The final product of the process of drying liquids that uses the first method will be _____.

In **the first case**, the dried material is scraped off the roller as a thin film which is then broken up into small though still relatively **coarse flakes** (vẫn còn là những lớp bột thô).

⇒ A

Question 8:

Điều nào không được đề cập trong bài viết

A. Chất lỏng không được làm khô như cách của trái cây và rau (Fruit sun-dried ... vegetables: put in chambers through which hot air is blown at temperatures of about 110°C at entry to about 45°C at exit... Liquids: pour them over a heated horizontal Steel cylinder or by spraying them into a chamber through which a current of hot air passes.)

B. Thức ăn khô có nhiều lợi thế hơn thực phẩm đóng hộp và đông lạnh (Dried foods take up less room and weigh less than the same food packed in cans or frozen, and they do not need to be stored in special conditions.)

C. Trái cây thường được làm khô bằng cách để trên các khay dưới nắng (fruit is spread out on trays in drying yards in the hot sun)

D. Người dân ở Ấn Độ bắt đầu sử dụng phương pháp làm khô hàng thế kỉ trước

the North American Indians produced pemmican, the **Scandinavians** made stockfish and the **Arabs** dried dates and apricots. (Người Ấn ở Bắc Mỹ, người Scandianvi và người Ả - rập)

⇒ D

Question 9:

For these reasons they are **invaluable to climbers, explorers and soldiers in battle**, who have little storage space. They are also popular with **housewives** because it takes so little time to cook them. (Chúng rất có giá trị với những người leo núi, những nhà thám hiểm và những chiến sĩ trên chiến trường... cả với những người nội trợ vì mất rất ít thời gian để nấu nướng)

⇒ C (những người đang di chuyển)

Question 10:

Bài viết mang tính chất

A. tranh luận

B. phân tích

C. cung cấp thông tin

D. viễn tưởng

⇒ C (Bài viết chủ yếu cung cấp thông tin cho người đọc về các phương pháp làm khô thực phẩm được sử dụng từ xưa đến nay)

PASSAGE 16

- *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 1 to 10.*

We live in a world of tired, sleep deprived people. In his book *Counting Sheep*, Paul Martin - a behavioural biologist - describes a society which is just too busy to sleep and which does not give sleeping the importance it deserves. Modern society has invented reasons not to sleep. We are now a 24/7 society where shops and services must be available all hours. We spend longer hours at work than we used to, and more time getting to work.

Mobile phones and email allow us to stay in touch **round the clock** and late-night TV and the Internet tempt us away from our beds. When we need more time for work or pleasure, the easy solution is to sleep less. The average adult sleeps only 6.2 hours a night during the week, whereas research shows that most people need eight or even eight and a half to feel at their best. Nowadays, many people have got used to sleeping less than they need and they live in an almost permanent state of 'sleep debt'.

Until the invention of the electric light in 1879 our daily cycle of sleep used to depend on the hours of daylight. People would get up with the sun and go to bed at nightfall. But nowadays our hours of sleep are mainly determined by our working hours (or our social life) and most people are woken up artificially by an alarm clock. During the day caffeine, the world's most popular drug, helps to keep us awake. 75% of the world's population habitually consume caffeine, **which** up to a point masks the symptoms of sleep deprivation.

What does a chronic lack of sleep do to us? As well as making us irritable and unhappy as humans, it also reduces our motivation and ability to work. This has serious Implications for society in general. Doctors, for example, are often chronically sleep deprived, especially when they are on 'night call', and may get less than three hours' sleep. Lack of sleep can seriously impair their mood, judgment, and ability to take decisions. Tired engineers, in the early hours of the morning, made a series of mistakes with **catastrophic** results. On our roads and motorways lack of sleep kills thousands of people every year. Tests show that a tired driver can be just as dangerous as a drunken driver. However, driving when drunk is against the law but driving when exhausted isn't. As Paul Martin says, it is very ironic that we admire people who function on very little sleep instead of criticizing them for being irresponsible. Our world would be a much safer, happier place if everyone, whatever their job, slept eight hours a night.

(Đề thi tuyển sinh đại học năm 2014)

Question 1: According to the passage, which of the following statements is TRUE about Paul Martin?

- A. He shows his concern for sleep deprivation in modern society,
- B. He describes the modern world as a place without insomnia
- C. He is a scientist who is chronically deprived of sleep
- D. He gives an interesting account of a sleepless society,

Question 2: The phrase "**round the clock**" in the second paragraph is similar in meaning to,

- A. surrounded with clocks
- B. having a round clock
- C. during the daytime
- D. all day and night

Question 3: The writer mentions the internet in the passage as _____.

- A. an easy solution to sleep deprivation
- B. a temptation that prevents us from sleeping
- C. a factor that is not related to sleep deprivation
- D. an ineffective means of communication

Question 4: According to the third paragraph, which of the following statements is NOT TRUE?

- A. The electric light was invented in the 19th century.
- B. The sun obviously determined our daily routines.
- C. The electric light has changed our daily cycle of sleep.
- D. Our social life has no influence on our hours of sleep.

Question 5: The word "which" in the third paragraph refers to ____ .

- A. the world's population
- B. caffeine consumption
- C. reaching a point
- D. masking the symptoms

Question 6: Which of the following is TRUE, according to the last paragraph?

- A. Sleep deprivation has negative effects on both individuals and society.
- B. Doctors 'on night call' do not need more than three hours of sleep a day.
- C. Thousands of people are killed every day by drunken drivers,
- D. Our motivation decreases with the bigger number of hours we sleep.

Question 7: The word "**catastrophic**" in the last paragraph probably means

- A. likely to become worthless
- B. becoming more noticeable
- C. bound to bring satisfaction
- D. causing serious damage or loss

Question 8: Which of the following would the writer of the passage approve of?

- A. Both drunken drivers and sleep-deprived people should be criticized.
- B. There is no point in criticizing irresponsible people in our society.
- C. We certainly can function well even when we hardly sleep.
- D. Our world would be a much safer place without drinkers.

Question 9: All of the following are mentioned as those whose performance is affected by 'sleep debt' EXCEPT _____ .

- A. drivers B. doctors C. engineers D. biologists

Question 10: Which of the following could best serve as the title of the passage?

- A. A Well-known Biologist
B. Sleep Deprivation: Causes and Effects
C. Accident Prevention: Urgent!
D. A Society of Sleepless People

ĐÁP ÁN - PASSAGE 16

Question 1: Paul Martin

- A. là người thể hiện mối lo ngại của ông về sự thiếu ngủ trong xã hội hiện đại
B. mô tả thế giới hiện đại là nơi không bị mất ngủ
C. là nhà khoa học bị mất ngủ kinh niên
D. đưa ra những tính toán thú vị về một xã hội không ngủ

In his book *Counting Sheep*, Paul Martin - a behavioural biologist - describes **a society which is just too busy to sleep** and which **does not give sleeping the importance** it deserves. (Paul Martin - miêu tả một xã hội quá bận rộn để ngủ và không cho rằng việc ngủ đóng vai trò quan trọng như nó đáng có)

⇒ A

Question 2:

round the clock (adj): lasting or happening all day and night - kéo dài/xảy ra suốt ngày đêm (*theo từ điển Oxford Learner's Dictionary*)

⇒ D

Question 3:

late-night TV and **the Internet tempt us away from our beds**. (những chương trình tivi vào đêm muộn và Internet lôi cuốn chúng ta ra khỏi giường)

⇒ B (sự cám dỗ ngăn cản chúng ta đi ngủ)

- A. một phương pháp đơn giản để tránh thiếu ngủ
C. một nhân tố không ảnh hưởng đến sự thiếu ngủ
D. một phương tiện giao tiếp không hiệu quả

Question 4:

- A. Ánh sáng điện được phát minh vào thế kỉ XIX.
B. Mặt trời xác định thói quen hàng ngày của chúng ta.

- C. Ánh sáng điện thay đổi vòng tuần hoàn ngủ hàng ngày
- D. Cuộc sống xã hội không ảnh hưởng đến số lượng giờ ngủ.

But nowadays **our hours of sleep are mainly determined by our working hours (or our social life)** and most people are woken up artificially by an alarm clock. (Ngày nay số giờ ngủ của chúng ta chủ yếu được xác định bằng 50 giờ làm việc (hoặc cuộc sống xã hội))

⇒ D

Question 5:

75% of the world's population habitually consume caffeine, which up to a point masks the symptoms of sleep deprivation. (75% dân số thế giới thường có thói quen tiêu thụ caffeine, điều đó...) which = caffeine consumption

⇒ B

Question 6:

- A. Việc thiếu ngủ có ảnh hưởng tiêu cực đến mỗi cá nhân và toàn xã hội
- B. Các bác sĩ có ca trực đêm không cần hơn 3 tiếng để ngủ 1 ngày
- C. Hàng nghìn người bị chết mỗi ngày bởi những lái xe say rượu
- D. Động lực của chúng ta giảm khi chúng ta ngủ nhiều hơn mỗi ngày.

What does a chronic lack of sleep do to us? As well as making **us irritable and unhappy as humans**, it **also reduces our motivation and ability to work**. This has **serious implications for society in general**. (Việc thiếu ngủ... làm chúng ta khó chịu và không vui, làm giảm động lực và khả năng làm việc. Điều đó ảnh hưởng nghiêm trọng đến xã hội nói chung)

⇒ A

Question 7:

catastrophic (adj): causing a lot of damage and suffering - gây ra rất nhiều mất mát, thiệt hại (theo từ điển *Oxford Learner's Dictionary*)

⇒ D

Question 8:

Điều nào sau đây tác giả bài viết sẽ đồng tình

- A. Cả lái xe uống rượu say và người thiếu ngủ đều phải bị phê phán
- B. Không có lí do gì để chỉ trích những người vô trách nhiệm trong cộng đồng của chúng ta.
- C. Chúng ta vẫn có thể hoạt động tốt khi chúng ta thiếu ngủ

D. Thế giới sẽ là nơi an toàn hơn nếu không có những người nghiện rượu.

Tests show that a **tired driver** can be just as **dangerous** as a **drunken driver**. However, **driving when drunk is against the law** but **driving when exhausted isn't**. As Paul Martin says, it is very ironic that we admire **people who function on very little sleep** instead of criticizing **them for being irresponsible**. (Những người lái xe mệt mỏi thì nguy hiểm như những người lái xe uống say. Tuy nhiên, lái xe khi uống rượu vi phạm pháp luật còn lái xe khi kiệt sức thì không. Theo Paul Martin, thật là nực cười khi chúng ta ngưỡng mộ những người làm tốt khi ít ngủ mà không phê phán họ vì thiếu trách nhiệm)

⇒ **A** (đối với tác giả, việc lái xe khi kiệt sức cũng đáng lên án như việc lái xe uống rượu say)

Question 9:

Những người sau được đề cập là những người bị ảnh hưởng bởi sự thiếu ngủ TRỪ

Doctors, for example, are often chronically sleep deprived,

Tired engineers, in the early hours of the morning, made a series of mistakes with catastrophic results.

On our roads and motorways lack of sleep kills thousands of people every year. Tests show that a **tired driver**...

⇒ **D**

Question 10:

Nội dung chính của bài viết đề cập về việc thiếu ngủ trong xã hội hiện nay (đoạn 1), những nguyên nhân của hiện tượng này (đoạn 2 và 3) và những tác động của nó đến mỗi cá nhân và xã hội (đoạn 4)

⇒ **B**

PHẦN 2

19 BÀI TẬP TỰ HỌC ĐỘT PHÁ

- LUYỆN KỸ NĂNG ĐỌC HIỂU

PASSAGE 17

- *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 1 to 10.*

Ranked as the number one beverage consumed worldwide, tea takes the lead over coffee in both popularity and production with more than 5 million metric tons of tea produced annually. Although much of this tea is consumed in Asia, European and African countries, the United States drinks its fair share. According to estimates by the Tea Council of the United States, tea is enjoyed by no less than half of the U.S population on any given day. Black tea or green tea - iced, spiced, or instant - tea drinking has spurred a billion - dollar business with major tea producers in Africa and South America and throughout Asia.

Tea is made from the leaves of an evergreen plant, *Camellia sinensis*, which grows tall and lush in tropical regions. On tea plantation, the plant is kept trimmed to approximately four feet high, and as new buds called flush appear, **they** are plucked off by hand. Even in today's world of modern agricultural machinery, hand harvesting continues to be preferred method. Ideally, only the top two leaves and bud should be picked. This new growth produces the highest quality tea.

After being harvested, tea leaves are laid out on long drying racks, called withering racks, for 18 to 20 hours. During this process, the tea softens and becomes limp. Next, depending on the type of the tea being produced, the leaves may be crushed or chopped to release flavor, and then steamed to retain their green color, and the fermentation process is skipped. Producing black teas requires fermentation during which the tea leaves begin to darken. After fermentation, black tea is dried in vats to produce its rich brown or black color.

No one knows when or how tea became popular, but legend has it that tea as a beverage was discovered in 2737 B.C. by Emperor Shen Nung of China when leaves from *Camellia* dropped into his drinking water as it was boiling over a fire. As the story goes, Emperor Shen Nung drank the resulting liquid and proclaimed that the drink to be most nourishing and refreshing. Though this account cannot be **documented**, it is thought that tea drinking probably originated in China and spread to other parts of Asia, then to Europe, and ultimately to America colonies around 1650.

With about half of the caffeine content as coffee, tea is often chosen by those who want to reduce, but not necessarily eliminate their caffeine intake. Some people find that tea is less acidic than coffee and therefore easier on the stomach. Others have become interested in tea drinking since the National Cancer Institute published its findings on the antioxidant properties of tea. But whether tea is enjoyed for its perceived health benefits, its flavor, or as a social drink, teacups continue to be filled daily with the world's most popular beverage.

Question 1: Why does the author include statistics on the amount of tea produced, sold and consumed?

- A. to show the expense of processing such a large quantity of tea
- B. to explain why coffee is not the most popular beverage worldwide
- C. to demonstrate tea's popularity

- D. to impress the reader with factual sounding information

Question 2: Based on the passage, what is implied about tea harvesting?

- A. It is totally done with the assistance of modern agricultural machinery
- B. It is no longer done in China
- C. The method has remained nearly the same for a long time
- D. The method involved trimming the uppermost branches of the plants

Question 3: What does the word "**they**" in paragraph 2 refers to?

- A. tea pickers
- B. new buds
- C. evergreen plants
- D. tropical regions

Question 4: Which of the following is NOT true about the tea production process?

- A. Black tea develops its dark color during fermentation and final drying
- B. Green tea require a long fermentation process
- C. Green tea is often steamed to keep it color
- D. Black tea goes through 2 drying phrases during production

Question 5: The word "**documented**" in paragraph 4 can be replaced by?

- A. ignored
- B. proved
- C. stored
- D. kept

Question 6: According to the passage, what is TRUE about the origin of tea drinking?

- A. It began during the Shen Nung dynasty
- B. It may have begun some time around 1650
- C. It is unknown when tea first became popular
- D. It was originally produced from Camellia plants in Europe

Question 7: The word "**eliminate**" in paragraph 5 could be best replaced by?

- A. decrease
- B. increase
- C. reduce
- D. remove

Question 8: According to the passage, which may be the reason why someone would choose to drink tea instead of coffee?

- A. Because it's easier to digest than coffee
- B. Because it has a higher nutritional content than coffee
- C. Because it helps prevent cancer
- D. Because it has more caffeine than coffee

Question 9: Where in the passage does the author mention research conducted on the beneficial effects of tea drinking?

- A. In paragraph 1 B. In paragraph 2 C. In paragraph 4 D. In paragraph 5

Question 10: What best describes the topic of the passage?

- A. Tea consumption and production
B. The most popular types of tea
C. The benefits of tea consumption worldwide
D. How tea is produced and brewed

ĐÁP ÁN - PASSAGE 17

Question 1:

Why does the author include statistics on the amount of tea produced, sold and consumed? Ranked as **the number one** beverage **consumed worldwide**, tea takes the lead over coffee in both **popularity and production** with more than **5 million metric tons** of tea produced annually

⇒ C (để diễn tả sự phổ biến của trà)

- A. để thể hiện chi phí khi sản xuất một lượng trà lớn như thế
B. để giải thích tại sao cà phê không phải thức uống nổi tiếng nhất trên toàn thế giới
D. để gây ấn tượng với người đọc với những thông tin thực tế đáng quan tâm

Question 2:

Based on the passage, what is implied about tea harvesting?

Thông tin ở dòng 2,3,4 đoạn 2:

On tea plantation, the plant is kept trimmed to approximately four feet high, and as new buds called flush appear, **they** are plucked off by hand. Even in today's world of modern agricultural machinery, hand harvesting continues to be preferred method,

⇒ C (phương pháp được giữ gìn như nguyên vẹn trong một thời gian dài)

- A. Nó được hoàn thành với sự trợ giúp của các máy móc nông nghiệp hiện đại.
B. Nó không còn được sử dụng tại Trung Quốc.
D. Phương pháp này bao gồm việc cắt tỉa những cành cao nhất của cây.

Question 3:

On tea plantation, the plant is kept trimmed to approximately four feet high, and as new buds called flush appear, **they** are plucked off by hand

⇒ B

Question 4:

Thông tin của câu ở đoạn 3:

- A. Trà đen trở nên có màu tối trong suốt quá trình lên men và công đoạn sấy khô cuối cùng (After fermentation, black tea is dried in vats to produce its rich brown or black color - Sau khi lên men, trà đen được sấy khô trong các bể chứa để mang lại màu sắc nâu hoặc đen đậm đặc)
- B. Trà xanh đòi hỏi quá trình lên men dài (and then steamed to retain their green color, and the fermentation process is skipped - sau khi được bay hơi để giữ màu xanh, quá trình lên men được bỏ qua)
- C. Trà xanh được bay hơi để giữ màu xanh.
- D. Trà đen trải qua quá trình làm khô khi sản xuất (Câu đầu và câu cuối đoạn 3: After being harvested tea leaves are laid out on long drying racks, called withering racks, for 18 to 20 hours. After fermentation, black tea is dried in vats to produce its rich brown or black color.)

⇒ B không đúng khi nói về quá trình sản xuất trà

Question 5:

- document (v): to prove or support something with documents (*theo từ điển Oxford learners dictionary*)(chứng minh, hoặc bổ sung cho cái gì với các văn bản)

⇒ B

Question 6:

What is TRUE about the origin of tea drinking?

- A. Nó bắt đầu từ thời đại vua Shen Nung.
- B. Nó có thể bắt đầu khoảng năm 1650
- C. Người ta không biết từ khi nào trà bắt đầu trở nên nổi tiếng
- D. Nó bắt đầu được sản xuất từ cây hoa trà ở Châu Âu

No one knows when or how tea became popular, but has it that tea as a beverage was discovered in 2737B.C.

⇒ C

Question 7:

eliminate (v): to remove or get rid of something/somebody (*theo từ điển Oxford Learner's Dictionary*) (loại bỏ, xóa bỏ ai/ cái gì)

⇒ D

Question 8:

According to the passage, which may be the reason why someone would choose to drink tea

instead of coffee?

Thông tin ở đầu đoạn 5:

With about half of the caffeine content as coffee, tea is often chosen by those who want to reduce, but not necessarily eliminate their caffeine intake. Some people find that tea is less acidic than coffee and therefore easier on the stomach. (có 1 nửa lượng caffeine so với cà phê... trà ít tính axit hơn cà phê nên dễ dàng tiêu với dạ dày)

- ⇒ A (Vì nó dễ dàng tiêu hóa hơn cà phê)
- B. Vì nó có lượng thành phần dinh dưỡng cao hơn cà phê
- C. Vì nó giúp chống ung thư
- D. Vì nó có nhiều caffeine hơn cà phê.

Question 9:

Where in the passage does the author mention research conducted on the beneficial effects of tea drinking? (Ở đâu trong bài tác giả đề cập đến nghiên cứu về các tác dụng tích cực của việc uống cà phê?)

⇒ D (Thông tin về các nghiên cứu nằm ở đoạn 5)

Question 10:

Chủ đề chính của bài viết.

- A. Việc tiêu thụ và sản xuất trà
- B. Các loại trà nổi tiếng nhất
- C. Các lợi ích của việc tiêu thụ trà trên toàn thế giới
- D. Trà được sản xuất và pha chế như thế nào

⇒ A

Vocabulary

- to rank (v): xếp hạng, xếp loại, có địa vị
- to take the lead over smt (v): dẫn đầu đối với cái gì
- annually (adv): hàng năm
- to spur (v): tăng/ khích lệ, thúc đẩy
- be lush (adj): sum sê, tươi tốt
- be trimmed (adj) : được cắt, tỉa
- bud (n): búp, chồi, nụ, lộc
- flush (n): búp chèn, chồi

- to pluck off (v): hái, vặt
- to lay out (v): dàn, trải
- rack (n): máng, rãnh
- be limp (adj): mềm, ủ rũ
- to crush (v): ép, vắt, nghiền
- to chop (v): chặt
- to steam (v): bốc hơi - to retain (v): giữ lại
- fermentation (n): sự lên men
- vat (v): thùng chứa, bể chứa
- to proclaim (v): tuyên bố, công bố
- be documented (adj): được chứng minh, giải thích bằng văn bản
- ultimately (adv): cuối cùng, sau cùng

PASSAGE 18

- *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 1 to 10.*

Birds that feed in flocks commonly retire together into roosts. The reasons for roosting communally are not always obvious, but there are some likely benefits. In winter especially, it is important for birds to keep warm at night and **conserve** precious food reserves. One way to do this is to find a sheltered roost. Solitary roosters shelter in dense vegetation or enter a cavity-horned, larks dig holes in the ground and ptarmigan burrow into snow banks- but the effect of sheltering is **magnified** by several birds huddling together in the roost, as wrens, swifts, brown creepers, bluebirds, and anis do. Body contact reduces the surface area exposed to the cold air, so the birds keep each other warm. Two kinglets huddling together were found to reduce their heat losses by a quarter and three together saved a third of their heat.

The second possible benefit of communal roosts is that they act as "information centers". During the day, parties of birds will have spread out to **forage** over a very large area. When they return in the evening some will have fed well, but others may have found little to eat. Some investigators have observed that when the birds set out again next morning, those birds that did not feed well on the previous day appear to follow those that did. The behavior of common and lesser kestrels may illustrate different feeding behaviors of similar birds with different roosting habits. The common kestrel hunts vertebrate animals in a small, familiar hunting ground, whereas the very similar lesser kestrel feeds on insects over a large area. The common kestrel roosts and hunts alone, but the lesser kestrel roosts and hunts in flocks, possibly so one bird can learn from others where to find insect swarms. Finally, there is safety in numbers at communal roosts since there will always be a few birds awake at any given moment to give the alarm. But this increased protection is partially **counteracted** by the fact that mass roosts attract predators and are especially vulnerable if they are on the ground. Even those in trees can be attacked by birds of prey. The birds on the edge are at greatest risk since predators find it easier to catch small birds perching at the margins of the roost

Question 1: What does the passage mainly discuss?

- A. How birds find and store food.
- B. How birds maintain body heat in the winter.
- C. Why birds need to establish territory
- D. Why some species of birds nest together.

Question 2: The word "**conserve**" is closest in meaning to

- A. retain
- B. watch
- C. locate
- D. share

Question 3: Ptarmigan keep warm in the winter by:

- A. huddling together on the ground with other birds.
- B. building nests in trees
- C. burrowing into dense patches of vegetation
- D. digging tunnels into the snow.

Question 4: The word "**magnified**" is closest in meaning to

- A. caused B. modified C. intensified D. combined

Question 5: The author mentions kinglets in line 8 as an example of birds that

- A. protect themselves by nesting in holes B. nest with other species of birds
C. nest together for warmth D.usually feed and nest in pairs.

Question 6: The word "**forage**" is closest in meaning to

- A. fly B. assemble C. feed D. rest

Question 7: Which of the following statements about lesser and common kestrels is true?

- A. The lesser kestrel and the common kestrel have similar diets.
B. The lesser kestrel feeds sociably but the common kestrel does not
C. The common kestrel nests in larger flocks than the lesser kestrel.
D. The common kestrel nests in trees; the lesser kestrel nests on the ground.

Question 8: The word "**counteracted**" is closest in meaning to

- A. suggested B. negated C. measured D. shielded

Question 9: Which of the following is not mentioned in the passage as an advantage derived by birds that huddle together while sleeping?

- A. Some members of the flock warn others of impending dangers.
B. Staying together provides a greater amount of heat for the whole flock.
C. Some birds in the flock function as information centers for others who are looking for food.
D. Several members of the flock care for the young

Question 10: Which of the following is a disadvantage of communal roosts that is mentioned in the passage?

- A. Diseases easily spread among the birds.
B. Groups are more attractive to predators than individual birds.
C. Food supplies are quickly depleted
D. Some birds in the group will attack the others

ĐÁP ÁN - PASSAGE 18

Question 1:

Bài viết chủ yếu đề cập đến

- A. Cách các loài chim tìm kiếm và dự trữ thức ăn
- B. Cách các loài chim duy trì nhiệt độ cơ thể trong mùa đông
- C. Tại sao các loài chim cần tạo ra các vùng lãnh thổ
- D. Tại sao một vài loài chim làm tổ cùng nhau

Birds that feed in flocks commonly retire together into roosts. The reasons for roosting communally are not always obvious, but there are some likely benefits (Các loài chim kiếm ăn theo bầy thường nghỉ ngơi cùng nhau ở cùng những nơi trú ẩn. Lí do cho việc trú ẩn cùng nhau...)

⇒ D

Question 2:

conserve (v): to protect something and prevent it from being changed or destroyed (*theo từ điển Oxford Learner's Dictionary*) (giữ gìn, duy trì, bảo tồn, bảo toàn để không bị thay đổi hoặc phá hủy)

⇒ A. retain (giữ lại)

Question 3:

Ptarmigan keep warm in the winter by _____?

ptarmigan **burrow into snow banks**

- ⇒ D (đào những đường hầm bên trong tuyết)
- A. đứng lộn xộn trên đất với những loài chim khác.
 - B. xây tổ trên cây
 - C. đào sâu vào những đám cây rậm rạp

Question 4:

- magnify something (to/by something) to make something look bigger than it really is (*theo từ điển Oxford Learner's Dictionary*) (khiến cho cái gì trông lớn hơn so với thực tế) = intensify (tăng cái gì về mức độ hoặc sức mạnh)

⇒ C

A. cause (v): gây ra

B. modify (v): giảm bớt, làm nhẹ/ thay đổi, sửa đổi

C. combine (v): kết hợp

Question 5:

Tác giả đề cập đến loài chim tước mào vàng như là ví dụ về các loài chim:

A. bảo vệ bản thân bằng cách làm tổ trong những lỗ trống

B. làm tổ cùng những loài chim khác

C. làm tổ chung để giữ ấm

D. thường tìm thức ăn và làm tổ theo cặp.

Two kinglets huddling together were found to **reduce their heat losses by a quarter and three** together saved a third of their heat. (làm giảm việc mất nhiệt độ cơ thể)

⇒ C

Question 6:

to forage: (for something) (especially of an animal) to search for food (*theo từ điển Oxford Learner's Dictionary*) - (động vật) tìm kiếm thức ăn = feed

⇒ C

Question 7:

A. Loài chim ung nhỏ hiếm và loài chim ung nhỏ phổ biến có cùng chế độ ăn

B. Loài chim ung nhỏ hiếm kiếm ăn trên diện rộng nhưng loài chim ung nhỏ phổ biến thì không

C. Loài chim ung nhỏ phổ biến làm tổ với những bầy lớn hơn loài chim ung nhỏ hiếm

D. Loài chim ung nhỏ phổ biến làm tổ trên cây, loài chim ung nhỏ hiếm làm tổ trên đất.

The common kestrel hunts vertebrate animals in a **small, familiar hunting ground**, whereas **the very similar lesser kestrel** feeds on insects **over a large area**. The common kestrel roost and hunts alone, but **the lesser kestrel roosts and hunts in flocks**, possibly so one bird can learn from others where to find insect swarms.

⇒ B

Question 8:

counteract something: to do something to reduce or prevent the bad or harmful effects of something (*theo từ điển Oxford Learner's Dictionary*) (làm giảm hoặc chống lại những tác động có hại của cái gì)

- suggest (v): gợi ý

- negate (v): phủ nhận, phủ định
- measure (v): đo lường
- shield (v): che chở, bảo vệ

⇒ **D**

Question 9:

Which of the following is not mentioned in the passage as an advantage derived by birds that huddle together while sleeping? Câu nào không được đề cập như là một Ưu điểm khi các loài chim ngủ tùm tùm cùng nhau

- A. Một vài con trong đàn sẽ cảnh báo những con khác về những nguy hiểm sắp xảy ra (there is safety in numbers at communal roosts since there will always be a few birds awake at any given moment to give the alarm.)
- B. ở cùng nhau tạo ra một lượng nhiệt lớn cho cả đàn. (Body contact reduces the surface area exposed to the cold air, so the birds keep each other warm.)
- C. Một vài con trong đàn có nhiệm vụ như trung tâm thông tin cho những con khác tìm kiếm thức ăn (The second possible benefit of communal roosts is that they act as "information centers")
- D. Một vài con trong đàn chăm sóc những con con.

⇒ **D** không có thông tin trong bài.

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Question 10:

Which of the following is a disadvantage of communal roosts that is mentioned in the passage? (một nhược điểm của việc làm tổ cùng nhau)

- A. Các loại bệnh dễ dàng lây lan giữa các thành viên trong đàn
- B. Các nhóm sẽ dễ dàng thu hút kẻ thù hơn các con chim đơn lẻ
- C. Nguồn thức ăn sẽ nhanh chóng bị cạn kiệt
- D. Một vài con trong đàn sẽ tấn công những con khác

But this increased protection is partially counteracted by the fact that mass roosts attract **predators** and are especially **vulnerable if they are on the ground**. Even those in trees can be **attacked by birds of prey**.

⇒ **B**

PASSAGE 19

- *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 1 to 10.*

Aging is the process of growing old. It occurs eventually in every living thing provided, of course, that an illness or accident does not kill **it** prematurely. The most familiar outward signs of aging may be seen in old people, such as the graying of the hair and the wrinkling of the skin. Signs of aging in a pot dog or cat include loss of playfulness and energy, a decline in hearing and eyesight, or even a slight graying of the coat. Plants age too, but the signs are much harder to detect.

Most body parts grow bigger and stronger, and function more efficiently during childhood. They reach their peak at the time of maturity, or early adulthood. After that, they begin to decline. Bones, for example, gradually become lighter and more **brittle**. In the aged, the joints between the bones also become rigid and more inflexible. This can make moving very painful.

All the major organs of the body show signs of aging. The brain, for example, works less efficiently, and even gets smaller in size. Thinking processes of all sorts are slowed down. Old people often have trouble in remembering recent events.

One of the most serious changes of old age occurs in the arteries, the blood vessels that lead from the heart. They become thickened and constricted, allowing less blood to flow to the rest of body. This condition accounts, directly or indirectly, for many of the diseases of the aged. It may, for example, result in heart attack.

Aging is not a uniform process. Different parts of the body wear out at different rates. There are great differences among people in their rate of aging. Even the cells of the body differ in the way they age. The majority of cells are capable of reproducing themselves many times during the course of a lifetime. Nerve cells and muscle fibers can never be replaced once they wear out.

Gerontologists - scientists who study the process of aging - believe this wearing out of the body is controlled by a built-in biological time-clock. They are trying to discover how this clock works so that they can slow down the process. This could give man a longer life and a great number of productive years.

Question 1: What does the word "**it**" in line 2 refer to?

- A. aging B. an illness C. a living thing D. an accident

Question 2: What is the main idea of the first paragraph?

- A. Signs of aging are easier to detect in animals than in plants.
B. Aging occurs in every living thing after it has reached maturity.
C. Not all signs of aging are visible.
D. The outward signs of aging may be seen in old people.

Question 3: All of the followings may be the outward signs of aging EXCEPT _____

- A. the graying of the hair B. the wrinkling of the skin

- C. the decline in hearing and eyesight D. the loss of appetite

Question 4: When does the human body begin to lose vigor and the ability to function efficiently?

- A. Soon after reaching adulthood B. During childhood
C. Early adulthood D. Past middle age

Question 5: What happens to memorization when the brain begins to age?

- A. It works less. B. It becomes forgetful.
C. It declines. D. It slows down.

Question 6: What does "Aging is not a uniform process" mean?

- A. Not all living things age.
B. Not all people age at the same age
C. Not all people have signs of aging
D. Aging doesn't occur in all people

Question 7: The word "**brittle**" as used in the second paragraph means _____

- A. soft and easily bent B. hard and durable
C. hard but easily broken D. rigid and inflexible

Question 8: According to the passage, what condition is responsible for many of the diseases of the old?

- A. the arteries have become thickened and constricted.
B. the blood vessels lead from the heart.
C. the brain gets smaller in size.
D. bones become lighter and brittle

Question 9: According to the passage, which of the following is NOT true?

- A. All living things grow old.
B. Aging is unavoidable in any living things.
C. Plants show less signs of aging than any other living things.
D. Most body parts wear out during the course of a lifetime.

Question 10: What is the main idea of the last paragraph?

- A. Gerontologists have controlled the process of aging.

- B. Gerontologists are working hard to help people live longer and more healthily.
- C. Gerontologists are trying to give people an eternal life.
- D. Gerontologists are now able to slow down the process of aging.

ĐÁP ÁN - PASSAGE 19

Question 1:

Aging is the process of growing old. It occurs eventually in every living thing provided, of course, that an illness or accident does not kill it prematurely.

⇒ C

Question 2:

Nội dung chính của bài viết:

- A. Sự lão hóa ở động vật dễ phát hiện hơn ở thực vật
- B. Lão hóa xảy ra ở mọi sinh vật sống sau khi chúng đạt đến độ trưởng thành
- C. Không phải tất cả các dấu hiệu lão hóa đều có thể nhìn thấy
- D. Những dấu hiệu nhận biết bên ngoài của sự lão hóa có thể nhìn thấy ở người già.

Aging is the process of growing old. It occurs eventually in every living thing provided, of course, that an illness or accident does not kill it prematurely. The most familiar outward signs of aging may be seen in old people, such as the graying of the hair and the wrinkling of the skin. Signs of aging in a pet dog or cat include loss of playfulness and energy, a decline in hearing and eyesight, or even a slight graying of the coat. Plants age too, but the signs are much harder to detect.

⇒ B chứa đựng thông tin chủ đề của toàn bài, các đáp án khác chỉ là các ý mang tính chất bổ sung cho ý chính.

Question 3:

The outward signs of aging:

The most familiar outward signs of aging may be seen in old people, such as the graying of the hair and the wrinkling of the skin. Signs of aging in a pet dog or cat include loss of playfulness and energy, a decline in hearing and eyesight, or even a slight graying of the coat.

⇒ D (việc mất cảm giác ngon miệng)

Question 4:

When does the human body begin to lose vigor and the ability to function efficiently?

Most body parts grow bigger and stronger, and function more efficiently during childhood. They reach their peak at the time of maturity, or early adulthood. After that, they

begin to decline.

⇒ A (sau khi đạt đến giai đoạn trưởng thành)

Question 5:

What happens to memorization when the brain begins to age?

The brain, for example, works less efficiently, and even gets smaller in size. Thinking processes of all sorts are slowed down. Old people often have trouble in remembering recent events. (Tốc độ suy nghĩ giảm xuống => trí nhớ suy giảm)

Question 6:

- A. Không phải tất cả các sinh vật sống đều lão hóa
- B. Không phải tất cả mọi người lão hóa ở cùng một độ tuổi
- C. Không phải tất cả mọi người đều có các dấu hiệu lão hóa
- D. Sự lão hóa không xảy ra ở tất cả mọi người

Aging is not a uniform process. Different parts of the body wear out at different rates. (Sự lão hóa không diễn ra đồng bộ. Các phần khác nhau của cơ thể biến mất ở tốc độ khác nhau)

⇒ B

Question 7:

- A. mềm và dễ bị uốn cong
- B. cứng và có độ chịu lực cao
- C. cứng nhưng dễ gãy, giòn
- D. cứng rắn và kém mềm dẻo

- brittle (adj): hard but easily broken (*theo từ điển Oxford Learner's Dictionary*) (cứng nhưng giòn, dễ vỡ, dễ gãy)

⇒ C

Question 8:

According to the passage, what condition is responsible for many of the diseases of the old?

- A. Các động mạch trở nên bị dày và hẹp
- B. Các mạch máu dẫn từ tim
- C. Não giảm kích thước
- D. Xương trở nên nhẹ, cứng nhưng dễ gãy

One of the most serious changes of old age occurs in the arteries, the blood vessels that lead from the heart. They become thickened and constricted, allowing less blood to flow to the rest of body. This condition accounts, directly or indirectly, for many of the diseases of the aged. It may, for example, result in heart attack.

⇒ A

Question 9:

According to the passage, which of the following is NOT true?

- A. Tất cả các sinh vật sống đều lão hóa
- B. Sự lão hóa là không thể tránh khỏi ở bất kì sinh vật sống nào
- C. Thực vật thể hiện ít dấu hiệu lão hóa hơn bất cứ sinh vật sống nào
- D. Hầu hết các bộ phận của cơ thể biến mất trong một giai đoạn của cuộc đời

Aging is the process of growing old. It occurs eventually in every living thing provided

⇒ A và B đúng

Plants age too, but the signs are much harder to detect. (Cây cối cũng lão hóa, nhưng dấu hiệu khó nhận ra hơn)

Different parts of the body wear out at different rates (các phần khác nhau biến mất ở tốc độ khác nhau)

⇒ D đúng

⇒ C sai

Question 10:

Nội dung chính của đoạn cuối

- A. Các nhà lão khoa đã kiểm soát được quá trình lão hóa
- B. Các nhà lão khoa đang nghiên cứu để giúp con người sống dài hơn và khỏe mạnh hơn
- C. Các nhà lão khoa đang cố gắng tạo cho con người cuộc sống vĩnh cửu
- D. Các nhà lão khoa hiện nay đã có thể làm chậm quá trình lão hóa.

Gerontologists - scientists who study the process of aging-believe this wearing out of the body is controlled by a built-in biological time-clock. They are **trying to discover how** this clock works so that they can **slow down the process. This could give man a longer life and a great** number of **productive years**.

⇒ B

Vocabulary

- prematurely (adv): tiền trưởng thành, trước khi trưởng thành

- outward (adj): bên ngoài, thể hiện ra bên ngoài
- wrinkle (n): nếp nhăn - wrinkling (n): sự nhăn nheo
- playfulness (n): sự khôi hài
- eyesight (n): tầm nhìn, nhãn lực
- to detect (v): phát hiện, tìm ra
- to reach one's peak (v): đạt tới đỉnh
- maturity (n): sự trưởng thành
- adulthood (n): tuổi trưởng thành
- gradually (adv): dần dần, từ từ
- brittle (adj): cứng nhưng giòn, dễ gãy
- joint (n): khớp xương
- rigid (adj): cứng nhắc
- inflexible (adj): không linh hoạt
- artery (n): động mạch
- vessel (n): mạch máu
- be constricted (adj): hẹp, cản trở
- be capable of (adj): có thể làm gì
- nerve (n): dây thần kinh
- to wear out (v): biến mất
- gerontologist (n): nhà lão khoa
- built-in (adj): gắn liền
- biological time-clock (n): đồng hồ sinh học
- productive (adj): hữu ích

PASSAGE 20

► *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 1 to 10.*

PANDEMIC DISEASES

Diseases are a natural part of life on earth. If there were no diseases, the population would grow too quickly, and there would not be enough food or other resources, so in a way, diseases are natural ways of keeping the Earth in balance. But sometimes they spread very quickly and kill large numbers of people. For example, in 1918, an outbreak of the flu spread across the world, killing over 25 million people in only six months. Such terrible outbreaks of a disease are called pandemics.

Pandemics happen when a disease changes in a way that our bodies are not prepared to fight. In 1918, a new type of flu virus appeared. Our bodies had no way to fight this new flu virus, and so it spread very quickly and killed large numbers of people. While there have been many different pandemic diseases throughout history, all of them have a new thing in common.

First, all pandemic diseases spread from one person to another very easily.

Second, while they may kill many people, they generally do not kill people very quickly. A good example of this would be the Marburg virus. The Marburg virus is an extremely infectious disease. In addition, it is deadly. About 70 -80% of all people who get the Marburg virus died from the disease. However, the Marburg virus has not become a pandemic because most people die within three days of getting the disease. This means that the virus does not have enough time to spread a large number of people. The flu virus of 1918, on the other hand, generally took about a week to ten days to kill its victims, so it had more time to spread.

While we may never be able to completely stop pandemics, we can make them less common. Doctors carefully monitor new diseases that they fear could become pandemics. For example, in 2002, and 2003, doctors carefully watched SARS. Their health warnings may have prevented SARS from becoming a pandemic.

Question 1: According to paragraph 1, how are diseases a natural part of life on Earth?

- A. They prevent pandemics
- B. They help control the population
- C. They led the world grow quickly
- D. They kill too many people

Question 2: Based on the information in the passage the term "pandemics" can be explained as

- A. diseases with no cure
- B. a deadly kind of flu
- C. diseases that spread quickly and kill large numbers of people
- D. new disease like SARS or the Marburg virus

Question 3: According to the passage, what causes pandemics?

- A. Changes in a disease that body cannot fight
- B. Careless doctors who do not watch the spread of disease
- C. Population growth that the world cannot support
- D. The failure to make new medicines

Question 4: According to the passage, all of the following are true of the 1918 flu pandemic EXCEPT that _____.

- A. it involved a new kind of flu virus
- B. it killed over 25 million people
- C. it was the last pandemic in history
- D. it took a little over a week to kill its victims

Question 5: The word "it" in the passage refers to _____.

- A. disease
- B. flu virus
- C. pandemics
- D. bodies

Question 6: Which of the following is mentioned as a common feature of all pandemic diseases?

- A. They spread from people to people very quickly
- B. It kill many people very quickly
- C. They do not kill people very quickly
- D. They kill all the victims

Question 7: According to paragraph 3, why hasn't Marburg virus become a pandemic?

- A. It is not a deadly disease
- B. It does not spread from person to person easily
- C. Doctors have prevented it from becoming a pandemic
- D. It kills people too quickly

Question 8: The word 'monitor' in the passage is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. fight
- B. prevent
- C. watch
- D. avoid

Question 9: The author mentions SARS in order to _____

- A. give an example of a highly dangerous disease
- B. suggest that SARS will never become a pandemic
- C. give an example of the successful prevention of a pandemic
- D. suggest that there may be a new pandemic soon.

Question 10: This passage is mainly about _____

- A. how to prevent pandemic diseases
- B. pandemic diseases
- C. pandemic diseases throughout history

- D. why pandemics happen

ĐÁP ÁN

PASSAGE 20

Question 1: According to paragraph 1, how are diseases a natural part of life on Earth?

- A. Chúng ngăn chặn các đại dịch
- B. Chúng giúp kiểm soát dân số
- C. Chúng khiến cho thế giới phát triển nhanh hơn
- D. Chúng giết quá nhiều người

Diseases are a natural part of life on earth. If there were no diseases, the population would grow too quickly, and there would not be enough food or other resources, so in a way, diseases are natural ways of keeping the Earth in balance. (Nếu không có bệnh tật, dân số thế giới sẽ tăng trưởng rất nhanh... bệnh tật là cách tự nhiên giữ cho Trái Đất trong tình trạng cân bằng)

=> B

Question 2:

Based on the information in the passage the term "pandemics" can be explained as

But sometimes they spread very quickly and kill large numbers of people. For example, in 1918, an outbreak of the flu spread across the world, killing over 25 million people in only six months. Such terrible outbreaks of a disease are called pandemics.

=> C

Question 3:

According to the passage, what causes pandemics?

Pandemics happen when a disease changes in a way that our bodies are not prepared to fight.

=> A

Question 4:

According to the passage, all of the following are true of the 1918 flu pandemic EXCEPT that ____ .

Tất cả đều đúng về đại dịch cúm năm 1918 TRỪ:

- A. Nó tạo ra một chủng vi rút cúm mới
- B. Nó giết chết hơn 25 triệu người
- C. Nó là đại dịch cuối cùng trong lịch sử
- D. Nó mất hơn 1 tuần để giết chết các nạn nhân của căn bệnh

For example, in 1918, an outbreak of the flu spread across the world, killing over 25 million people in only six months.

=> B đúng

In 1918, a new type of flu virus appeared. => A đúng

Our bodies had no way to fight this new flu virus, and so it spread very quickly and killed large numbers of people. While there have been many different pandemic diseases throughout history => C sai

The flu virus of 1918, on the other hand, generally took about a week to ten days to kill its victims, so it had more time to spread. => D đúng

=> C

Question 5:

Our bodies had no way to fight this now flu virus, and so it spread very quickly and killed large numbers of people

=> B

Question 6:

Which of the following is mentioned as a common feature of all pandemic diseases? (đặc điểm chung của tất cả các đại dịch)

First, all pandemic diseases spread from one person to another very easily.

Second, while they may kill many people, they generally do not kill people very quickly

=> C

Question 7:

According to paragraph 3, why hasn't Marburg virus become a pandemic?

However, the Marburg virus has not become a pandemic because most people die within three days of getting the disease. This means that the virus does not have enough time to spread a large number of people.

=> D

Questions 8:

- to monitor something: to watch and check something over a period of time in order to see how it develops, so that you can make any necessary changes (*theo từ điển Oxford Learner's Dictionary*) (theo dõi và kiểm tra cái gì trong suốt 1 khoảng thời gian để xem quá trình phát triển và tạo những thay đổi cần thiết).

=> C

Question 9:

The author mentions SARS in order to_____.

A. đưa ra ví dụ về một loại bệnh vô cùng nguy hiểm

B. gợi ý rằng SARS sẽ không bao giờ trở thành đại dịch

C. đưa ra ví dụ về sự phòng chống thành công một đại dịch

D.gợi ý rằng sẽ sớm có một đại dịch

For example, in 2002, and 2003, doctors carefully watched SARS. Their health warnings may have prevented SARS from becoming a pandemic.

=> B

Question 10:

Nội dung chính của bài viết

A.cách ngăn chặn các đại dịch

B.Các đại dịch

C.Các đại dịch trong suốt lịch sử

D.Tại sao các đại dịch xảy ra

=> B (bài viết nói về các đại dịch bao gồm các ý lớn: đại dịch là gì, tại sao các đại dịch xảy ra, cách phòng chống đại dịch và liệt kê một số đại dịch trong lịch sử loài người)

Vocabulary

- pandemic (n): đại dịch
- in balance: ở trạng thái cân bằng
- outbreak (n): sự bùng phát (dịch bệnh)
- be in common (adj): trở nên phổ biến
- to spread from ... to ... (v): lây lan từ... sang...
- infectious (adj): lây nhiễm, có tính truyền nhiễm, lây lan
- victim (n): nạn nhân
- to monitor (v): xem xét và theo dõi
- prevent smt from doing smt: ngăn chặn cái gì làm gì

PASSAGE 21

► *Read the following passage and mark the letter A, H, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 1 to 10.*

Animation traditionally is done by hand-drawing or painting successive frame of an object, each slightly different than the preceding frame. In computer animation, although the computer may be the one to draw the different frames, in most cases the artist will draw the beginning and ending frames and the computer will produce the drawings between the first and the last drawing. This is generally referred to as computer-assisted animation, because the computer is more of a helper than an originator.

In full computer animation, complex mathematical formulas are used to produce the final sequences of pictures. These formulas operate on extensive databases of numbers that defines the objects in the pictures as they exist in mathematical space. The database consists of endpoints, and color and intensity information, Highly trained professionals are needed to produce such effects because animation that obtains high degrees of realism involves computer techniques fro three-dimensional transformation, shading, and curvatures.

High-tech computer animation for film involves very expensive computer systems along with special color terminals or frame buffers. The frame buffer is nothing more than a giant image memory for viewing a single frame. It temporarily holds the image for display on the screen.

A camera can be used to film directly from the computer's display screen, but for the highest quality images possible, expensive film recorders are used. The computer computers the positions and colors for the figures in the picture, and sends this information to the recorder, which captures it on film. Sometimes, however, the images are stored on a large magnetic disk before being sent to the recorder. Once this process is completed, it is replaced for the next frame. When the entire sequence has been recorded on the film, the film must be developed before the animation can be viewed. If the entire sequence does not seem right, the motions must be corrected, recomputed, redisplayed, and rerecorded. This approach can be very expensive and time- consuming. Often, computer-animation companies first do motion tests with simple computer-generated line drawings before selling their computers to the task of calculating the high-resolution, realistic- looking images.

Question 1: What aspect of computer animation does the passage mainly discuss?

- A. The production procession
- B. The equipment needed
- C. The high cost
- D. The role of the artist

Question 2: According to the passage, in computer-assisted animation the role of the computer is to draw the_____.

- A. first frame
- B. middle frames

C. last frame

D. entire sequences of frames

Question 3: The word "they" in the second paragraph refers to _____.

A. formulas

B. objects

C. numbers

D. database

Question 4: According to the passage, the frame buffers mentioned in the third paragraph are used to _____.

A. add color to the images

B. expose several frames at the same time

C. store individual images

D. create new frames

Question 5: According to the passage, the positions and colors of the figures in high-tech animation are determined by _____.

A. drawing several versions

B. enlarging one frame at a time

C. analyzing the sequence from different angles

D. using computer calculations.

Question 6: The word "captures" in the fourth paragraph is closest in meaning to _____.

A. separates

B. registers

C. describes

D. numbers

Question 7: The word "Once" in the fourth paragraph is closest in meaning to _____.

A. before

B. since

C. after

D. while

Question 8: According to the passage, how do computer-animation companies often test motion?

A. They experiment with computer-generated line drawings.

B. They hand-draw successive frames,

C. They calculate high-resolutions images.

D. They develop extensive mathematical formulas.

Question 9: The word "task" in the fourth paragraph is closest in meaning to _____.

A. possibility

B. position

C. time

D. job

Question 10: Which of the following statement is supported by the passage?

A. Computers have reduced the costs of animation.

B. In the future, traditional artists will no longer be needed.

C. Artists are unable to produce drawings as high in quality as computer drawings.

D. Animation involves a wide range of technical and artistic skills.

ĐÁP ÁN

PASSAGE 21

Question 1: Khía cạnh nào của hoạt ảnh máy tính được thảo luận trong bài viết

In computer animation, although the computer may be the one to draw the different frames, ... the computer will produce the drawings between the first and the last drawing

In full computer animation, complex mathematical formulas are used to produce the final sequences of pictures.

=> Bài viết đề cập đến quá trình hoạt ảnh sản xuất sử dụng hoạt ảnh máy tính

=> A

Question 2:

According to the passage, in computer-assisted animation the role of the computer is to draw the _____.

In computer animation, although the computer may be the one to **draw the different frames**, in most cases **the artist will draw the beginning and ending frames** and **the computer will produce the drawings between the first and the last drawing**.

=> B

Question 3:

In full computer animation, complex mathematical formulas are used to produce the final sequences of pictures. These formulas operate on extensive databases of numbers that defines **the objects in the pictures** as they exist in mathematical space.

=> B

Question 4:

According to the passage, the frame buffers mentioned in the third paragraph are used to _____.

The frame buffer is nothing more than **a giant image memory** for viewing a single frame. It temporarily holds the image for display on the screen.

=> C

Question 5:

According to the passage, the positions and colors of the figures in high-tech animation are determined by _____ .

The computer computers the positions and colors for the figures in the picture, and sends this information to the recorder...

=> D

Question 6:

The computer computers the positions and colors for the figures in the picture, and sends this information to the recorder, which captures it on film. (máy tính tính toán các vị trí và màu sắc của các đồ vật trong bức tranh, và gửi thông tin với máy ghi để ghi lại chúng trên phim)

“capture” ở đây đi kèm với danh từ “the recorder” mang nghĩa “ghi lại một cách tự động” và có thể thay thế được bởi từ “register”

=> B

Question 7:

Once: ngay khi mà, khi, ngay sau khi

Once this process is completed, it is replaced for the next frame. (Ngay sau khi quá trình hoàn thành, nó được thay thế cho khung hình tiếp theo)

=> C

Questions 8:

According to the passage, how do computer – animation companies often test motion? (Bằng cách nào các công ty hoạt ảnh máy tính kiểm tra lại các chuyển động)

Thông tin nằm ở câu cuối cùng của bài

Often, computer- animation companies first do motion tests with simple computer-generated line drawings before setting their computers to the task of calculating the high-resolution realistic- looking images.

=> A

Question 9:

selling their computers to the task of calculating the high-resolution, realistic-looking images.

Task(n): a piece of work that somebody has to do, especially a hard or unpleasant one – Công việc, nhiệm vụ ai đó phải làm (theo từ điển Oxford Learner’s Dictionary)=job

Possibility (n): vị trí

Time (n): thời gian

=> D

Question 10:

Which of the following statement is supported by the passage?

A. Máy tính làm giảm chi phí của hoạt ảnh (High-tech Computer animation for film involves very expensive computer systems... but for the highest quality images possible, expensive film recorders are used.) => A sai.

B. Trong tương lai, những nghệ sĩ truyền thống sẽ không còn cần thiết (Câu 2 đoạn 1: ... in most cases the artist will draw the beginning and ending frames and the computer will produce the drawings between the first and the last drawing. This is generally referred to as computer-assisted animation, because the computer is more of a helper than an originator.) => B sai

C. Các nghệ sĩ không thể tạo ra những bức vẽ với chất lượng cao như bức vẽ máy tính, (không được đề cập trong bài)

D. Hoạt ảnh yêu cầu rất nhiều kỹ năng về kỹ thuật và nghệ thuật.(Câu 1 đoạn 2: In full computer animation, complex mathematical formulas are used to produce the final sequences of

pictures,.. Highly trained professionals are needed to produce such effects because animation...)

=> D

PASSAGE 22

- **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 1 to 10.**

Water scarcity is fast becoming one of the major limiting factors in world crop production. In many areas, poor agricultural practices have led to increasing desertification and the loss of formerly arable lands. Consequently, those plants species that are well adapted to survival in dry climates are being looked at for an answer in developing more efficient crops to grow on marginally **arable** lands.

Plants uses several mechanisms to ensure their survival in desert environments. Some involve purely mechanical and physical adaptations, such as the shape of the plant's surface, smaller leaf size, and **extensive** root systems. Some of the adaptations are related to chemical mechanisms. Many plants, such as cacti, have internal gums and mucilages which give them water-retaining properties. Another chemical mechanism is that of the epicuticular wax layer. This wax layer acts as an impervious cover to protect the plant. It prevents excessive loss of internal moisture. It also protects the plant from external **aggression**, which can come from inorganic agents such as gases, or organic agents which include bacteria ant plant pets.

Researchers have proposed that synthetic waxes with similar protective abilities could be prepared based on knowledge of desert plants. If successfully developed, such a compound could be used to greatly increase a plant's ability to maintain health in such adverse situations as inadequate water supply, limited fertilizers availability, attacked by pets, and poor storage after harvesting.

Question 1: This passage deals mainly with

- A. desertification B. decreasing water supply
C. factors limiting crop production D. developing efficient plants

Question 2: The word "**arable**" is closest in meaning to

- A. fertile B. parched C. barren D. marsh

Question 3: Which of the following is a mechanical or physical mechanism that desert plants use?

- A. The plant's shape B. The small root system
C. The vast leaf size D. The high water system

Question 4: The word "**extensive**" is closest in meaning to

- A. spongy B. shallow C. widespread D. comprehensive

Question 5: Which is one of the ways in which the epicuticular wax protects the plant?

- A. It helps the plant to avoid excessive moisture intake.
B. It helps the plant to attack aggressors.
C. It releases gases against plant pets.
D. It guards against bacteria.

Question 6: The word "it" refers to

- A. another chemical mechanism
- B. the epicuticular wax layer
- C. an impervious plantlike cover
- D. the loss of internal moisture

Question 7: The word "aggression" is closest in meaning to

- A. attack
- B. agitation
- C. conditions
- D. surroundings

Question 8: What is an example of an inorganic agent that may attack plants?

- A. Bacteria
- B. Insects
- C. Gas
- D. Pets

Question 9: It can be inferred that synthetic simulated waxes

- A. have not been developed yet
- B. have not succeeded
- C. have been determined to be impervious to organic and inorganic agents.
- D. have the quality of causing bacteria.

Question 10: All of the following are examples of an adverse situation for crops EXCEPT...

- A. inadequate water
- B. insufficient fertilize
- C. pest aggression
- D. proper storage

ĐÁP ÁN - PASSAGE 22

Question 1:

Đoạn văn chủ yếu nói về...

- A. sự sa mạc hóa
- B. sự giảm nguồn cung cấp nước
- C. các yếu tố hạn chế hiệu suất mùa màng
- D. việc phát triển các loại cây trồng năng suất cao

Câu chủ đề của bài

Consequently, those plant species that are well adapted to survival In dry climates are being looked at for an answer in developing more efficient crops to grow on marginally arable lands.

Những loại cây dễ dàng thích nghi để tồn tại trong khí hậu khô hạn đang tìm kiếm câu trả lời khi phát triển những vụ mùa hiệu quả hơn để tồn tại trong những vùng đất kém màu mỡ

⇒ **D**

Question 2:

- arable (adj): có thể canh tác được/ màu mỡ = fertile (adj): màu mỡ
- parched (adj): khô cằn
- barren (adj): cằn cỗi
- marsh (adj): đầm lầy, ngập nước

⇒ A

Question 3:

Which of the following is a mechanical or physical mechanism that desert Plants use?

Some involve purely mechanical and physical adaptations, such as the shape of the plant's surface smaller leaf size, and extensive root systems. (hình dạng của bề mặt thực vật, kích thước lá nhỏ, và hệ thống rễ mở rộng)

⇒ A

Question 4:

- extensive (adj): mở rộng (ở đây mang nghĩa "rễ cây cắm sâu vào lòng đất) = widespread (adj): mở rộng
- spongy (adj): xốp, thấm nước
- shallow (adj): nông
- comprehensive (adj): sâu sắc, toàn diện

⇒ C

Question 5:

Which is one of the ways in which the epicuticular wax protects the plant? (một trong những cách sáp epicuticular bảo vệ cây)

- A. Giúp cây tránh được việc hút quá nhiều độ ẩm
- B. Giúp cây tấn công kẻ thù
- C. Thải ra khí gas chống lại côn trùng
- D. Bảo vệ khỏi vi khuẩn

the epicuticular wax layer. This wax layer acts as an impervious cover to protect the plant. It **prevents excessive loss of internal moisture**. It also **protects the plant from external aggression**, which can **come from inorganic agents such as gases**, or **organic agents** which include bacteria **and plant pests** (phần bao phủ không thấm nước, tránh mất độ ẩm bên trong và bảo vệ cây khỏi sự tấn công từ bên ngoài như khí gas, vi khuẩn và côn trùng)

⇒ D

Question 6:

The word "it" refers to

Another chemical mechanism is that of **the epicuticular wax layer**. This wax layer acts as an impervious cover to protect the plant. It prevents excessive loss of internal moisture. It also protects the plant from external aggression

⇒ the epicuticular wax layer = This wax layer = It

⇒ B

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Question 7:

The word "**aggression**" is closest in meaning to:

- aggression (n): sự tấn công, xâm lược = attack (n): sự tấn công
- agitation (n): sự lay động, sự làm rung chuyển/ sự kích động
- conditions (n): các điều kiện
- surroundings (n): các vùng bao quanh

⇒ A

Question 8:

What is an example of an inorganic agent that may attack plants?

which can come from **inorganic agents** such as **gases**

⇒ C

Question 9:

Có thể suy luận rằng các loại sáp tổng hợp

- A. chưa được tạo ra
- B. chưa thành công
- C. chưa được xác định là loại sáp chống thấm đối với các tác nhân hữu cơ và vô cơ
- D. có khả năng gây ra vi khuẩn

Researchers have proposed **that synthetic waxes** with similar protective abilities **could be prepared based on knowledge of desert plants**. **If successfully developed**, such a compound

If successfully developed => nó chưa được phát triển thành công

⇒ A

Question 10: All of the following are examples of an adverse situation for crops EXCEPT ...

- A. inadequate water
- B. insufficient fertilizer
- C. pest aggression
- D. proper storage

Tất cả đều là ví dụ về môi trường bất lợi cho mùa màng TRỪ

adverse situations as inadequate water supply, limited fertilizer availability, attack by pest and poor storage after harvesting.

⇒ **D** (sự bảo quản đúng cách)

Vocabulary

- scarcity (n): sự thiếu hụt
- crop production (n): sản xuất theo vụ mùa
- desertification (n): sự sa mạc hóa
- formerly (adv): trước đó
- arable (adj): có thể canh tác được
- marginally (adv); nhẹ nhàng, một cách nhẹ nhàng
- mechanism (n): cơ chế
- mechanical (adj): thuộc máy móc, thuộc cơ chế - adaptation (n): sự thích ứng, sự thích nghi
- extensive (adj): mở rộng
- root system (n): hệ thống rễ cây
- internal (adj): bên trong, ở bên trong, nội tâm >< external (adj): bên ngoài
- gum (n): chất cao su
- mucilage (n): chất nhầy
- wax layer (n): lớp sáp
- impervious (adj): không thấm nước, không lọt qua
- excessive (adj): quá mức, thừa thãi, quá thể, quá đáng
- inorganic >< organic (adj): vô cơ >< hữu cơ
- synthetic (adj): tổng hợp
- protective (adj): bảo vệ
- adverse (adj): bất lợi
- compound (adj): ghép, phức hợp, đa hợp
- inadequate (adj): không đủ, thiếu

PASSAGE 23

► *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 1 to 10.*

Some animal behaviorists argue that certain animals can remember past events, anticipate future ones, make plans and choices, and coordinate activities within a group. These scientists, however, are cautious about the extent to which animals can be credited with conscious processing.

Explanations of animal behavior that leave out any sort of consciousness at all and ascribe actions entirely to instinct leave many questions unanswered. One example of such unexplained behavior: Honeybees communicate the sources of nectar to one another by doing a dance in a figure-eight pattern. The orientation of the dance conveys the position of the food relative to the sun's position in the sky, and the speed of the dance tells how far the food source is from the hive. Most researchers assume that the ability to perform and encode the dance is innate and shows no special intelligence. But in one study, when experimenters kept changing the site of the food source, each time moving the food 25 percent farther from the previous site, foraging honeybees began to anticipate where the food source would appear next. When the researchers arrived at the new location, they would find the bees circling the spot, waiting for their food. No one has yet explained how bees, whose brains weigh four ten-thousandths of an ounce, could have inferred the location of the new site.

Other behaviors that may indicate some cognition include tool use. Many animals, like the otter who uses a stone to crack mussel shells, are capable of using objects in the natural environment as rudimentary tools. One researcher has found that mother chimpanzees occasionally show their young how to use tools to open hard nuts. In one study, chimpanzees compared two pairs of food wells containing chocolate chips. One pair might contain, say, five chips and three chips, the other four chips and three chips. Allowed to choose which pair they wanted, the chimpanzees almost always chose the one with the higher total, showing some sort of summing ability. Other chimpanzees have learned to use numerals to label quantities of items and do simple sums.

Question 1: What does the passage mainly discuss?

- A. Observations that suggest consciousness in animal behavior.
- B. The use of food in studies of animal behavior.
- C. The role of instinct in animal behavior.
- D. Differences between the behavior of animals in their natural environments and in laboratory experiments.

Question 2: Which of the following is NOT discussed as an ability animals are thought to have?

- A. Communicating emotions
- B. Remembering past experiences
- C. Selecting among choices
- D. Anticipating events to come

Question 3: What is the purpose of the honeybee at a site?

- A. To determine the quality of food at a site
- B. To increase the speed of travel to food sources
- C. To identify the type of nectar that is available
- D. To communicate the location of food

Question 4: The word "yet" is closest in meaning to _____ .

- A. however
- B. generally
- C. since
- D. so far

Question 5: What did researchers discover in the study of honeybees discussed in paragraph 2?

- A. Bees are able to travel at greater speeds than scientists thought.
- B. The bees were able to determine in advance where scientists would place their food.
- C. Changing the location of food caused bees to decrease their dance activity.
- D. The bees could travel 25% farther than scientists expected.

Question 6: It can be inferred from the passage that brain size is assumed to _____ .

- A. be an indicator of cognitive ability
- B. be related to food consumption
- C. correspond to levels of activity
- D. vary among Individuals within a species

Question 7: Why are otters and mussel shells included in the discussion in paragraph 3?

- A. To provide that certain species demonstrate greater ability in tool use than other species.
- B. To provide an example of tool use among animals.
- C. To show that animals are very good at using objects in their habitat.
- D. To provide an example of the use of weapons among animals.

Question 8: The word "rudimentary" in meaning to _____ .

- A. technical
- B. basic
- C. superior
- D. original

Question 9: The phrase "the one" refer to the _____ ,

- A. chimpanzee
- B. pair
- C. ability
- D. study

Question 10: Scientists concluded from the experiment with chimpanzees and chocolate chips that chimpanzees _____ .

- A. prefer to work in pairs or groups
- B. have difficulty selecting when given choices
- C. lack abilities that other primates have
- D. exhibit behavior that indicates certain mathematical abilities

ĐÁP ÁN

PASSAGE 23

Question 1:

Nội dung chính của bài viết:

A. Những quan sát thể hiện ý thức trong hành vi của động vật.

B. Việc sử dụng thức ăn trong những nghiên cứu về hành vi của động vật.

C. Vai trò của bản năng trong hành vi của động vật.

D. Sự khác nhau giữa hành vi của động vật trong môi trường tự nhiên của chúng và trong phòng thí nghiệm.

These scientists, however, are cautious about the extent to which animals can be credited with conscious processing.

Explanations of animal behavior that leave out **any sort of consciousness** at all and ascribe actions entirely to instinct leave many questions unanswered. One example of such unexplained behavior: Honeybees communicate the sources of nectar.

Other behaviors that may indicate some cognition include tool use

=> A (Bài viết đưa ra những ví dụ cụ thể về khả năng nhận thức của động vật khi các nhà nghiên cứu hành vi động vật quan sát được)

Question 2:

Which of the following is NOT discussed as an ability animals are thought to have? (Điều nào sau đây không được thảo luận như là khả năng động vật có?)

Some animal behaviorists argue that certain animals can remember past events, anticipate future ones make plans and choices, and coordinate activities within a group. (Các nhà nghiên cứu hành vi của động vật nhận định rằng một vài loài động vật có thể nhớ được những sự kiện trong quá khứ, đoán trước được sự kiện tương lai, lên kế hoạch và đưa ra lựa chọn, và hợp tác hành động trong một nhóm)

=> A

Question 3:

Mục đích của loài ong mật ở 1 địa điểm là

A. để xác định chất lượng thức ăn ở địa điểm đó

B. để tăng tốc độ đi tới nguồn thức ăn

C. để xác định loại mật hoa đang có

D. để giao tiếp về vị trí của nguồn thức ăn

Honeybees communicate the sources of nectar to one another by doing a dance in a figure-eight pattern. The orientation of the dance conveys the position of the food relative to the sun's position in

the sky, and the speed of the dance tells how far the food source is from the hive.

=> D

Question 4:

No one has yet explained how bees,

- yet: chưa, vẫn chưa
- however: tuy nhiên
- generally: một cách chung, một cách khái quát
- since: từ khi
- so far: cho đến nay

=>D (Không ai cho đến nay có thể giải thích làm cách nào loài ong...) y

Question 5:

What did researchers discover in the study of honeybees discussed in paragraph 2? (Những nhà nghiên cứu đã phát hiện ra điều gì trong nghiên cứu về loài ong mật ở đoạn 2?)

- A. Loài ong có thể bay với tốc độ nhanh hơn những nhà khoa học nghĩ
- B. Ong có thể xác định trước nơi các nhà khoa học đặt thức ăn
- C. Sự thay đổi về vị trí của thức ăn khiến cho ong giảm các hoạt động nhảy.
- D. Loài ong có thể bay xa hơn 25% so với những gì các nhà khoa học mong đợi.

... when experimenters kept changing the site of the food source, each time moving the food 25 percent farther from the previous site, foraging honeybees began to anticipate where the food source would appear next. When the researchers arrived at the new location, they would find the bees circling the spot, waiting for their food, (khi các thí nghiệm thay đổi vị trí nguồn thức ăn, mỗi lần di chuyển thức ăn xa hơn 25% so với vị trí ban đầu, ong mật thợ bắt đầu đoán trước vị trí tiếp theo. Khi các nhà nghiên cứu đến địa điểm mới, họ đã thấy những con ong bay xung quanh địa điểm, chờ đợi thức ăn của chúng. => chúng có khả năng bay xa hơn 25% so với mong đợi)

=> D

Question 6:

Có thể suy luận từ bài viết rằng kích thước não được cho rằng

- A. là dấu hiệu chỉ ra khả năng nhận thức
- B. liên quan tới việc tiêu thụ thức ăn
- C. liên quan đến mức độ của hoạt động
- D. khác nhau giữa các cá thể trong loài

No one has yet explained how bees, whose brains weigh four ten-thousandths of an ounce could have inferred the location of the new site. (Vẫn chưa ai có thể giải thích được bằng cách nào loài ong, với bộ não chỉ nặng 4/1000 của 1 ounce, có thể suy luận ra vị trí của địa điểm mới => kích thước não có thể là dấu hiệu chỉ ra khả năng nhận thức của động vật)

=> A

Question 7:

Tại sao con rái cá và con trai được thảo luận ở đoạn 3?

- A. Để cung cấp thông tin rằng một vài loài cụ thể thể hiện khả năng sử dụng công cụ

tốt hơn các loài khác

- B. Để cung cấp ví dụ về việc sử dụng công cụ giữa các loài động vật
 - C. Để thể hiện rằng động vật rất giỏi sử dụng các đồ vật trong môi trường sống của chúng
 - D. Để cung cấp một ví dụ về việc sử dụng vũ khí giữa các loài động vật
- Many animals, like the otter who uses a stone to crack mussel shells, are capable of using objects in the natural environment as rudimentary tools.

=> B

Questions 8:

- to monitor something: to watch and check something over a period of time in order to see how it develops, so that you can make any necessary changes (*theo từ điển Oxford Learner's Dictionary*) (theo dõi và kiểm tra cái gì trong suốt 1 khoảng thời gian để xem quá trình phát triển và tạo những thay đổi cần thiết) .

=> C

Question 9:

Allowed to choose which pair they wanted, the chimpanzees almost always chose the one with the higher total, showing some sort of summing ability.

=> B

Question 10:

Scientists concluded from the experiment with chimpanzees and chocolate chips that Chimpanzees _____. (Các nhà khoa học đã rút ra kết luận từ thí nghiệm với tinh tinh và sô cô la rằng loài tinh tinh _____)

- A. thích làm việc theo cặp và nhóm
- B. gặp khó khăn khi đưa ra lựa chọn
- C. thiếu khả năng mà những loài động vật linh chương khác có
- D. thể hiện hành vi chỉ ra những khả năng toán học nhất định

One pair might contain, say, five chips and three chips, the other four chips and three chips. Allowed to choose which pair they wanted, the chimpanzees almost always chose the one with the higher total, showing some sort of summing ability

=> D

Vocabulary

- animal behaviourist (n): nhà nghiên cứu hành vi động vật
- to anticipate (v): đoán trước, nhìn thấy trước
- to coordinate (v): phối hợp, hợp tác làm việc cùng nhau
- be cautious (adj): cẩn thận, thận trọng
- credit (n): lòng tin, sự tinh/ danh tiếng, danh vọng
- conscious (adj): biết rõ, tỉnh táo, có ý thức
- to leave out(v): bỏ qua, bỏ sót cái gì
- ascribe (n) smt to smt: đổ tại, đổ cho/ gán cho là của ai.
- instinct (adj): bản năng
- nectar (n): mật hoa
- to convey (v): truyền đạt, truyền tải
- hive (n): tổ ong
- to encode (v): mã hóa, ghi lại thành mật mã
- be innate (adj): bẩm sinh
- cognition (n): trí thức, sự hiểu biết, nhận thức
- otter (n): con rái cá
- to crack (v): làm nứt, làm vỡ
- mussel (n): (động vật học) con trai
- be rudimentary (adj): thô sơ
- numeral (n): số, chữ số/ (adj); thuộc chữ, thuộc số

PASSAGE 24

► *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 1 to 10.*

Although they are an inexpensive supplier of vitamins, minerals, and high-quality protein, eggs also contain a high level of blood cholesterol, one of the major causes of heart diseases. One egg yolk, in fact, contains a little more than two-thirds of the suggested daily cholesterol limit. This knowledge has caused egg sales to plummet in recent years, which in turn has brought about the development of several alternatives to eating regular eggs. One alternative is to eat substitute eggs. These egg substitutes are not really eggs, but they look somewhat like eggs when they are cooked. They have the advantage of having low cholesterol rates, and they can be scrambled or used in baking. One disadvantage, however, is that they are not good for frying, poaching, or boiling. A second alternative to regular eggs is a new type of egg, sometimes called 'designer' eggs. These eggs are produced by hens that are fed low-fat diets consisting of ingredients such as canola oil, flax, and rice bran. In spite of their diets, however, these hens produce eggs that contain the same amount of cholesterol as regular eggs. Yet, the producers of these eggs claim that eating their eggs will not raise the blood cholesterol in humans.

Egg producers claim that their product has been portrayed unfairly. They cite scientific studies to back up their claim. And, in fact, studies on the relationship between eggs and human cholesterol levels have brought mixed results. It may be that it is not the type of egg that is the main determinant of cholesterol but the person who is eating the eggs. Some people may be more sensitive to cholesterol derived from food than other people. In fact, there is evidence that certain dietary fats stimulate the body's production of blood cholesterol. Consequently, while it still makes sense to limit one's intake of eggs, even designer eggs, it seems that doing this without regulating dietary fat will probably not help reduce the blood cholesterol level.

Question 1: What is the main purpose of the passage?

- A. To introduce the idea that dietary fat increases the blood cholesterol level.
- B. To inform people about the relationship between eggs and cholesterol.
- C. To persuade people that eggs are unhealthy and should not be eaten
- D. To convince people to eat 'designer' eggs and egg substitutes.

Question 2: According to the passage, which of the following is a cause of heart diseases?

- A. minerals
- B. cholesterol
- C. canola oil
- D. vitamins

Question 3: Which of the following could best replace the word 'somewhat'?

- A. in fact
- B. a little
- C. indefinitely
- D. a lot

Question 4: According to the passage, one yolk contains approximately what fraction of the suggested daily limit for human consumption of cholesterol?

A. 3/4

B. 2/3

C. 1/2

D. 1/3

Question 5: What has been the cause for changes in the sale of eggs?

A. increasing price

B. decreased production

C. dietary changes in hens

D. concerns about cholesterol

Question 6: The word 'portrayed' could best be replaced by which of the following?

A. described

B. destroyed

C. tested

D. studied

Question 7: What is the meaning of 'back up'?

A. reverse

B. advance

C. block

D. support

Question 8: What is meant by the phrase 'mixed results'?

A. The results are blended.

B. The results are inconclusive.

C. The results are a composite of things.
together.

D. The results are mingled

Question 9: According to the passage, egg substitutes cannot be used to make any of following types of eggs EXCEPT?

A. boiled

B. poached

C. scrambled

D. fried

Question 10: According to the author, which of the following may reduce blood cholesterol?

A. decreasing egg intake and fat intake

B. increasing egg intake and fat intake

C. reducing egg intake but not fat intake
intake

D. increasing egg intake but not fat

ĐÁP ÁN

PASSAGE 24

Question 1:

Mục đích của bài viết là:

A. Đề giới thiệu khái niệm chất béo trong ăn uống làm tăng chất béo gây xơ cứng động mạch

B. Đề cảnh báo về mối quan hệ giữa trứng và chất béo gây xơ cứng động mạch

C. Đề thuyết phục mọi người trứng hại cho sức khỏe và không nên ăn

D. Đề thuyết phục mọi người ăn trứng "được thiết kế" và trứng thay thế

Although they are an inexpensive supplier of vitamins, minerals, and high-quality protein, eggs also contain a high level of blood cholesterol, one of the major causes of heart diseases

=> Chủ đề của bài viết về mối quan hệ của trứng với chất béo gây xơ cứng động mạch, nguyên nhân gây bệnh tim mạch

=> B

Question 2:

According to the passage, which of the following is a cause of heart diseases?

Although they are an inexpensive supplier of vitamins, minerals, and high-quality protein, eggs also contain a high level of blood cholesterol, one of the major causes of heart diseases.

=> B

Question 3:

Từ nào thay thế được từ "somewhat"-1 phần nào

- A. Thực tế là
- B. 1 chút
- C. 1 cách mập mờ
- D. Rất nhiều

=> B

Question 4:

According to the passage, one yolk contains approximately what fraction of the suggested daily limit for human consumption of cholesterol? (Theo đoạn văn, 1 lòng đỏ trứng chứa bao nhiêu lượng chất béo không no được phép sử dụng hàng ngày?)

One egg yolk, in fact, contains a little more than two-thirds of the suggested daily cholesterol limit

=> B

Question 5:

What has been the cause for changes in the sale of eggs?

Nguyên nhân về sự thay đổi giá của trứng

One egg yolk, in fact, contains a little more than two-thirds of the suggested daily cholesterol limit. This knowledge has caused egg sales to plummet in recent years (1 lòng đỏ trứng chiếm 2/3 lượng chất béo không no được khuyến cáo sử dụng hàng ngày. Điều đó đã gây ra giá của trứng tụt xuống nhanh chóng)

=> D

Question 6:

Từ "portrayed" {được mô tả} có thể thay thế bằng

- Described: được miêu tả
- Studied; được nghiên cứu
- Destroyed: bị phá hủy

- Tested: được kiểm tra

=> A

Question 7:

Nghĩa của từ "back up" (ủng hộ)

- Reverse / ri'v3:s/(v):đào ngược lại
- Advance / 9d'va:ns/(v): đưa lên, tăng lên phía trước
- Block(v): khóa
- Support (v): ủng hộ

=> D

Questions 8:

Nghĩa của cụm "mixed results"

- A. Các kết quả đã được xáo trộn
- B. Kết quả không thể kết luận được
- C. Kết quả là sự hợp tại của nhiều thứ
- D. Kết quả được trộn lẫn vào nhau

Ở đây "mixed results" mang nghĩa có quá nhiều kết quả, dần tới chưa thể xác định, chưa thể đưa ra kết luận chính xác

=> B

Question 9:

According to the passage, egg substitutes cannot be used to make any of following types of eggs EXCEPT? Theo đoạn văn, trứng thay thế không thể được sử dụng để làm gì TRỪ...

One disadvantage, however, is that they are not good for frying, poaching, or boiling (một bất lợi là chúng không tốt cho rán chiên, bắc và luộc)

=> C (bác trứng)

Question 10:

According to the author, which of the following may reduce blood cholesterol?

Theo tác giả, điều nào có thể làm giảm lượng chất béo không no trong máu

- A. giảm lượng tiêu thụ trứng và chất béo
- B. tăng lượng tiêu thụ trứng và chất béo
- C. giảm lượng tiêu thụ trứng và không giảm lượng tiêu thụ chất béo
- D. tăng lượng tiêu thụ trứng và không tăng lượng tiêu thụ chất béo

Consequently, while it still makes sense to limit one's intake of eggs, even designer eggs, it seems that doing this without regulating dietary fat will probably not help reduce the blood cholesterol level. (kết quả là, trong hạn chất lượng tiêu thụ trứng, kể cả trứng "thiết kế", nếu làm điều đó là không điều chỉnh lượng chất béo sẽ không giúp giảm lượng chất béo không no trong máu)

Muốn giảm chất béo không no trong máu phải kết hợp cả hạn chế lượng tiêu thụ (egg intake) và lượng chất béo (fat intake)

=> A

Vocabulary

- supplier (n): nguồn cung cấp
- cholesterol (n): chất béo gây xơ cứng động mạch/ chất béo không no
- heart diseases (n): các bệnh về tim mạch
- egg yolk (n): lòng đỏ trứng
- to plummet (v): lao thẳng xuống, tụt, giảm nhanh
- alternative (n): sự thay thế
- substitute (v): thay thế
- somewhat (adv): 1 chút/1 phần nào
- be scrambled (adj): bác trứng
- to poach (v): kho, rim
- ingredient (n): thành phần
- flax (n): sợi lanh, vải lanh
- rice bran (n): cám gạo
- to portray (v): mô tả, diễn tả
- to backup (v): ủng hộ
- determinant (n); yếu tố quyết định
- be sensitive (adj): nhạy cảm, dễ bị thương, dễ bị ảnh hưởng bởi cái gì
- to derive from (v): bắt nguồn từ
- to stimulate (v): thúc đẩy, tăng cường, làm cho có động lực
- intake {n}: lượng tiêu thụ
- to regulate (v): điều chỉnh, kiểm soát cái gì

PASSAGE 25

► *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 1 to 10.*

During the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, almost nothing was written about the contributions of women during the colonial period and the early history of the newly formed United States. Lacking the right to vote and absent from the seats of power, women were not considered an important force in history. Anne Bradstreet wrote some significant poetry in the seventeenth century, Mercy Otis Warren produced the first contemporary history of the American Revolution, and Abigail Adams penned important letters showing she exercised great political influence over her husband, John, the second President of the United States. But little or no notice was taken of these contributions. During those centuries, women remained invisible in history books.

Throughout the nineteenth century, this lack of visibility continued, despite the efforts of female authors writing about women. These writers, like most of their male counterparts, were amateur historians. Their writings were celebratory in nature, and they were uncritical in their selection and use of sources.

During the nineteenth century, however, certain feminists showed a keen sense of history by keeping records of activities in which women were engaged. National, regional, and local women's organizations compiled accounts of their doings. Personal correspondence, newspaper clippings, and souvenirs were saved and stored. These sources form the core of the two greatest collections of women's history in the United States: one at the Elizabeth and Arthur Schlesinger Library at Radcliffe College, and the other the Sophia Smith Collection at Smith College. Such sources have provided valuable materials for later generations of historians.

Despite the gathering of more information about ordinary women during the nineteenth century, most of the writing about women conformed to the "great women" theory of history, just as much of mainstream American history concentrated on "great men." To demonstrate that women were making significant contributions to American life, female authors singled out women leaders and wrote biographies, or else important women produced their autobiographies. Most of these leaders were involved in public life as reformers, activists working for women's right to vote, or authors, and were not representative at all of the great or ordinary woman. The lives of ordinary people continued, generally, to be untold in the American histories being published.

Question 1: What does the passage mainly discuss?

- A. The role of literature in early American histories
- B. The place of American women in written histories
- C. The keen sense of history shown by American women
- D. The "great women" approach to history used by American historians

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Question 2: The word "contemporary" In the 1 st paragraph means that the history was

- A. informative
- B. thoughtful
- C. written at that time
- D. faultfinding

Question 3: In the first paragraph, Bradstreet, Warren, and Adams are mentioned to show that _____.

- A. a woman's status was changed by marriage
- B. even the contributions of outstanding women were ignored
- C. only three women were able to get their writing published
- D. poetry produced by women was more readily accepted than other writing by women

Question 4: The word "celebratory" In the 2nd paragraph means that the writings referred to _____.

- A. related to parties
- B. religious
- C. serious
- D. full of praise

Question 5: The word "they" in the 2nd paragraph refers to _____.

- A. efforts
- B. authors
- C. counterparts
- D. sources

Question 6: In the 2nd paragraph, what weakness in nineteenth-century histories does the author point out?

- A. They put too much emphasis on daily activities
- B. They left out discussion of the influence of money on politics,
- C. The sources of the information they were based on were not necessarily accurate.
- D. They were printed on poor-quality paper.

Question 7: On the basis of information in the third paragraph, which of the following would most likely have been collected by nineteenth-century feminist organizations?

- A. Newspaper accounts of presidential election results
- B. Biographies of John Adams
- C. Letters from a mother to a daughter advising her how to handle a family problem
- D. Books about famous graduates of the country's first college

Question 8: What use was made of the nineteenth-century women's history materials in the Schlesinger Library and the Sophia Smith Collection?

- A. They were combined and published in a multivolume encyclopedia
- B. They formed the basis of college courses in the nineteenth century.
- C. They provided valuable information for twentieth- century historical researchers,
- D. They were shared among women's colleges throughout the United States.

Question 9: In the first paragraph, the author mentions all of the following as possible roles of nineteenth-century "great women" EXCEPT _____.

- A. authors
B. activists for women's rights
C. reformers
D. politicians

Question 10: The word "representative" in the last paragraph is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. typical
B. supportive
C. satisfied
D. distinct

ĐÁP ÁN

PASSAGE 25

Question 1:

Nội dung chính của bài viết

During the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, almost nothing was written about the contributions of women

Throughout the nineteenth century, this lack of visibility continued, ...

During the nineteenth century, however, certain feminists showed a keen sense of history by keeping records of activities in which women were engaged

=> Vị trí của người phụ nữ Mỹ trong lịch sử

=> B

Question 2:

contemporary (adj): đương thời = written at that time: được viết vào thời điểm đó

informative (adj): nhiều thông tin

thoughtful (adj): đáng suy ngẫm

faultfinding (n): bắt bẻ, sự bới móc

=> C

Question 3:

Ở đoạn văn đầu tiên, Bradstreet, Warren, and Adams được đề cập để thể hiện rằng...

Thông tin nằm ở câu 3 đến hết đoạn 1:

Anne Bradstreet wrote some significant poetry in the seventeenth century (Những bài thơ đầy ý nghĩa), Mercy Otis Warren produced the best contemporary history of the American Revolution (viết ra lịch sử đương đại của Cách Mạng Mĩ), and Abigail Adams penned important letters (những bức thư quan trọng) showing she exercised great political influence over her husband, John, the second President of the United States. But little or no notice was taken of these contributions, (ít hoặc không có sự chú ý nào đến những đóng góp ấy)

=> B (thậm chí những sự đóng góp của những phụ nữ lỗi lạc cũng bị làm ngơ)

Question 4:

- celebratory (adj): đáng ăn mừng, đáng chúc mừng ó full of praise: nhiều sự chúc mừng
- related to parties: có liên quan đến các Đảng
- religious (adj): thuộc tôn giáo
- serious (adj): nghiêm trọng

=> D

Question 5:

These writers, like most of their male counterparts, were amateur historians. Their writings were celebratory in nature, and they were uncritical in their selection and use of sources

=> These writers = they

=> B (writer = author: tác giả)

Question 6:

Ở đoạn văn thứ 2, sự yếu kém trong lịch sử thế kỉ XIX được tác giả chỉ ra là?

Their writings were celebratory in nature, and they were uncritical in their selection and use of sources. (Những tác phẩm được tung hô nhưng chúng thiếu sự thận trọng trong sự chọn lựa và việc sử dụng các nguồn.)

=> C (Các nguồn thông tin họ dựa vào không thực sự chính xác)

- A. Chúng tập trung quá nhiều vào các hoạt động hàng ngày
- B. Chúng bỏ qua việc thảo luận về sự ảnh hưởng của đóng tiền đổi với chính trị
- D. Chúng được in trên những loại giấy kém chất lượng

Question 7:

Dựa vào thông tin ở đoạn 3, điều gì có thể được lựa chọn bởi các tổ chức nữ quyền thế kỉ XIX?

- A. Bài báo về kết quả bầu cử tổng thống
- B. Tiểu sử của John Adams
- C. Bức thư mẹ gửi con gái khuyên cô ấy cách để giải quyết 1 vấn đề trong gia

đình

D. Sách về những người nổi tiếng tốt nghiệp từ trường đại học hàng đầu

During the nineteenth century, however, certain feminists showed a keen sense of history by keeping records of activities in which women were ertqaoed. (giữ lại các bản ghi lại những hoạt động mà người phụ nữ tham gia vào)

=> C

Questions 8:

Sự ứng dụng của những tư liệu lịch sử thế kỉ XIX trong Bộ sưu tập của Schlesinger Library và Sophia Smith

These sources from the core of the two greatest collections of women's history in the United States one at the Elizabeth and Arthur Schlesinger Library at Radcliffe College, and the other the Sophia Smith Collection at Smith College. Such sources have provided valuable materials for later Generations of historians (những nguồn này đã cung cấp những tư liệu quý giá cho những nhà lịch sử thế hệ sau)

=> C (Cung cấp thông tin quý giá cho những nhà nghiên cứu lịch sử thế kỉ XX).

A. Chúng được kết hợp và xuất bản trong một bộ bách khoa nhiều kích cỡ

B. Chúng đã tạo ra nền tảng cơ bản của những khóa học đại học vào thế kỉ XIX

D. Chúng được chia sẻ giữa những trường đại học dành cho phụ nữ ở Mỹ.

Question 9:

Ở đoạn văn cuối, tác giả đề cập đến tất cả các vai trò của "great women" ở thế kỉ XIX trừ

To demonstrate that women were making significant contributions to American life, female authors singled out women leaders and wrote biographies, or else important women produced their autobiographies. Most of these leaders were involved in public life as reformers, activists working for women's right to vote, or authors

=> D

Question 10:

- representative (adj): đại diện, tiêu biểu, tượng trưng = typical: tiêu biểu
- satisfied (adj): hài lòng
- supportive (adj): ủng hộ, hỗ trợ
- distinctive (adj): khác biệt

PASSAGE 26

► *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 1 to 10.*

Just as optical fibers have transformed communication, they are also revolutionizing medicine. These ultrathin, flexible fibers have opened a window into the living tissues of the body. By inserting optical fibers through natural openings or small incisions and threading them along the body's established pathways, physicians can look into the lungs, intestines, heart and other areas that were formerly inaccessible to them.

The basic fiber-optics system is called fiberscope, which consists of two bundles of fibers. One, the illuminating bundle, carries light to the tissues. It is coupled to a high-intensity light source. Light enters the cores of the high-purity silicon glass and travels along the fibers. A lens at the end of the bundle collects the light and focuses it into the other bundle, the imaging bundle. Each fiber in the bundle transmits only a tiny fraction of the total image. The reconstructed image can be viewed through an eyepiece or displayed on a television screen.

During the last five years, improved methods of fabricating optical fibers have led to a reduction in fiberscope diameter and an increase in the number of fibers, which in turn has increased resolution. Optical fibers can also be used to deliver laser light. By use of laser beams, physicians can perform surgery inside the body, sometimes eliminating the need for invasive procedures in which healthy tissue must be cut through to reach the site of disease. Many of these procedures do not require anesthesia and can be performed in a physician's office. These techniques have reduced the risk and the cost of medical care.

Question 1: What is the main topic of the passage?

- A. A revolution in communication
- B. The invention of optical fibers
- C. New surgical techniques
- D. The roles of optical fibers in medicine

Question 2: In line 2, the author uses the expression have opened a window to indicate that the use of optical fibers

- A. has enabled scientists to make amazing discoveries
- B. sometimes requires a surgical incision
- C. allows doctors to see inside the body without major surgery
- D. has been unknown to the general public until quite recently

Question 3: Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word formerly?

- A. Previously
- B. Completely
- C. Usually
- D. Theoretically

Question 4: The word them in line 4 refers to

A. optical fibers

B. physicians

C. pathways

D. other areas of the body

Question 5: According to the passage, what is the purpose of the illuminating bundle in a fiberscope?

A. To carry light into the body

B. To collect and focus light

C. To reconstruct images

D. To perform surgery inside the body

Question 6: Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word cores?

A. Tips

B. Centers

C. Clusters

D. Lines

Question 7: According to the passage, how do the fiberscopes used today differ from those used in five years ago?

A. They use brighter light

B. They are longer

C. They contain more fibers

D. They are larger in diameter

Question 8: The word resolution is closest in meaning to which of the following?

A. Strength

B. Sharpness

C. Inconvenience

D. Efficiency

Question 9: Which of the following is NOT mentioned by the author as one of the advantages of laser surgery techniques?

A. They can be performed in a physician's office.

B. They are safer than conventional surgery.

C. They can often be performed without anesthesia.

D. They are relatively easy to teach to physicians

Question 10: Where in the passage does the author provide a basic description of a fiberscope?

A. Line 1-2

B. Line 6

C. Line 9

D. Line 12

ĐÁP ÁN

PASSAGE 2

Question 1:

Nội dung chính của bài viết là?

- A, Một cuộc cách mạng về thông tin
- B, Những kĩ thuật phẫu thuật mới
- C, Sự phát minh về các sợi quang học
- D, Những vai trò của sợi quang học trong y học

Just as optical fibers have transformed communication, they are also revolutionizing medicine. These ultrathin, flexible fibers have opened a window into the living tissues of the body.

=> D

Question 2:

In line 2 the author uses the expression have opened a window to indicate that the use of optical fibers (ở dòng 2, tác giả sử dụng cách diễn đạt "mở ra một cánh cửa" để chỉ ra rằng việc sử dụng các sợi quang học)

- A. cho phép các nhà khoa học có những khám phá tuyệt vời
- B. đôi lúc yêu cầu một vết rạch phẫu thuật
- C. cho phép các bác sĩ nhìn thấy bên trong cơ thể mà không cần phẫu thuật
- D. vẫn chưa được phổ biến tới công chúng cho đến tận gần đây

These ultrathin, flexible fibers have opened a window into the living tissues of the body. By inserting optical fibers through natural openings or small incisions and threading them along the body's established pathways, physicians can look into the lungs, intestines, heart and other areas that were formerly inaccessible to them

=> B

Question 3:

- formerly (adv): trước đó = previously
- completely (adv): hoàn toàn
- usually (adv): thường
- theoretically (adv): một cách lí thuyết.

=> A

Question 4:

By inserting optical fibers through natural openings or small incisions and threading them along the body's established pathways, physicians can look into the lungs, intestines, heart and other areas that were formerly inaccessible to them.

=> C

Question 5:

According to the passage, what is the purpose of the illuminating bundle in a fiberscope? (mục đích của bó sợi trong một kính quang thể)

- A. để mang ánh sáng vào bên trong cơ thể
- B. để tập hợp và tập trung ánh sáng
- C. để tái tạo lại những hình ảnh
- D. để phẫu thuật bên trong cơ thể

One, the illuminating bundle, carries light to the tissues (bó sợi, mang ánh sáng tới các tế bào)

=> A

Question 6:

- core (n): the most important or central part of something - điểm cốt lõi, phần trung tâm hoặc quan trọng nhất của cái gì (*theo từ điển Oxford Learner's Dictionary*) = center (n): vùng trung tâm, phần quan trọng.

- tip (n): đỉnh, đầu, chóp, búp
- cluster (n): đám, cụm, đàn, bầy
- line (n): dây, dây thép/ hàng, dòng

=> B

Question 7:

According to the passage, how do the fiberscopes used today differ from those used in five years ago? Các kính quang thể ngày nay khác với 5 năm trước như thế nào?

- A. chúng sử dụng ánh sáng mạnh hơn
- B. chúng dài hơn
- C. chúng chứa nhiều sợi hơn
- D. chúng có đường kính rộng hơn

During the last five years, improved methods of fabricating optical fibers have led to a reduction in fiberscope diameter and an increase in the number of fibers, which in turn has increased resolution, (sự giảm về đường kính của kính quang thể và sự tăng về số lượng các sợi)

=> C

Questions 8:

- resolution (n): the power of a computer screen, printer, etc. to give a clear image, depending on the size of the dots that make up the image - khả năng của một máy tính, máy in... cho một hình ảnh rõ ràng, dựa vào kích thước của những điểm tạo nên hình ảnh /độ phân giải, sắc nét (*theo từ điển Oxford Learner's Dictionary*)

- strength (n): sức mạnh, độ khỏe
- sharpness (n): sự sắc nét/ rõ nét

- inconvenience (n): sự bất tiện, không tiện lợi
- efficiency(n): sự hiệu quả, hiệu suất

=> B

Question 9:

Which of the following is NOT mentioned by the author as one of the advantages of laser surgery techniques? Điều nào không được đề cập như là một trong những ưu điểm của các kỹ thuật giải phẫu la-ze.

By use of laser beams, physicians can perform surgery Inside the body, sometimes eliminating the need for invasive procedures in which healthy tissue must be cut through to reach the site of disease. Many of these procedures do not require anesthesia and can be performed in a physician's office. These techniques have reduced the risk and the cost of medical care. (rất nhiều trong số các bước không yêu cầu gây mê và có thể thực hiện tại văn phòng bác sĩ. Những kỹ thuật này cũng làm giảm sự nguy hiểm...)

- A. Chúng có thể được thực hiện tại văn phòng của bác sĩ
- B. Chúng an toàn hơn những phẫu thuật thông thường
- C. Chúng có thể được thực hiện mà không cần gây mê
- D. Chúng khá dễ để truyền đạt lại cho các bác sĩ

=> D

Question 10:

Where in the passage does the author provide a basic description of a fiberscope? tác giả cung cấp định nghĩa về kính quang phổ ở đâu:

Thông tin nằm ở dòng 6 của bài viết:

The basic fiber-optics system is called fiberscope, which consists of two bundles of fibers.

=> B

PASSAGE 27

► *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 1 to 10.*

In the last third of the nineteenth century a new housing form was quietly being developed. In 1869 the Stuyvesant, considered New York's first apartment house was built on East Eighteenth Street. The building was financed by the developer Rutherford Stuyvesant and designed by Richard Morris Hunt, the first American architect to graduate from the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris. Each man had lived in Paris, and each understood the economics and social potential of this Parisian housing form. But the Stuyvesant was at best a limited success. In spite of Hunt's inviting façade, the living space was awkwardly arranged. Those who could afford them were quite content to remain in the more sumptuous, single-family homes, leaving the Stuyvesant to newly married couples and bachelors.

The fundamental problem with the Stuyvesant and the other early apartment buildings that quickly followed, in the 1870's and early 1880's was that they were confined to the typical New York building lot. That lot was a rectangular area 25 feet wide by 100 feet deep—a shape perfectly suited for a row house. The lot could also accommodate a rectangular tenement, though it could not yield the square, well-lighted, and logically arranged rooms that great apartment buildings require. Put even with the awkward interior configurations of the early apartment buildings, the idea caught on. It met the needs of a large and growing population that wanted something better than tenements but could not afford or did not want row houses.

So while the city's newly emerging social leadership commissioned their mansions, apartment houses and hotels began to sprout in multiple lots, thus breaking the initial space constraints. In the closing decades of the nineteenth century, large apartment houses began dotting the developed portions of New York City, and by the opening decades of the twentieth century, spacious buildings, such as the Dakota and the Ansonia finally transcended the tight confinement of row house building lots. From there it was only a small step to building luxury apartment houses on the newly created Park Avenue, right next to the fashionable Fifth Avenue shopping area.

Question 1: The new housing form discussed in the passage refers to

- A. single-family homes
- B. apartment buildings
- C. row houses
- D. hotels

Question 2: The word 'inviting' in line 7 is closest in meaning to

- A. open
- B. encouraging
- C. attractive
- D. asking

Question 3: Why was the Stuyvesant a limited success?

- A. The arrangement of the rooms was not convenient.
- B. Most people could not afford to live there.

- C. There were no shopping areas nearby.
- D. It was in a crowded neighborhood.

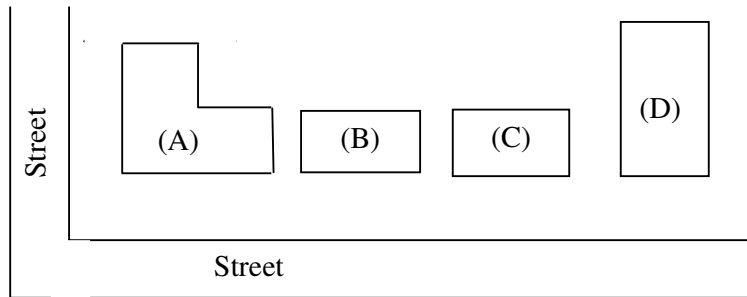
Question 4: The word 'sumptuous' in line 8 is closest in meaning to

- A. luxurious
- B. unique
- C. modern
- D. distant

Question 5: It can be inferred that the majority of people who lived in New York's first apartments were

- A. highly educated
- B. unemployed
- C. wealthy
- D. young

Question 6: It can be inferred that the typical New York building lot of the 1870's and 1880's



Question 7: It can be inferred that a New York apartment building in the 1870's and 1880's had all of the following characteristics EXCEPT:

- A. Its room arrangement was not logical.
- B. It was rectangular.
- C. It was spacious inside.
- D. It had limited light.

Question 8: The word "yield" in line 14 is closest in meaning to

- A. harvest
- B. surrender
- C. amount
- D. provide

Question 9: Why did the idea of living in an apartment become popular in the late 1800's?

- A. Large families needed housing with sufficient space.
- B. Apartments were preferable to tenements and cheaper than row houses
- C. The city officials of New York wanted housing that was centrally located.
- D. The shape of early apartments could accommodate a variety of interior designs.

Question 10: The author mentions the Dakota and the Ansonia in line 22 because

- A. they are examples of large, well-designed apartment buildings

- B. their design is similar to that of row houses
- C. they were built on a single building lot
- D. they are famous hotel

ĐÁP ÁN

PASSAGE 27

Question 1:

Một dạng nhà mới được đề cập trong bài viết là:

- A. Những ngôi nhà dành cho một hộ gia đình
- B. Những tòa nhà chung cư
- C. Các ngôi nhà cùng kiểu
- D. Các khách sạn

In the last third of the nineteenth century a new housing form was quietly being developed. In 1869 the Stuyvesant, considered New York's first apartment house was built on East Eighteenth Street.

=> B

Question 2:

- inviting (adj): attractive, making you want to do, try, taste, etc. something (*theo từ điển Oxford Learner's Dictionary*) (hấp dẫn, mời gọi, làm cho bạn muốn thử...)

- open (adj): mở, cởi mở
- encouraging (adj): mang tính khuyến khích, khích lệ
- asking (adj): đòi hỏi

=> C

Question 3:

Tại sao Stuyvesant là một thành công còn nhiều hạn chế

- A. Việc sắp xếp các phòng chưa thuận tiện
- B. Hầu hết mọi người không thể chi trả để sống ở đây
- C. Không có khu vực mua sắm gần đó
- D. Nó là một khu dân cư đông đúc

But the Stuyvesant was at best a limited success. In spite of Hunt's inviting façade, the living space was awkwardly arranged. (không gian sống được sắp xếp rất bất tiện)

=> A

Question 4:

- sumptuous (adj): very expensive and looking very impressive - rất đắt đỏ và ấn tượng = luxurious (adj): xa hoa, đắt đỏ

- unique (adj): độc đáo, có một không hai

- modern (adj): hiện đại

- distant (adj): xa xôi

=> A

Question 5:

Có thể suy luận rằng phần lớn những người sống trong các chung cư đắt tiền ở New York đều...

Those who could afford them were quite content to remain in the more sumptuous, single family homes, leaving the Stuyvesant to newly married couples and bachelors, (những cặp đôi mới kết hôn hoặc những người chưa vợ => có thể suy luận rằng những người này còn khá trẻ)

=> D

Question 6:

Có thể suy luận rằng lô đất xây dựng đặc trưng của thành phố New York những năm 1870 và 1880 sẽ giống nhất với hình

That lot was a rectangular area 25 feet wide by 100 feet deep-a shape perfectly suited for a row house, (một khu vực hình chữ nhật, chiều rộng 25 ft và chiều sâu 100 ft)

=> D

Question 7:

Có thể suy luận rằng một tòa nhà chung cư ở New York vào những năm 1870 và 1880 có tất cả những đặc điểm sau TRỪ:

A. Sự sắp xếp các phòng không hợp lí

B. Nó có hình chữ nhật

C. Bên trong rất rộng rãi

D. Có ít ánh sáng

The lot could also accommodate a rectangular tenement, though it could not yield the square, well-lighted, and logically arranged rooms that great apartment buildings require, (lô đất có thể xây dựng được một căn hộ hình chữ nhật, nhưng nó không thể mang lại những căn phòng hình vuông, tràn ngập ánh sáng và được sắp xếp hợp lí như những tòa nhà chung cư hoàn hảo yêu cầu)

=> Những tòa nhà chung cư những năm 1870-1880 có hình chữ nhật, ít ánh sáng và sự sắp xếp các phòng không hợp lí

=> C

Questions 8:

- yield (v): to produce or provide something, for example a profit, result or crop - mang lại, đem lại (theo từ điển Oxford Learner's Dictionary)

- harvest (v): gặt hái, thu hoạch
- surrender (v): đầu hàng, từ bỏ
- amount (v): lên tới, lên đến (tổng)

=> D

Question 9:

Tại sao ý tưởng về việc sống trong một căn chung cư trở nên phổ biến ở cuối những năm 1880?

- A. Những gia đình lớn cần những ngôi nhà với không gian đủ rộng.
- B. Các căn chung cư được ưa chuộng hơn những nhà thuê và rẻ hơn nhà dãy
- C. Hội đồng thành phố New York muốn nhà đất phải được tập trung ở khu trung tâm.
- D. Hình dạng của những căn chung cư có thể chứa đựng rất nhiều những thiết kế nội thất.

But even with the awkward interior configurations of the early apartment buildings, the idea caught on. It met the needs of a large and growing population that wanted something hotter than tenements but could not afford or did not want row houses. (Nó đáp ứng nhu cầu của một lượng dân số lớn và đang phát triển muốn những thứ tốt hơn nhà thuê nhưng không thể chi trả hoặc không muốn sống trong những căn nhà dãy giống hệt nhau)

=> D

Question 10:

Tác giả đề cập đến hai tòa nhà Dakota và Ansonia bởi vì:

- A. chúng là những ví dụ về những toàn nhà chung cư rộng với thiết kế đẹp.
- B. thiết kế của chúng tương tự như những ngôi nhà được xây theo dãy.
- C. chúng được xây dựng trên những lô đất đơn lẻ
- D. chúng là những khách sạn nổi tiếng.

In the closing decades of the nineteenth century, large apartment houses began dotting the developed portions of New York City, and by the opening decades of the twentieth century, spacious buildings, such as the Dakota and the Ansonia...

=> A

PASSAGE 28

► 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 1 to 10.

Even before the turn of the century, movies began to develop in two major directions: the realistic and the formalistic. Realism and formalism are merely general, rather than absolute, terms. When used to suggest a tendency toward either polarity, such labels can be helpful, but in the end they are still just labels. Few films are exclusively formalist in style, and fewer yet are completely realist. There is also an important difference between realism and reality, although this distinction is often forgotten. Realism is a particular style, whereas physical reality is the source of all the raw materials of film, both realistic and formalistic. Virtually all movie directors go to the photographable world for their subject matter, but what they do with this material - how they shape and manipulate it - determines their stylistic emphasis.

Generally speaking, realistic films attempt to reproduce the surface of concrete reality with a minimum of distortion. In photographing objects and events, the filmmaker tries to suggest the copiousness of life itself. Both realist and formalist film directors must select (and hence emphasize) certain details from the chaotic sprawl of reality. But the element of selectivity in realistic films is less obvious. Realists, in short, try to preserve the illusion that their film world is unmanipulated, an objective mirror of the actual world. Formalists, on the other hand, make no such pretense. They deliberately stylize and distort their raw materials so that only the very naive would mistake a manipulated image of an object or event for the real thing.

We rarely notice the style in a realistic movie; the artist tends to be self-effacing. Some filmmakers are more concerned with what is being shown than how it is manipulated. The camera is used conservatively. It is essentially a recording mechanism that reproduces the surface of tangible objects with as little commentary as possible. A high premium is placed on simplicity, spontaneity, and directness. This is not to suggest that these movies lack artistry, however, for at its best the realistic cinema specializes in art that conceals art.

Question 1: What does the passage mainly discuss?

- A. Acting styles
- B. Film plots
- C. Styles of filmmaking
- D. Filmmaking 100 years ago

Question 2: With which of the following statements would the author be most likely to agree?

- A. Realism and formalism are outdated terms.
- B. Most films are neither exclusively realistic nor formalistic.
- C. Realistic films are more popular than formalistic ones.
- D. Formalistic films are less artistic than realistic ones.

Question 3: Whom does the author say is primarily responsible for the style of a film?

- A. The director
- B. The actors
- C. The producer
- D. The camera operator

Question 4: The word "shape" in line 8 is closest in meaning to

- A. specify B. form C. understand D. achieve

Question 5: The word "preserve" in line 14 is closest in meaning to

- A. encourage B. maintain C. reflect D. attain

Question 6: The word "They" in line 16 refers to

- A. films B. realists C. formalists D. raw materials

Question 7: How can one recognize the formalist style?

- A. It uses familiar images. B. It is very impersonal.
C. It obviously manipulates images. D. It mirrors the actual world.

Question 8: The word "tangible" in line 20 is closest in meaning to

- A. concrete B. complex C. various D. comprehensible

Question 9: Which of the following terms is NOT used to describe realism in filmmaking?

- A. Simple B. Spontaneous C. Self-effacing D. Exaggerated

Question 10: Which of the following films would most likely use a realist style?

- A. A travel documentary B. A science fiction film
C. A musical drama D. An animated cartoon

ĐÁP ÁN

PASSAGE 28

Question 1:

Bài viết chủ yếu đề cập đến nội dung gì?

Even before the turn of the century, movies began to develop in two major directions: the realistic and the formalistic

Few films are exclusively formalist in style, and fewer yet are completely realist.

=> C

Question 2:

Điều nào sau đây tác giả có thể đồng tình nhất

- A. Chủ nghĩa thực tế và chủ nghĩa hình thức là những thuật ngữ đã lỗi thời.
- B. Hầu hết các phim đều không hoàn toàn thực tế hay hình thức
- C. Các phim thực tế nổi tiếng hơn các bộ phim mang tính hình thức.
- D. Các phim mang tính hình thức ít mang tính nghệ thuật hơn các phim thực tế.

Few film are exclusively formalist in style, and fewer yet lire completely realist. (Rất ít phim có phong cách hoàn toàn hình thức, và càng ít phim là hoàn toàn mang tính thực tế)

=> B

Question 3:

Whom does the author say is primarily responsible for the style of a film? Ai là người theo như tác giả sẽ chịu trách nhiệm về phong cách của một bộ phim?

Virtually all movie directors go to the photographable world for their subject matter, but what they do with this material -how they shape and manipulate it - determines their stylistic emphasis.

=> A

Question 4:

- shape (v): to make something into a particular shape - làm cho cái gì có hình dạng cụ thể (theo từ điển Oxford Learner's Dictionary) = form (v): tạo ra, tạo thành cái gì

- specify (v): chỉ rõ, ghi rõ, định rõ
- understand (v): hiểu, thấu hiểu
- achieve smt (v): đạt được cái gì

=> B

Question 5:

- preserve (v): to keep a particular quality, feature, etc.; to make sure that something is kept – giữ một đặc điểm, chất lượng cụ thể, duy trì, giữ gìn (theo từ điển Oxford Learner's Dictionary) = maintain (v): duy trì

- encourage (v): khuyến khích
- reflect (v): phản ánh
- attain (v): đạt được, giành được

=> B

Question 6:

Formalists, on the other hand, make no such pretense. They deliberately stylize and distort their raw materials so that

=> C

Question 7:

How can one recognize the formalist style? Làm cách nào để nhận ra phong cách hình thức?

- A. Nó sử dụng những hình ảnh thân thuộc
- B. Nó rất khách quan, không liên quan đến riêng ai
- C. Nó rõ ràng điều khiển các hình ảnh
- D. Nó soi chiếu xã hội thực tại

Realists, in short, try to preserve the illusion that their film world is unmanipulated, an objective mirror of the actual world. Formalists, on the other hand, make no such pretense.

=> C

Questions 8:

- tangible (adj): that can be clearly seen to exist - hữu hình, có thể nhìn thấy, rõ ràng, cụ thể (*theo từ điển Oxford Learner's Dictionary*)

- concrete (adj): cụ thể, chi tiết
- complex (adj): phức tạp
- various (adj): đa dạng, phong phú
- comprehensible (adj): có thể hiểu được, có thể nhận thức được

=> A

Question 9:

Which of the following terms is NOT used to describe realism in filmmaking? Thuật ngữ nào sau đây không được sử dụng để mô tả chủ nghĩa hiện thực khi làm phim?

We rarely notice the style in a realistic movie; the artist tends to be self-effacing.

A high premium is placed on simplicity, spontaneity, and directness

=> D

Question 10:

Which of the following films would most likely use a realist style? Thể loại phim nào sau đây có thể sử dụng phong cách thực tế

- A. Một phim tài liệu về du lịch
- B. Một phim khoa học viễn tưởng
- C. Một phim ca nhạc
- D. Một phim hoạt hình

Realists, in short, try to preserve the illusion that their film world is unmanipulated, an objective mirror of the actual world

It is essentially a recording mechanism that reproduces the surface of tangible objects with as little commentary as possible.

Phim mang tính thực tế thường soi chiếu lại đời sống thực tại và ghi lại bề mặt của những vật cụ thể...

=> A

PASSAGE 29

► 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 1 to 10.

Why is it that flying to New York from London will leave you feeling less tired than flying to London from New York? The answer may be a clear case of biology not being able to keep up with technology.

Deep inside the brain there is a "clock" that governs every aspect of the body's functioning: sleep and wake cycles, levels of alertness, performance, mood, hormone levels, digestion, body temperature and so on. It regulates all of these functions on a 24-hour basis and is called the circadian clock (from the Latin, circa "about" + dies "day"). This body clock programmes us to be sleepy twice a day, between 3-5 a.m and again between 3-5 p.m. Afternoon tea and siesta times are all cultural responses to our natural biological sleepiness in the afternoon.

One of the major causes of the travelers' malady known as jet lag is the non-alignment of a person's internal body clock with clocks in the external world. Crossing different time zones confuses the circadian clock, which then has to adjust to the new time and patterns of light and activity. To make matters more complex, not all internal body functions adjust at the same rate. So your sleep/wake may adjust to a new time zone at one rate, while your temperature adjusts at a different pace. Your digestion may be on a different schedule altogether.

Though we live in a 24-hour day, the natural tendency of the body clock is to extend our day beyond 24 hours. It is contrary to our biological programming to shrink our day. That is why traveling in a westward direction is more body-clock friendly than flying east. NASA studies of long haul pilots showed that westward travel was associated with significantly better sleep quantity and quality than eastward flights.

When flying west, you are "extending" your day, thus traveling in the natural direction of your internal clock. Flying eastward will involve "shrinking" or reducing your day and is in direct opposition to your internal clock's natural tendency. One of the more common complaints of travelers is that their sleep becomes disrupted. There are many reasons for this: Changing time zones and schedules, changing light and activity levels, trying to sleep when your body clock is programmed to be awake, disruption of the internal circadian clock and working longer hours.

Sleep loss, jet lag and fatigue can seriously affect our ability to function well. Judgment and decision-making can be reduced by 50%, attention by 75 percent, memory by 20 percent and communication by 30 percent.

It is often suggested that you adjust your watch as soon as you board a plane, supposedly to try to help you adjust to your destination's schedule as soon as you arrive. But it can take the body clock several days to several weeks to fully adjust to a new time zone.

Question 1: The main function of the body clock is to

C. regulate the body's functions

D. govern all the body's responses

A. help us sleep.

B. help us adapt to a 24-hour cycle.

Question 2: The word "it" refers to _____

- A. the programme B. the body clock C. the function D. the brain

Question 3: Jet lag

- A. makes our body clock operate badly B. causes our body clock to change
C. extends the hours of our body clock D. upsets our body's rhythms

Question 4: The word "malady" is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. feeling B. bore C. illness D. thought

Question 5: The direction you fly in

- A. extends or shrinks your body clock
B. alters your body's natural rhythms
C. helps you sleep better
D. affects the degree of jet lag

Question 6: According to the article _____.

- A. jet lag can affect different abilities differently.
B. flying seriously affects your judgment and decision-making.
C. travelers complain about the negative effects of flying.
D. various factors stop us sleeping when we fly.

Question 7: On the subject of avoiding jet lag the article _____.

- A. suggests changing the time on your watch.
B. proposes gradually adjusting your body clock.
C. says there is nothing you can do.
D. makes no suggestions.

Question 8: According to the author, which of the following reasons disrupt travelers' sleep?

- A. Travelers try to sleep between 3-5 p.m.
B. Travelers' attention is reduced by 75 percent.
C. Travelers fly in the natural direction of their internal clock.
D. The traveler's internal circadian clock has to adjust to patterns of light and activity.

Question 9: It can be inferred from the passage that _____.

- A. there are more travelers in westward flights than in eastward ones.
B. westward travelers become friendlier than eastward ones.
C. travelers have to spend more money flying westward than eastward.
D. travelers do not sleep as well in eastward flights as in westward ones

Question 10: The word "fatigue" is closest in meaning to _____.

A. exhaustion

B. obsession

C. frustration

D. sleeplessness

ĐÁP ÁN

PASSAGE 29

Question 1:

The main function of the body clock is to _____.

Deep inside the brain there is a "clock" that governs every aspect of the body's functioning: sleep and wake cycles, levels of alertness, performance, mood, hormone levels, digestion, body temperature and so on. It regulates all of these functions

=> C (Nhiệm vụ của đồng hồ sinh học là kiểm soát mọi mặt về việc vận hành của cơ thể)

Question 2:

Deep inside the brain there is a "clock" that governs every aspect of the body's functioning: sleep and wake cycles, levels of alertness, performance, mood, hormone levels, digestion, body temperature and so on. It regulates all of these functions

=> Clock = It

=> B

Question 3:

Jet lag

Jet lag is the non-alignment of a person's internal body clock with clocks in the external world. Crossing different time zones confuses the circadian clock, which then has to adjust to the new time and patterns of light and activity. (Đi qua múi giờ khác gây rối loạn đồng hồ sinh học hàng ngày của cơ thể)

=> D (làm rối loạn nhịp điệu của cơ thể)

Question 4:

malady (n): an illness - ốm, bệnh tật, chứng bệnh (*theo từ điển Oxford Learner's Dictionary*)

=> C

Question 5:

The direction you fly in _____.

When flying west, you are "extending" your day, thus traveling in the natural direction of your internal clock. Flying eastward will involve "shrinking" or reducing your day and is in direct opposition to your internal clock's natural tendency.

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=> A (Hướng bạn bay tới sẽ kéo dài hoặc rút ngắn đồng hồ sinh học của bạn)

Question 6:

Sleep loss, jet lag and fatigue can seriously affect our ability to function well. Judgment and decision-making can be reduced by 50%, attention by 75 percent, memory by 20 percent and communication by 30 percent.

=> Mất ngủ, sự mệt mỏi sau chuyến bay và căng thẳng có thể ảnh hưởng nghiêm trọng đến khả năng vận hành của cơ thể. Khả năng đánh giá và quyết định giảm 50%, sự chú ý giảm 75%, trí nhớ giảm 20%,...

=> Các khả năng khác nhau chịu sự ảnh hưởng khác nhau

=> A

Question 7:

It is often suggested that you adjust your watch as soon as you board a plane, supposedly to try to help you adjust to your destination's schedule as soon as you arrive. But it can take the body clock several days to several weeks to fully adjust to a new time zone. (chỉnh đồng hồ ngay khi đáp máy bay để giúp bạn điều chỉnh với thời gian biểu của trạm dừng chân ngay khi hạ cánh. Nhưng mất đến vài ngày để đồng hồ sinh học điều chỉnh hoàn toàn với múi giờ mới)

Về việc tránh mệt mỏi sau chuyến bay, bài báo không đưa ra một gợi ý nào.

=> D

Questions 8:

According to the author, which of the following reasons disrupt travelers' sleep?

One of the more common complaints of travelers is that their sleep becomes disrupted. There are many reasons for this: Changing time zones and schedules, changing light and activity levels, trying to sleep when your body clock is programmed to be awake, disruption of the internal circadian clock and working longer hours.

=> D (Đồng hồ sinh học trong cơ thể người phải điều chỉnh lại ánh sáng và hoạt động)

Question 9:

Có thể suy luận gì từ bài viết

- A. Có nhiều du khách trên các chuyến bay đến phía tây hơn là các chuyến bay phía đông.
- B. Những du khách du lịch về phía tây thân thiện hơn du khách du lịch về phía đông
- C. Các khách du lịch phải sử dụng tiền để bay về phía tây nhiều hơn về phía đông
- D. Các khách du lịch trên các chuyến bay về phía đông mất ngủ nhiều hơn các du khách trên các chuyến bay về phía tây.

That is why traveling in a westward direction is more body-dock friendly than flying east, (bay về hướng tây khiến cho đồng hồ sinh học dễ chịu hơn bay về phía đông)

=> Các hành khách bay về phía tây sẽ ít mất ngủ hơn các hành khách bay về phía đông.

=> D

Question 10:

The word "fatigue" is closest in meaning to _____.

fatigue (n): a feeling of being extremely tired, usually because of hard work or exercise
(theo từ điển *Oxford Learner's Dictionary*) = exhaustion (n): sự kiệt sức, kiệt quệ

obsession (n): sự ám ảnh

frustration (n): sự thất vọng

sleeplessness (n): sự mất ngủ

=> A

PASSAGE 30

- 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 1 to 10.

As many as one thousand years ago in the Southwest, the Hopi and Zuni Indians of North America were building with adobe-sun-baked brick plastered with mud. Their homes looked remarkably like modern apartment houses. Some were four stories high and contained quarters for perhaps a thousand people, along with storerooms for grain and other goods. These buildings were usually put up against cliffs, both to make construction easier and for defense against enemies. They were really villages in themselves, as later Spanish explorers must have realised since they called them "*pueblos*", which is Spanish for towns. The people of the pueblos raised what are called "the three sisters" - corn, beans, and squash. They made excellent pottery and wove marvelous baskets, some so fine that they could hold water. The Southwest has always been a dry country, where water is scarce. The Hopi and Zuni brought water from streams to their fields and gardens through irrigation ditches. Water was so important that it played a major role in their religion. They developed elaborate ceremonies and religious rituals to bring rain. The way of life of less - settled groups was simpler and more strongly influenced by nature.

Small tribes such as the Shoshone and Ute wandered the dry and mountainous lands between the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific Ocean. They gathered seeds and hunted small animals such as rabbits and snakes.

In the Far North, the ancestors of today's Inuit hunted seals, walruses, and the great whales. They lived right on the frozen season shelters called igloos built of blocks of packed snow. When summer came, they fished for salmon and hunted the lordly caribou.

The Cheyenne, Pawnee and Sioux tribes, known as the Plains Indians, lived on the grasslands between the Rocky Mountains and the Mississippi River. They hunted bison, commonly called the buffalo. Its meat was the chief food of these tribes, and its hide was used to make their clothing and the covering of their tents and tepees.

Question 1: What does the passage mainly discuss?

- A. The architecture of early America Indian buildings
- B. The movement of American Indians across North America
- C. Ceremonies and rituals of American Indians
- D. The way of life of American Indian tribes in early North America

Question 2: According to the passage, the Hopi and Zuni typically built their homes _____.

- A. in valleys
- B. next to streams
- C. on open plains
- D. against cliffs

Question 3: The word "They" refers to _____

- A. goods B. buildings C. cliffs D. enemies

Question 4: It can be inferred from the passage that the dwellings of the Hopi and Zuni were

- A. very small B. highly advanced
C. difficult to defend D. quickly constructed

Question 5: The author uses the phrase "the three sisters" refers to _____,

- A. Hopi women B. family members
C. important crops D. rain ceremonies

Question 6: The word "scarce" is closest in meaning to _____:

- A. limited B. hidden C. pure D. necessary

Question 7: Which of the following is TRUE of the Shoshone and Ute?

- A. They were not as settled as the Hopi and Zuni
B. They hunted caribou.
C. They built their homes with adobe.
D. They did not have many religious ceremonies.

Question 8: According to the passage, which of the following tribes lived in the grasslands?

- A. The Shoshone and Ute B. The Cheyenne
C. The Hopi and Zuni D. The Pawnee and Inuit

Question 9: Which of the following animals was most important to the Plains Indians?

- A. The salmon B. The caribou C. The seal D. The buffalo

Question 10: Which of the following is NOT mentioned by the author as a dwelling place of early North America?

- A. Log cabins B. Adobe houses C. Tepees D. Igloos

ĐÁP ÁN - PASSAGE 30

Question 1:

- A. Kiến trúc của những tòa nhà Mỹ Ấn thuở ban đầu
- B. Việc di chuyển của những người Mỹ Ấn qua Bắc Mỹ
- C. Những lễ hội và nghi thức của người Mỹ Ấn
- D. Cách sinh sống của những bộ lạc Mỹ Ấn ở Bắc Mỹ

Bài viết nói về cách sống và sinh hoạt của 4 bộ lạc người Mỹ Ấn tại Bắc Mỹ về các khía cạnh: nơi ở, nhà cửa, mùa vụ, thức ăn chính, thói quen di cư.

⇒ D

Question 2:

According to the passage, the Hopi and Zuni typically built their homes _____.

..., the Hopi and Zuni Indians of North America... **These buildings** were usually **put up against cliffs**, both to make construction easier and for defense against enemies,

⇒ D

Question 3:

These buildings were usually put up against cliffs, both to make construction easier and for defense against enemies. **They were really villages** in themselves, as later Spanish explorers must have realised.

⇒ B

Question 4:

It can be inferred from the passage that the dwellings of the Hopi and Zuni were

dwelling (n): sự trú ngụ, chỗ ở

Their homes looked **remarkably like modern apartment houses**. Some were **four stories high** and contained **quarters for perhaps a thousand people**, along with **storerooms for grain and other goods**.

⇒ B

Question 5:

The people of the pueblos raised what are called "the three sisters" - corn, beans, and squash. (ngô, đậu và bí)

⇒ C (những vụ mùa quan trọng)

Question 6:

scarce (adj): there is not enough of it and it is only available in small quantities - không đủ, có số lượng ít, có giới hạn (*theo từ điển Oxford Learner's Dictionary*) = limited

⇒ A

Question 7:

Which of the following is TRUE of the Shoshone and Ute?

Small tribes such as the **Shoshone and Ute wandered** the dry and mountainous lands between the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific Ocean. They gathered seeds and hunted small animals such as rabbits and snakes. (Bộ lạc nhỏ như Shoshone và Ute du mục tới những vùng đất khô và núi cao...)

⇒ A (Họ không định cư như bộ lạc Hopi và Zuni)

B. Họ săn bắt tuần lộc caribu

C. Họ xây nhà bằng gạch chưa nung

D. Họ không có nhiều những nghi lễ tôn giáo.

Question 8:

According to the passage, which of the following tribes lived in the grasslands?

Thông tin nằm ở phần cuối của bài viết:

The Cheyenne, Pawnee and Sioux tribes, known as the Plains Indians, lived on the **grasslands** between the Rocky Mountains and the Mississippi River

⇒ B

Question 9:

Thông tin nằm ở phần cuối của bài viết:

The Cheyenne, Pawnee and Sioux tribes, known as the **Plains Indians**, ...They **hunted bison**, commonly **called the buffalo**. Its meat was the **chief food** of these tribes,

⇒ **D**

Question 10:

Which of the following is NOT mentioned by the author as a dwelling place of early North America?

...the Hopi and Zuni Indians of North America were building with **adobe-sun-baked brick** plastered with mud.

In the Far North, ... They lived right on the frozen **season shelters called igloos** built of..., and its hide was used to make their clothing and the covering of **their tents and tepees**.

⇒ **A**

PASSAGE 31

- *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 1 to 10.*

It is commonly believed that school is where people go to get an education. Nevertheless, it has been said that today **children interrupt their education to go to school**. The difference between schooling and education implied by this remark is important. Education is much more open-ended and **all-inclusive** than schooling. Education knows no limits. It can take place anywhere, whether in the shower or on the job, whether in the kitchen or on a tractor. It includes both the formal learning that takes place in school and the whole universe of informal learning. The agent (doer) of education can vary from respected grandparents to the people arguing about politics on the radio, from a child to a famous scientist. Whereas schooling has a certain predictability, **education quite often produces surprises**. A chance conversation with a stranger may lead a person to discover how little is known of other religions. People receive education from infancy on. Education, then, is a very broad, inclusive term; it is a lifelong process, a process that starts long before the start of school, and one that should be a necessary part of one's entire life. Schooling, on the other hand, is a specific, formalized process, whose general pattern varies little from one setting to the next. Throughout a country, children arrive at school at about the same time, take the assigned seats, are taught by an adult, use similar textbooks, do homework, take exams, and so on. The pieces of reality that are to be learned, whether they are the alphabet or an understanding of the workings of governments, have been limited by the subjects being taught. For example, high school students know that **they** are not likely to find out in their classes the truth about political problems in their society or what the newest filmmakers are experimenting with. There are clear and undoubted conditions surrounding the formalized process of schooling.

Question 1: This passage is mainly aimed at _____.

- A. giving examples of different schools
- B. telling the difference between the meaning of two related words
- C. listing and discussing several educational problems
- D. telling a story about excellent teachers

Question 2: In the passage, the expression "**children interrupt their education to go to school**"

mostly implies that _____.

- A. education is totally ruined by schooling
- B. all of life is an education
- C. schooling takes place everywhere
- D. schooling prevents people discovering things

Question 3: The word "**all-inclusive**" in the passage mostly means _____.

- A. going in many directions
- B. involving many school subjects
- C. allowing no exceptions
- D. including everything or everyone

Question 4: According to the passage, the doers of education are _____.

- A. mostly famous scientists
- B. mainly politicians
- C. only respected grandparents
- D. almost all people

Question 5: What does the writer mean by saying "education quite often produces surprises"?

- A. Educators often produce surprises.
- B. It's surprising that we know little about other religions.
- C. Success of informal learning is predictable.
- D. Informal learning often brings about unexpected results.

Question 6: Which of the following would the writer support?

- A. Without formal education, people won't be able to read and write.
- B. Schooling is of no use because students do similar things every day.
- C. Our education system needs to be changed as soon as possible.
- D. Going to school is only part of how people become educated.

Question 7: The word "**they**" in the last paragraph refers to _____.

- A. workings of governments
- B. political problems
- C. newest film makers
- D. high school students

Question 8: Because the general pattern of schooling varies little from one setting to the next, school children throughout the country _____.

- A. do similar things
- B. have the same abilities
- C. are taught by the same teachers
- D. have similar study conditions

Question 9: From the passage, we can infer that a high school teacher _____.

- A. is free to choose anything to teach
- B. is not allowed to teach political issues
- C. has to teach social issues to all classes
- D. is bound to teach programmed subjects

Question 10: Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?

- A. The more years students go to school, the better their education is.

- B. The best schools teach a variety of subjects.
- C. Education and schooling are quite different experience.
- D. Students benefit from schools, which require long hours and homework.

PASSAGE 31

Question 1:

Câu chủ đề của bài viết:

It is commonly believed that **school** is where **people go to get an education**. Nevertheless, it has been said that today **children interrupt their education to go to school**. **The difference between schooling and education** implied by this remark is important.

=> Bài viết chủ yếu nêu rõ sự khác biệt giữa 2 thuật ngữ "schooling" và "education"

=> **B** (Nêu lên sự khác biệt giữa nghĩa của 2 từ có liên quan đến nhau)

- A. Đưa ra ví dụ về các trường khác nhau
- C. liệt kê và thảo luận về một vài vấn đề giáo dục
- D. kể chuyện về những giáo viên giỏi

Question 2: In the passage, the expression "**children interrupt their education to go to school**" mostly implies that _____.

Nevertheless, it has been said that today **children interrupt their education to go to school**. Education knows no limits. (Trẻ em dứt quãng việc giáo dục để đến trường. Giáo dục không có giới hạn)

=> Ở đây tác giả ngầm ám chỉ rằng giáo dục là công việc cả đời, nó xảy ra mọi lúc mọi nơi.

=> **B**

- A. Giáo dục hoàn toàn bị hủy hoại bởi việc đến trường
- C. Việc đến trường diễn ra ở mọi nơi
- D. Việc đến trường ngăn cản con người khám phá những điều mới.

Question 3:

Education is much more open-ended and all-inclusive than schooling... It includes both the formal learning that takes place in school and the whole universe of informal learning.

all - inclusive (adj: mang nghĩa "bao quát tất cả, tổng thể tất cả")

⇒ **D**

- A đưa đến rất nhiều hưởng

- B. bao gồm rất nhiều môn học ở trường
- C. không cho phép ngoại lệ

Question 4:

According to the passage, the doers of education are _____.

The agent (doer) of education can **vary** from **respected grandparents** to the **people arguing about** politics on the radio, from a **child** to a **famous scientist**. (Những người học của giáo dục rất đa dạng... hầu hết tất cả mọi người.)

=> D

Question 5:

Giáo dục thường mang lại những điều bất ngờ ó Học một cách không chính thức thường mang lại những kết quả ngoài mong đợi.

=> D

- A. Những nhà giáo dục thường tạo ra sự bất ngờ
- B. Thật đáng ngạc nhiên khi chúng ta biết rất ít về những tôn giáo khác
- C. Sự thành công của giáo dục có thể đoán trước được.

Question 6:

Điều nào tác giả tán thành

- A. Nếu không có giáo dục nhà trường, con người không thể đọc và viết
- B. Đến trường là vô ích vì trẻ em làm những thứ tương tự nhau mỗi ngày.
- C. Hệ thống giáo dục của chúng ta cần thay đổi càng sớm càng tốt
- D. Đến trường chỉ là một phần của quá trình mỗi người trở thành người có giáo dục như thế nào.

Theo như tác giả đã nhận định trong bài viết:

Education knows no limits ... It includes both the formal learning that takes place in school and the whole universe of informal learning. (Giáo dục là không giới hạn... Nó bao gồm cả việc học ở trường và học ở ngoài xã hội)

=> D

Question 7:

For example, **high school students** know that **they** are not likely to find out in their classes the truth about political problems

=> D

Question 8:

Because the general pattern of schooling varies little from one setting to the next, school children throughout the country _____.

Throughout a country, **children arrive at school at about the same time, take the assigned seats are taught by an adult, use similar textbooks, do homework, take exams, and so on.**

Trẻ em trên cả nước đều làm những việc tương tự nhau khi đến trường

=> A

Question 9:

Từ bài viết có thể suy luận rằng các giáo viên,

- A. có thể thoải mái chọn bất cứ thứ gì để dạy
- B. không được phép dạy về những vấn đề chính trị
- C. phải dạy các vấn đề xã hội.
- D. phải dạy các môn học đã được lên chương trình từ trước

Throughout a country, **children** arrive at school at about the same time, take the assigned seats, are taught by an adult, **use similar textbooks**, do homework, take exams, and so on.

=> Trẻ con phải sử dụng những sách giáo khoa tương tự nhau chứng tỏ các bài giảng của giáo viên cũng đã được lên chương trình y như nhau từ trước

=> D

Question 10: Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?

Whereas **schooling has a certain predictability, education quite often produces surprises**

Education, then, is a very **broad, inclusive term**; it is a **lifelong process**, a process that starts long before the start of school, and one that should be a necessary part of one's entire life. **Schooling**, on the other hand, is a specific, formalized process, whose general pattern varies little from one setting to the next

Giáo dục và đến trường có những trải nghiệm hoàn toàn khác biệt

=> C

PASSAGE 32

- 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 1 to 10.

Psychologists have debated a long time about whether a child's upbringing can give it the ability to do outstandingly well. Some think that it is impossible to develop genius and say that it is simply something a person is born with. **Others**, however, argue that the potential for great achievement can be developed. The truth lies somewhere between these two extremes.

It seems very obvious that being born with the right qualities from gifted parents will increase a child's ability to do well. However, this ability will be fully realized only with the right upbringing and opportunities. As one psychologist says, "To have a fast car, you need both a good engine and fuel." Scientists have recently assessed intelligence, achievement, and ability in 50 sets of identical twins that were separated shortly after birth and brought up by different parents. They found that achievement was based on intelligence, and later influenced by the child's environment.

One case involving very intelligent twins was quoted. One of the twins received a normal upbringing, and performed well. The other twin, however, was brought up by extremely supportive parents and given every possible opportunity to develop its abilities. That twin, though starting out with the same degree of intelligence as the other, performed even better.

This case reflects the general principle of intelligence and ability. The more **favorable** the environment, the more a child's intelligence and ability are developed. However, there is no link between intelligence and the socioeconomic level of a child's family. In other words, it does not matter how poor or how rich a family is, as this does not affect intelligence.

Gifted people cannot be created by supportive parents, but they can be developed by them.

One professor of music said that outstanding musicians usually started two or three years earlier than ordinary performers, often because their parents had recognized their ability. These musicians then needed at least ten years' hard work and training in order to reach the level they were capable of attaining.

People who want to have very gifted children are given the following advice:

- Marry an intelligent person.
- Permit children to chase their own interests rather than the interests of the parents.
- Start a child's education early but avoid pushing the child too hard.
- Encourage children to play; for example, playing with musical instruments is essential for a child who wants to become an outstanding musician,

Question 1: The upbringing of highly intelligent children requires _____.

- A. an expensive education
- B. good musical instruments
- C. parental support and encouragement
- D. wealthy and loving parents

Question 2: The word "**Others**" used in the first paragraph refers to _____.

- A. other people
- B. other scientists
- C. other children
- D. other geniuses

Question 3: When scientists studied intelligence and ability in twins, they found that _____.

- A. ability depends mainly on intelligence and achievement
- B. intelligence and development are irrelevant to ability
- C. ability depends both on intelligence and on environment
- D. different twins generally have different levels of ability.

Question 4: Scientists chose twins for their study because _____.

- A. each twin has the same environment as his/her twin
- B. they are born into the same family, hence the same upbringing
- C. they have the same economic background and hence the same opportunities
- D. they have the same genetic background, usually with similar intelligence

Question 5: How were great musicians different from ordinary musicians in their development?

- A. Their ability was realized at an early stage and then nurtured.
- B. They practice playing their instruments for many years.
- C. They concentrated on music to the exclusion of other areas.
- D. They were exceptionally intelligent and artistic.

Question 6: The writer advises that gifted children should be allowed to follow _____.

- A. their own interests
- B. their parent's interests
- C. only their interests in musical instruments
- D. only their interests in computer games

Question 7: When encouraging their gifted children, parents should avoid _____.

- A. forcing their children too hard.
- B. letting them play their own way
- C. permitting them to follow their own interests
- D. starting their education at an early age

Question 8: The remark: "To have a fast car, you need both a good engine and fuel." in the passage means that in order to become a genius, _____.

- A. you need to have good health and good nourishment
- B. you need intelligence and you need to develop it
- C. you should try to move quickly and efficiently
- D. you must nourish your brain and train your muscles hard

Question 9: The word "**favorable**" in the passage mostly means _____.

- A. "good for someone and making him/her likely to be successful"
- B. "helping somebody to be more intelligent compared to other people"
- C. "of high quality or an acceptable standard"
- D. "under the control or in the power of somebody else"

Question 10: All of the following statements are true EXCEPT _____.

- A. educational development depends completely on economic well being
- B. a child's intelligence is influenced by that of his/ her parents
- C. to become successful, a child needs both native intelligence and development
- D. studying different twins is an useful scientific procedure.

ĐÁP ÁN - PASSAGE 32

Question 1:

The upbringing of highly intelligent children requires _____

One case involving very **intelligent twins** was quoted. **One** of the twins received a **normal upbringing**, and performed well. The **other twin**, however, was brought up by extremely supportive parents and given every possible opportunity to develop its abilities. That twin, though starting out with the same degree of intelligence as the other, performed even better.

=> upbringing of highly intelligent children = supportive parents + opportunity + intelligence

=> C (sự ủng hộ và khuyến khích của bố mẹ)

Question 2:

Psychologists have debated a long time about whether a child's upbringing can give it the ability to do outstandingly well. **Some think**

that it is impossible to develop genius and say that it is simply something a person is born with. **Others**, however, argue that the potential for great achievement can be developed

=> Others = other psychologists/ scientists

=> B

Question 3:

Scientists have recently assessed intelligence, achievement, and ability in 50 sets of identical twins that were separated shortly after birth and brought up by different parents. They found that **achievement was based on intelligence**, and later influenced by the **child's environment**.

=> **Achievement = intelligence + the child's environment.**

=> C

Question 4:

That twin, though **starting out with the same degree of intelligence** as the other, performed even better. (Những cặp sinh đôi thường có mức độ thông minh như nhau)

=> **D** (chúng có cùng nền tảng di truyền, thường có trí thông minh như nhau)

- A. mỗi trẻ sinh đôi có cùng môi trường như anh/chị nó.
- B. chúng được sinh trong cùng một gia đình, vì thế được nuôi dưỡng như nhau
- C. chúng có cùng nền tảng kinh tế, vì thế có cùng cơ hội phát triển.

Question 5:

How were great musicians different from ordinary musicians in their development?

One professor of music said that outstanding musicians usually started two or three years **earlier than ordinary performers**, often **because their parents had recognized their ability**.

=> **A** (Những nhạc sĩ vĩ đại khác các nhạc sĩ bình thường ở chỗ bố mẹ họ nhận ra tài năng của họ)

- B. Họ chơi nhạc cụ trong nhiều năm
- C. Họ tập trung vào âm nhạc mà không hướng vào các lĩnh vực khác.
- D. Họ cực kì thông minh và có thiên hướng nghệ thuật.

Question 6:

The writer advises that gifted children should be allowed to follow _____.

People who want to have very gifted children are given the following advice:

- **Permit children to chase their own interests rather than the interests of the parents.**

=> A

Question 7:

When encouraging their gifted children, parents should avoid _____.

- Start a child's education early but **avoid pushing the child too hard**,

=> A

Question 8: The remark: "To have a fast car, you need both a good engine and fuel." in the passage means that in order to become a genius, _____.

"To have a fast car, you need both a good engine and fuel. "Để có 1 cái xe chạy nhanh, bạn cần phải có 1 động cơ tốt và nhiên liệu Có thể suy luận từ câu nói trên: a good engine = intelligence

fuel to run the good engine = environment to develop the intelligence

=> B

Question 9:

favorable (adj): good for something/ someone and making it/ one likely to be successful or have an advantage (*theo từ điển Oxford Learner's Dictionary*)

=> A (được ưa chuộng hơn, tốt hơn)

Question 10: All of the following statements are true EXCEPT _____.

A. Sự phát triển giáo dục phụ thuộc hoàn toàn vào điều kiện kinh tế

Thông tin nằm ở đoạn 4:

However, there is no link **between intelligence and the socioeconomic level of a child's family.**

(Không có mối liên hệ nào giữa sự thông minh và địa vị tài chính của gia đình 1 đứa trẻ.)

B. sự thông minh của 1 đứa trẻ phụ thuộc vào sự thông minh của bố hoặc mẹ nó.

Thông tin nằm ở câu đầu đoạn 2:

It seems very obvious that being **born with the right qualities from gifted parents will increase a child's ability to do well.**

(được sinh ra bởi bố mẹ thông minh tăng khả năng của 1 đứa trẻ)

C. để trở nên thành công, 1 đứa trẻ cần cả sự thông minh và sự phát triển.

It seems very obvious that being born with the **right qualities from gifted parents** will increase a child's ability to do well. However, this ability will be **fully realized** only with **the right upbringing and opportunities.** (khả năng sẽ chỉ được hoàn toàn nhận ra cùng với sự giáo dục và cơ hội phát triển)

D. nghiên cứu những cặp sinh đôi khác nhau là một phương pháp rất hữu ích

Scientists have recently assessed intelligence, achievement, and ability in 50 sets of identical twins that were separated shortly after birth and brought up by different parents. **They found that achievement was based on intelligence,** and later influenced by the **child's environment.** (Nhờ nghiên cứu các cặp sinh đôi giúp các nhà khoa học nhận ra sự thành công phụ thuộc vào trí thông minh, sau đó là môi trường phát triển của trẻ)

=> A sai

Vocabulary

- psychologist (n): nhà tâm lí học
- upbringing (n): sự nuôi dưỡng, sự giáo dục
- outstanding (adj): nổi bật, đáng chú ý
- genius (n): thiên tài
- potential (n): sự tiềm năng, tiềm lực/ (adj): có tiềm năng
- achievement (n): thành tựu, sự đạt được
- extreme (n): cực, giới hạn
- obvious (adj): rõ ràng
- gifted (adj): có tài, có chuyên môn, giỏi
- assess (v): định giá, xác định
- identical (adj): sinh đôi, giống y hệt
- quote (n): lời dẫn, trích dẫn/ (v): trích dẫn, nêu ra
- normal (adj): bình thường

- supportive (adj): có tính khích lệ, động viên, luôn ủng hộ
- principle of smt: nguyên tắc, nguyên lí của cái gì
- favorable (adj): được ưa chuộng hơn
- link between smt and smt (n): sự liên kết, mối liên hệ với cái gì
- socioeconomic (adj): thuộc kinh tế xã hội
- professor (n): giảng viên, giáo sư
- ordinary <adj>: bình thường
- capable of (adj): có khả năng làm gì
- attain (v): đạt được, giành được

PASSAGE 33

- *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 1 to 10.*

Large animals that inhabit the desert have evolved a number of adaptations for reducing the effects of extreme heat. One adaptation is to be light in color, and to reflect rather than absorb the Sun's rays. Desert mammals also depart from the normal mammalian practice of **maintaining** a constant body temperature. Instead of trying to keep down the body temperature deep inside the body, which would involve the expenditure of water and energy, desert mammals allow their temperatures to rise to what would normally be fever height, and temperatures as high as 46 degrees Celsius have been measured in Grant's gazelles. The overheated body then cools down during the cold desert night, and indeed the temperature may fall unusually low by dawn, as low as 34 degrees Celsius in the camel. This is an advantage since the heat of the first few hours of daylight is absorbed in warming up the body, and an excessive buildup of heat does not begin until well into the day.

Another strategy of large desert animals is to **tolerate** the loss of body water to a point that would be fatal for non-adapted animals. The camel can lose up to 30 percent of its body weight as water without harm to itself, whereas human beings die after losing only 12 to 13 percent of their body weight. An equally important adaptation is the ability to replenish this water loss at one drink. Desert animals can drink prodigious volumes in a short time, and camels have been known to imbibe over 100 liters in a few minutes. A very dehydrated person, on the other hand, cannot drink enough water to rehydrate at one session, because the human stomach is not sufficiently big and because a too rapid dilution of the body fluids causes death from water intoxication. The tolerance of water loss is of obvious advantage in the desert, as animals do not have to remain near a water hole but can obtain food from grazing sparse and far-flung pastures. Desert-adapted mammals have the further ability to feed normally when extremely dehydrated, it is a common experience in people that appetite is lost even under conditions of moderate thirst.

Question 1: What is the main topic of the passage?

- A. Weather variations in the desert. B. Adaptations of desert animals.
C. Diseased of desert animals. D. Human use of desert animals.

Question 2: According to the passage, why is light coloring an advantage to large desert animals?

- A. It helps them hide from predators.
B. It does not absorb sunlight as much as dark colors.

- C. It helps them see their young at night.
- D. It keeps them cool at night.

Question 3: The word "**maintaining**" is closest in meaning to _____

- A. measuring
- B. inheriting
- C. preserving
- D. delaying

Question 4: The author uses of Grant's gazelle as an example of

- A. an animal with a low average temperature
- B. an animal that is not as well adapted as the camel
- C. a desert animal that can withstand high body temperatures
- D. a desert animal with a constant body temperature

Question 5: When is the internal temperature of a large desert mammal lower?

- A. Just before sunrise
- B. In the middle of the day
- C. Just after sunset
- D. Just after drinking

Question 6: The word "**tolerate**" is closest in meaning to _____ .

- A. endure
- B. replace
- C. compensate
- D. reduce

Question 7: What causes water intoxication?

- A. Drinking too much water very quickly.
- B. Drinking polluted water.
- C. Bacteria in water.
- D. Lack of water.

Question 8: Why does the author mention humans in the second paragraph?

- A. To show how they use camels.
- B. To contrast them to desert mammals.
- C. To give instructions about desert survival.
- D. To show how they have adapted to desert life.

Question 9: The word "**obtain**" is closest in meaning to _____ .

A. digest

B. carry

C. save

D. get

Question 10: Which of the following is NOT mentioned as an adaptation of large desert animals?

A. Variation in body temperatures.

B. Eating while dehydrated.

C. Drinking water quickly.

D. Being active at night.

ĐÁP ÁN - PASSAGE 33

Question 1: What is the main topic of the passage?

Câu chủ đề của bài:

Large **animals** that **inhabit the desert** have **evolved a number of adaptations** for reducing the effects of extreme heat.

=> **B** (Những động vật lớn sinh sống tại sa mạc đã đa dạng hóa sự thích nghi để giảm tác động của cái nóng khủng khiếp)

Question 2:

According to the passage, why is light coloring an advantage to large desert animals?

One adaptation is to be light in color, and **to reflect rather than absorb the Sun's rays.**
(để phản chiếu lại thay vì hấp thụ tia nắng mặt trời)

=> **B**

A. Nó giúp chúng trốn khỏi động vật ăn thịt.

C. Nó giúp chúng nhìn thấy con con vào ban đêm

D. Nó giữ cho chúng mát vào ban đêm

maintain (v); to make something continue at the same level, standard, etc. - giữ cái gì ổn định ở cùng 1 mức độ, duy trì, giữ gìn, bảo tồn (*theo từ điển Oxford Learner's Dictionary*) = preserve

measure (v): đo lường

inherit (v): thừa hưởng, kế thừa

delay (v): trì hoãn

=> C

Question 4:

The author uses of Grant's gazelle as an example of

..., desert mammals **allow their temperatures to rise to what would normally be fever height**, and temperatures as high as **46 degrees Celsius** have been measured in **Grant's gazelles**. (động vật có vú sa mạc cho phép nhiệt độ tăng tới mức nhiệt độ của cơn sốt, và nhiệt độ đến 46°C được đo từ linh dương gazel của Grant.)

=> C (Linh dương gazel của Grant được đưa ra làm ví dụ cho loài động vật có vú trên sa mạc có thể chịu đựng nhiệt độ cơ thể cao)

- A. động vật với nhiệt độ cơ thể trung bình thấp
- B. động vật không thích nghi tốt như lạc đà
- D. động vật sa mạc với nhiệt độ cơ thể không thay đổi.

Question 5:

When is the internal temperature of a large desert mammal lower?

The overheated body then **cools down during the cold desert night**, and indeed the temperature may **fall unusually low by dawn**.

=> By dawn = just before sunrise

=> A

Question 6:

tolerate (v): to allow somebody to do something that you do not agree with or like - cho phép ai làm gì mà bạn không đồng ý/ không thích (*theo từ điển Oxford Learner's Dictionary*)
= endure (v): chịu đựng, cam chịu, chịu được

replace (v): thay thế

compensate (v): bù, đền bù, bồi thường

reduce (v): giảm

=> A

Question 7: What causes water intoxication?

... because the human stomach is not sufficiently big and because **a too rapid dilution of the body fluids causes death from water intoxication.** (việc làm loãng quá nhanh lượng chất lỏng trong cơ thể - uống quá nhiều nước gây nên cái chết bởi sự nhiễm độc nước)

=> A

Question 8: Why does the author mention humans in the second paragraph?

Desert animals can drink prodigious volumes in a short time, and camels have been known to imbibe over 100 liters in a few minutes. **A very dehydrated person**, on the other hand, **cannot drink enough water to rehydrate at one session**, ... (Một động vật trên sa mạc có thể uống 1 lượng nước khổng lồ trong 1 thời gian ngắn,... 1 người rất khát nước, mặt khác, lại không thể uống đủ nước để hoàn lại lượng nước đã mất trong 1 lúc...)

=> Tác giả đề cập đến con người để so sánh con người với động vật trên sa mạc để làm nổi bật khả năng thích nghi của chúng

=> B

Question 9:

obtain (v): to get something, especially by making an effort - nhận được cái gì, thành tựu gì sau khi đã nỗ lực cố gắng (*theo từ điển Oxford Learner's Dictionary*) = get

digest (v): tiêu hóa

carry (v): mang

save (v): tiết kiệm

=> D

Question 10:

Which of the following is NOT mentioned as an adaptation of large desert animals?
desert mammals **allow their temperatures to rise to what would normally be fever height**

Desert animals can **drink prodigious volumes in a short time**,

Desert-adapted mammals have the further ability to **feed normally when extremely dehydrated**

=> D không được đề cập trong bài

PASSAGE 34

- *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 41 to 50.*

Today we take electricity for granted and perhaps we do not realize just how useful this discovery has been. Steam was the first invention that replaced wind power. It was used to drive engines and was passed through pipes and radiators to warm rooms. Petrol mixed with air was the next invention that provided power. Exploded in a cylinder, it drove a motor engine, Beyond these simple and direct uses, those forms have not much adaptability.

On the other hand, we make use of electricity in thousands of ways. From the powerful voltages that drive our electric trains to the tiny current needed to work a simple calculator, and from the huge electric magnet in steel works that can lift 10 tons to the tiny electric magnet in a doorbell, all are powered by electricity. An electric current can be made with equal ease to heat a huge mass of molten metal in a furnace, or to boil a jug for a cup of coffee. Other than atomic energy, which has not as yet been harnessed to the full, electricity is the greatest power in the world. It is flexible, and so adaptable for any task for which it is wanted. It travels so easily and with incredible speed along wires or conductors that it can be supplied instantly over vast distances.

To generate electricity, huge turbines or generators must be turned. In Australia they use coal or water to drive this machinery. When dams are built, falling water is used to drive the turbines without polluting the atmosphere with smoke from coal. Atomic power is used in several countries but there is always the fear of an accident. A tragedy once occurred at Chernobyl, in Ukraine, at an atomic power plant used to make electricity. The reactor leaked, which caused many deaths through radiation.

Now scientists are examining new ways of creating electricity without harmful effects to the environment. They may harness the tides as they flow in and out of bays. Most importantly, they hope to trap sunlight more efficiently. We do use solar heaters for swimming pools but as yet improvement in the capacity of the solar cells to create more current is necessary. When this happens, electric cars will be viable and the world will rid itself of the toxic gases given off by trucks and cars that burn fossil fuels.

Question 1: The author mentions the sources of energy such as wind, steam, petrol in the first paragraph to _____.

- A. suggest that electricity should be alternated with safer sources of energy
- B. emphasize the usefulness and adaptability of electricity
- C. imply that electricity is not the only useful source of energy
- D. discuss which source of energy can be a suitable alternative to electricity

Question 2: Before electricity, what was sometimes passed through pipes to heat rooms?

- A. Gas. B. Petrol. C. Steam. D. Hotwind.

Question 3: What does the author mean by saying that electricity is flexible?

- A. It is cheap and easy to use.
- B. It is used to drive motor engines.
- C. It can be adapted to various uses.
- D. It can be made with ease.

Question 4: What do we call machines that make electricity?

- A. Voltages.
- B. Electric magnets.
- C. Generators or turbines.
- D. Pipes and radiators.

Question 5: The main forms of power used to generate electricity in Australia are _____.

- A. atomic power and water
- B. water and coal
- C. sunlight and wind power
- D. wind and gas

Question 6: The word "they" in the last paragraph refers to _____.

- A. harmful effects
- B. the tides
- C. scientists
- D. new ways

Question 7: Electric magnets are used in steel works to _____.

- A. lift heavy weights up to ten tons
- B. test the steel for strength
- C. heat the molten steel
- D. boil a jug of water

Question 8: The advantage of harnessing the power of the tides and of sunlight to generate electricity is that they _____.

- A. do not pollute the environment
- B. are more reliable
- C. are more adaptable
- D. do not require attention

Question 9: Which of the following power sources causes pollution by emitting harmful gases?

- A. Sunlight.
- B. Petrol.
- C. Water.
- D. Wind.

Question 10: The best title for this passage could be _____.

- A. "Types of Power Plants"
- B. "Electricity: Harmful Effects on Our Life"
- C. "How to Produce Electricity"
- D. "Why Electricity Is So Remarkable"

Question 1:

The author mentions the sources of energy such as wind, steam, petrol in the first paragraph to _____.

Steam was the first invention that **replaced wind power... Petrol mixed with air** was the **next invention that provided power... Beyond these simple and direct uses**, those forms have **not much adaptability**. On the other hand, we make use of electricity in thousands of ways.

Máy hơi nước, xăng và năng lượng gió chỉ có những công dụng đơn giản và trực tiếp và không thích hợp làm các công việc khác. Mặt khác, điện được chúng ta tận dụng với hàng nghìn cách dùng khác nhau.

=> Tác giả sử dụng các nguồn năng lượng gió, máy hơi nước và xăng để nhấn mạnh sự hữu ích và tính đa dạng của năng lượng điện

=> B

A. gợi ý rằng điện cần được thay thế bằng nguồn năng lượng an toàn hơn

C. ám chỉ điện không chỉ là nguồn năng lượng hữu ích duy nhất

D. thảo luận nguồn năng lượng nào có thể là nguồn năng lượng thay thế điện thích hợp.

Question 4:

Steam was the **first invention** that replaced wind power. It **was used** to drive engines and was **passed through pipes** and radiators to **warm rooms**

=> C

Question 3:

What does the author mean by saying that electricity is flexible?

On the other hand, we make use of **electricity** in **thousands of ways**. From the **powerful voltages** that **drive our electric trains** to the **tiny current** needed to **work a simple calculator**, and from the **huge electric magnet** in steel works that can **lift 10 tons** to the **tiny electric magnet** in a **doorbell** all are powered by electricity. An electric current can be made with equal ease to **heat a huge mass of molten metal** in a furnace, or to **boil a jug for a cup of coffee...** It is **flexible**, and so adaptable for any task for which it is wanted.

=> Điện được sử dụng trong tất cả các lĩnh vực, và thích hợp với rất nhiều cách dùng

=> C

Question 4:

What do we call machines that make electricity?

To **generate electricity**, **huge turbines or generators** must be turned,

=> C (máy phát điện và động cơ tuabin)

A. điện áp

B. nam châm điện

D. ống và các vật bức xạ

Question 5:

The main forms of power used to generate electricity in Australia are _____.

To generate electricity, **huge turbines or generators** must be turned.

In Australia they use **coal or water** to **drive** this machinery.

=> B

Question 6:

Now scientists are examining new ways of creating electricity without harmful effects to the environment. They may harness **the tides** as **they flow in and out of bays**.

=> B (Họ - các nhà khoa học có thể khai thác những thủy triều khi chúng lên hoặc xuống ở các vịnh)

Question 7:

Electric magnets are used in steel works to _____.

from the huge electric magnet in steel works that can **lift 10 tons**

=> A

Question 8:

Now scientists are examining new ways of creating electricity **without harmful effects to the environment**. They may harness the tides as **they** flow in and out of bays.

When this happens, electric cars will be viable and the world will **rid itself of the toxic gases given off by trucks and cars** that burn fossil fuels.

=> Việc khai thác năng lượng từ thủy triều và ánh sáng mặt trời để tạo điện sẽ không làm hại môi trường,... thế giới sẽ thoát khỏi những khí độc hại thải ra từ ô tô và xe vận tải.

=> A

A. đáng tin cậy hơn C. dễ thích nghi hơn D. không yêu cầu nhiều sự chú ý

Question 9:

Which of the following power sources causes pollution by emitting harmful gases?

When this happens, electric cars will be viable and the world will rid itself of the **toxic gases given off by trucks and cars that burn fossil fuels**. (các khí gas độc hại được thải ra từ ô tô và xe vận tải đốt cháy các nhiên liệu hóa thạch => nhiên liệu để chạy các toại xe này là xăng dầu)

=> B

Question 10:

Tiêu đề của bài viết

- A. Các loại nhà máy phát điện
- B. Điện: những tác động có hại đến cuộc sống của chúng ta
- C. Cách để tạo ra điện
- D. Tại sao điện lại đáng quan tâm như thế

Today we take electricity for granted and perhaps we do not realize just **how useful this discovery has been**

On the other hand, we **make use of electricity in thousands of ways**.

Bài viết chủ yếu nói về những tính năng hữu ích của điện đối với cuộc sống con người so với những nguồn năng lượng khác, cách tạo ra điện, và những thử nghiệm mới của các nhà khoa học đối với việc tạo ra điện.

=> D

PASSAGE 35

- *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 1 to 10.*

Although noise, commonly defined as unwanted sound, is a widely recognized form of pollution, it is very difficult to measure because the discomfort experienced by different individuals is highly subjective and, therefore, variable. Exposure to lower levels of noise may be slightly irritating, whereas exposure to higher levels may actually cause hearing loss. Particularly in congested urban areas, the noise produced as a by-product of our advancing technology causes physical and psychological harm, and detracts from the quality of life for those who are exposed to it.

Unlike the eyes, which can be covered by the eyelids against strong light, the ear has no lid, and is, therefore, always open and vulnerable; noise penetrates without protection.

Noise causes effects that the hearer cannot control and to which the body never becomes accustomed. Loud noises instinctively signal danger to any organism with a hearing mechanism, including human beings. In response, heartbeat and respiration accelerate, blood vessels constrict, the skin pales and muscles tense. In fact, there is a general increase in functioning brought about by the flow of adrenaline released in response to fear, and some of these responses persist even longer than the noise, occasionally as long as thirty minutes after the sound has ceased.

Because noise is unavoidable in a complex, industrial society, we are constantly responding in the same way that we would respond to danger. Recently, researchers have concluded that noise and our response may be much more than an annoyance. It may be a serious threat to physical and psychological health and well-being, causing damage not only to the ear and brain but also to the heart and stomach. We have long known that hearing loss is America's number one nonfatal health problem, but now we are learning that some of us with heart disease and ulcers may be victims of noise as well. Fetuses exposed to noise tend to be overactive, they cry easily, and they are more sensitive to gastrointestinal problems after birth. In addition, the psychic effect of noise is very important. Nervousness, irritability, tension, and anxiety increase, affecting the quality of rest during sleep, and the efficiency of activities during waking hours, as well as the way that we interact with each other.

Question 1: Which of the following is the author's main point?

- A. Noise may pose a serious threat to our physical and psychological health.
- B. Loud noises signal danger.
- C. Hearing loss is America's number one nonfatal health problem.
- D. The ear is not like the eye.

Question 2: According to the passage, what is noise?

- A. Unwanted sound
- B. A by-product of technology

- C. Physical and psychological harm D. Congestion

Question 3: Why is noise difficult to measure?

- A. It causes hearing loss
B. All people do not respond to it the same way
C. It is unwanted
D. People become accustomed to it.

Question 4: The word congested in paragraph 1 could best be replaced by

- A. hazardous B. polluted C. crowded D. rushed

Question 5: It can be inferred from the passage that the eye.

- A. responds to fear B. enjoys greater protection than the ear
C. increases functions D. Is damaged by noise

Question 6: According to the passage, people respond to loud noises in the same way that they respond to

- A. annoyance B. disease C. damage D. danger

Question 7: The word accelerate in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to

- A. decrease B. alter C. increase D. release

Question 8: The word it in the first paragraph refers to

- A. the noise B. the quality of life
C. advancing technology D. a by-product

Question 9: With which of the following statements would the author most probably agree?

- A. Noise is not a serious problem today
B. Noise is America's number one problem.
C. Noise is an unavoidable problem in an industrial society
D. Noise is a complex problem

Question 10: The phrase as well in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to

- A. after all B. also C. instead D. regardless

ĐÁP ÁN - PASSAGE 35

Question 1:

the noise produced as a by-product of our advancing technology causes physical and psychological harm, and detracts from the quality of life for those who are exposed to it.

=> A (Tiếng ồn có thể đe dọa sức khỏe thể chất và tinh thần của chúng ta)

B. Những tiếng ồn lớn là dấu hiệu của nguy hiểm

C. Mất khả năng nghe là chứng bệnh không gây chết người phổ biến nhất ở Mỹ.

D. Tai không giống mắt

Question 2:

According to the passage, what is noise?

Although noise, commonly defined as unwanted sound,... => A (Tiếng ồn là những âm thanh không mong muốn...)

Question 3:

Why is noise difficult to measure?

Although noise,..., it is very difficult to measure because the discomfort experienced by different individuals is highly subjective and, therefore, variable.

=> B (Tất cả mọi người phản ứng với tiếng ồn theo cách không giống nhau - sự khó chịu của những người khác nhau đều theo chủ quan mỗi người, và vì thế, rất đa dạng)

A. Nó gây ra sự mất khả năng nghe

C. Nó là điều không mong muốn

D. Con người đã quen với nó

Question 4:

congested (adj): crowded; full of traffic - đông đúc, chật chội (*theo từ điển Oxford Learner's Dictionary*) = crowded

hazardous (adj): nguy hiểm

polluted (adj): ô nhiễm

rushed (adj): gấp, vội vàng

=> C

Question 5:

It can be inferred from the passage that the eye_____.

Unlike the eyes, which can be covered by the eyelids against strong light, the ear has no lid and is, therefore, always open and vulnerable; noise penetrates without protection.

Mắt được bao bọc bởi mí mắt chống lại ánh sáng mạnh, tai không có mí, nên thường mở và dễ bị tổn thương, âm thanh thâm nhập vào mà không có sự bảo vệ => Mắt được bảo vệ tốt hơn tai => **B**

Question 6:

According to the passage, people respond to loud noises in the same way that they respond to _____.

Loud noises instinctively signal danger to any organism with a hearing mechanism, including human beings.

=> D

Question 7:

accelerate (v): to happen or to make something happen faster or earlier than expected (theo từ điển Oxford Learner's Dictionary) = increase (v): nhanh, tăng tốc

=> C

Question 8:

Particularly in congested urban areas, the noise produced as a by-product of our advancing technology causes physical and psychological harm, and detracts from the quality of life for those who are exposed to it.

=> A

Question 9:

With which of the following statements would the author most probably agree?

- A. Tiếng ồn không phải là một vấn đề nghiêm trọng ngày nay
- B. Tiếng ồn là vấn đề số 1 tại Mỹ
- C. Tiếng ồn là một vấn đề không thể tránh khỏi ở một xã hội công nghiệp

D. Tiếng ồn là một vấn đề phức tạp

Because noise is unavoidable in a complex, industrial society, (Tiếng ồn là không thể tránh được trong một xã hội công nghiệp phức tạp) => **C**

Question 10:

as well: in addition to somebody/something; too (theo từ điển Oxford Learner's Dictionary) = also: in addition; too

=> **B**

PHẦN 3
15 BÀI TỰ HỌC ĐỘT PHÁ
- LUYỆN CHUYÊN SÂU ĐỌC – HIỂU
BẢNG VIDEO BÀI GIẢNG
PASSAGE 36

- ▶ **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 1 to 10.**

Just two months after the flight of *Apollo 10*, the *Apollo 11* astronauts made their historic landing on the surface of the Moon. This momentous trip for humanity also provided scientists with an abundance of material for study; from rock and soil samples brought back from the Moon, scientists have been able to determine much about the composition of the Moon (as well as to draw) inferences about the development of the Moon from its composition.

The Moon soil that came back on Apollo 11 contains small bits of rock and glass which were probably ground from larger rocks when meteors impacted with the surface of the Moon. The bits of glass are spherical in shape and constitute approximately half of the Moon soil. Scientists found no trace of animal or plant life in this soil.

In addition to the Moon soil, astronauts gathered two basic types of rocks from the surface of the Moon: Basalt and breccia. Basalt is a cooled and hardened volcanic lava common to the Earth. Since basalt is formed under extremely high temperatures, the presence of this type of rock is an indication that the temperature of the Moon was once extremely hot. Breccia, the other kind of rock brought back by the astronauts, was formed during the impact of falling objects on the surface of the Moon. This second type of rock consists of small pieces of rock compressed together by the force of impact. Gases such as hydrogen and helium were found in some of the rocks, and scientists believe that these gases were carried to the Moon by the solar wind, the streams of gases that are constantly emitted by the Sun.

Question 1: The paragraph preceding the passage most likely discusses _____

- A. astronaut training.
- B. The inception of the *Apollo* space program.
- C. a different space trip.
- D. previous Moon landings.

Question 2: What is the subject of this passage?

- A. The *Apollo* astronauts.
- B. Soil on the Moon.
- C. What the Moon is made of.
- D. Basalt and breccia.

Question 3: According to the passage, what does Moon soil consist of?

- A. Hydrogen and helium.
- B. large chunks of volcanic lava.
- C. Tiny pieces of stones and glass.
- D. Streams of gases.

Question 4: Which of the following was NOT brought back to the Earth by the astronauts?

- A. Basalt
- B. Soil
- C. Breccia
- D. Plant life

Question 5: According to the passage, breccia was formed

- A.
when objects struck the Moon.
- B.
from volcanic lava.
- C.
When streams of gases hit the surface of the Moon.
- D.
from the interaction of helium and hydrogen.

Question 6: It is implied in the passage that scientists believe that the gases found in the Moon rocks.

- A. were not originally from the Moon.
- B. were created inside the rocks.
- C. traveled from the Moon to the Sun.
- D. caused the Moon's temperature to rise.

Question 7: The word 'emitted' in the last paragraph is closest in meaning to

- A. setoff B. vaporized C. sent out D. separated

Question 8: The author's purpose in this passage is to

- A.
describe some rock and soil samples.
- B.
explain some of the things learned from space flights.
- C.
propose a new theory about the creation of the Moon.
- D.
demonstrate the difference between basalt and breccia.

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Question 9: It can be inferred from the passage that.

- A.
the only items of importance that astronauts brought back from the Moon were rock and soil samples.
- B.
scientists learned relatively little from the Moon rock and soil samples.
- C.
scientists do not believe that it is necessary to return to the Moon.
- D.
rock and soil samples were only some of a myriad of significant items from the Moon.

Question 10: Which of the following would serve as the best title of the passage:

- A. Apollo 11 B. things from the space flights
- C. rock on the Moon D. Astronauts

ĐÁP ÁN – PASSAGE 36

Question 1: C. a different space trip

Question 2: C. What the Moon is made of

Question 3: C. Tiny pieces of stones and glass

Question 4: D. Plant life

Question 5: A. when objects struck the Moon

Question 6: A. were not originally from the Moon

Question 7: C. sent out

Question 8: B. explain some of the things learned from space flights

Question 9: D. rock and soil samples were only some of a myriad of significant items from the Moon.

Question 10: B. things from the space flights

PASSAGE 37

- *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 1 to 10.*

For more than six million American children, coming home after school means coming back to an empty house. Some deal with the situation by watching TV. Some may hide. But all of them have something in common. They spend part of each day alone. They are called "latchkeychildren".

They are children who look after themselves while their parents work. And their bad condition has become a subject of concern. Lynette Long was once the principal of an elementary school.

She said, "We had a school rule against wearing jewelry. A lot of kids had chains around their necks with keys attached. I was constantly telling them to put the keys inside shirts. There were so many keys; it never came to my mind what they meant." Slowly, she learned that they were house keys. She and her husband began talking to the children who had keys. They learned of the effect working couples and single parents were having on their children. Fear was the biggest problem faced by children at home alone. One in three latchkey children the Longs talked to reported being frightened. Many had nightmares and were worried about their own safety. The most common way latchkey children deal with their fears is by hiding. They may hide in a shower stall, under a bed or in a closet. The second is TV, They often turn the volume up. It's hard to get statistics on latchkey children, the Longs have learned. Most parents are slow to admit that they leave their children alone.

Question 1: The phrase "an empty house" in the passage mostly means _____.

- A. a house with no people inside B. a house with no furniture
C. a house with nothing inside D. a house with too much space

Question 2: One thing that the children in the passage share is that _____.

- A. they all watch TV B. they spend part of each day alone
C. they are from single-parent families D. they all wear jewelry

Question 3: The phrase "latchkey children" in the passage means children who _____.

- A. close doors with keys and watch TV by themselves
B. like to carry latches and keys with them everywhere
C. are locked inside houses with latches and keys
D. look after themselves while their parents are not at home

Question 4: The main problem of latchkey children is that they _____.

- A. are also found in middle-class families B. watch too much television during the day
C. suffer a lot from being left alone D. are growing in numbers

Question 5: What is the main idea of the first paragraph?

- A. How kids spend free time. B. Why kids hate going home.
C. Bad condition of latchkey children. D. Children's activities at home.

Question 6: Why did a lot of kids have chains around their necks with keys attached?

- A. They had to use the keys to open school doors.
B. Schools didn't allow them to wear jewelry, so they wore keys instead.
C. They were fully grown and had become independent.
D. They would use the keys to enter their houses when they came home.

Question 7: What do latchkey children suffer most from when they are at home alone?

- A. Fear B. Tiredness C. Boredom D. Loneliness

Question 8: Lynette Long learned of latchkey children's problems by _____ .

- A. visiting their homes B. delivering questionnaires
C. interviewing their parents D. talking to them

Question 9: What is the most common way for latchkey children to deal with fears?

- A. Hiding somewhere B. Talking to the Longs
C. Having a shower D. Lying under a TV

Question 10: It's difficult to find out the number of latchkey children because _____ .

- A. most parents are reluctant to admit that they leave their children alone
B. they do not give information about themselves for safety reasons
C. they hide themselves in shower stalls or under beds
D. there are too many of them in the whole country

ĐÁP ÁN – PASSAGE 37

Question 1: A. a house with no people inside

Question 2: B. they spend part of each day alone

Question 3: D. look after themselves while their parents are not at home

Question 4: C. suffer a lot from being left alone

Question 5: C. Bad condition of latchkey children

Question 6: D. They would use the keys to enter their houses when they came home.

Question 7: A. Fear

Question 8: D. talking to them

Question 9: A. Hiding somewhere

Question 10: A. most parents are reluctant to admit that they leave their children alone

PASSGE 38

- *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 1 to 10.*

Since the world became industrialized, the number of animal species that have either become extinct or have neared extinction has increased. Bengal tigers, for instance, which once roamed the jungles in vast numbers, now number only about 2,300. By the year 2025, it is estimated that they will become extinct.

What is alarming about the case of the Bengal tiger is that this extinction will have been caused almost entirely by poachers who, according to some sources, are not always interested in material gain but in personal gratification. This is an example of the callousness that is contributing to the problem of extinction. Animals such as the Bengal tiger, as well as other endangered species, are valuable parts of the world's ecosystem. International laws protecting these animals must be enacted to ensure their survival - and the survival of our planet.

Countries around the world have begun to deal with the problem in various ways. Some countries, in an effort to circumvent the problem, have allocated large amounts of land to animals reserves. They then charge admission prices to help defray the costs of maintaining the parks, and they often must also depend on world organizations for support. This money enables them to invest in equipment and patrols to protect the animals. Another response to the increase in animal extinction is an international boycott of products made from endangered species. This has had some effect, but by itself it will not prevent animals from being hunted and killed.

Question 1: What is the main topic of the passage?

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| A. Endangered species | B. The Bengal tiger |
| C. Problems with industrialization | D. International boycotts |

Question 2: The word "poachers" could be best replaced by which of the following?

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| A. Concerned scientists | B. Enterprising researchers |
| C. Illegal hunters | D. Trained hunters |

Question 3: The word "callousness" could be best replaced by which of the following?

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| A. Incompetence | B. indirectness |
| C. insensitivity | D. independence |

Question 4: The previous passage is divided into two paragraphs in order to contrast

- A. comparison and a contrast
- B. A statement and an illustration
- C. A problem and a solution
- D. Specific and general information

Question 5: What does the word "this" refer to in the passage?

- A. Bengal tiger
- B. Interest in material gain
- C. Killing animals for personal satisfaction
- D. The decrease in the Bengal tiger population

Question 6: Where in the passage does the author discuss a cause of extinction?

- A. Lines 4-6
- B. Lines 7-9
- C. Lines 10-16
- D. Lines 1-3

Question 7: Which of the following could best replace the word "allocated"?

- A. set aside
- B. combined
- C. taken
- D. organized

Question 8: The word "defray" is closest in meaning to which of the following?

- A. make a payment on
- B. make an investment toward
- C. raise
- D. lower

Question 9: What does the term "international boycott" refer to?

- A. A global increase in animal survival
- B. A refusal to buy animal products worldwide
- C. Defraying the cost of maintaining national parks
- D. Buying and selling of animal products overseas

Question 10: Which of the following best describes the author's attitude?

A. indifferent B. forgiving C. concerned D. surprised

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Question 1: A. Endangered species

Question 2: C. Illegal hunters

Question 3: C. insensitivity

Question 4: B. A problem and a solution

Question 5: C. Killing animals for personal satisfaction

Question 6: A. Lines 4-6

Question 7: A. set aside

Question 8: A. make a payment on

Question 9: B. A refusal to buy animal products worldwide

Question 10: C. concerned

PASSAGE 39

- *Read the following passage taken from Cultural Guide - Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary, 7th Edition, and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 1 to 10.*

The countryside of Britain is well known for its beauty and many contrasts: its bare mountains and moorland, its lakes, rivers and woods, and its long, often wild coastline. Many of the most beautiful areas are national parks and are protected from development. When British people think of the countryside they think of farmland, as well as open spaces. They imagine cows or sheep in green fields enclosed by hedges or stone walls, and fields of wheat and barley. Most farmland is privately owned but is crossed by a network of public footpaths.

Many people associate the countryside with peace and relaxation. They spend their free time walking or cycling there, or go to the country for a picnic or a pub lunch. In summer people go to fruit farms and pick strawberries and other fruit. Only a few people who live in the country work on farms. Many commute to work in towns. Many others dream of living in the country, where they believe they would have a better and healthier lifestyle.

The countryside faces many threats. Some are associated with modern farming practices, and the use of chemicals harmful to plants and wildlife. Land is also needed for new houses. The green belt, an area of land around many cities, is under increasing pressure. Plans to build new roads are strongly opposed by organizations trying to protect the countryside. Protesters set up camps to prevent or at least delay, the building work.

America has many areas of wild and beautiful scenery, and there are many areas, especially in the West in states like Montana and Wyoming, where few people live, in the New England states, such as Vermont and New Hampshire, it is common to see small farms surrounded by hills and green areas. In Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and other Midwestern states, fields of corn or wheat reach to the horizon and there are many miles between towns.

Only about 20% of Americans live outside cities and towns. Life may be difficult for people who live in the country. Services like hospitals and schools may be further away and going shopping can mean driving long distances. Some people even have to drive from their homes to the main road where their mail is left in a box. In spite of the disadvantages, many people who live in the country say that they like the safe, clean, attractive environment. But their children often move to a town or city as soon as they can. As in Britain, Americans like to go out to the country at weekends. Some people go on camping or fishing trips, others go hiking in national parks.

Question 1: We can see from the passage that in the countryside of Britain _____.

- A. none of the areas faces the sea
- B. only a few farms are publicly owned

- C. most beautiful areas are not well preserved
- D. it is difficult to travel from one farm to another

Question 2: The word "enclosed" in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. rotated
- B. embraced
- C. blocked
- D. surrounded

Question 3: Which is NOT mentioned as an activity of relaxation in the countryside of Britain?

- A. Going swimming
- B. Picking fruit
- C. Going for a walk
- D. Riding a bicycle

Question 4: What does the word "they" in paragraph 2 refer to?

- A. Those who dream of living in the country
- B. Those who go to fruit farms in summer
- C. Those who go to the country for a picnic
- D. Those who commute to work in towns

Question 5: Which of the following threatens the countryside in Britain?

- A. Protests against the building work
- B. Modern farming practices
- C. Plants and wildlife
- D. The green belt around cities

Question 6: The phrase "associated with" in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. supported by
- B. referred to
- C. separated from
- D. related to

Question 7: According to the passage, all of the following are true EXCEPT _____.

- A. the use of chemicals harms the environment of the countryside
- B. camps are set up by protesters to stop the construction work
- C. the green belt is under pressure because of the need for land
- D. all organizations strongly oppose plans for road construction

Question 8: The phrase "reach to the horizon" in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. are limited B. are endless C. are horizontal D. are varied

Question 9: According to the passage, some Americans choose to live in the country because

- A. their children enjoy country life
- B. they enjoy the safe, clean, attractive environment there
- C. life there may be easier for them
- D. hospitals, schools and shops are conveniently located there

Question 10: Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage?

- A. The majority of American people live in cities and towns.
- B. Many British people think of the country as a place of peace and relaxation.
- C. Towns in some Midwestern states in the US are separated by long distances.
- D. Both British and American people are thinking of moving to the countryside.

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Question 1: B. only a few farms are publicly owned

Question 2: D. surrounded

Question 3: A. Going swimming

Question 4: A. Those who dream of living in the country

Question 5: B. Modern farming practices

Question 6: D. related to

Question 7: D. all organizations strongly oppose plans for road construction

Question 8: B. are endless

Question 9: B. they enjoy the safe, clean, attractive environment there

Question 10: D. Both British and American people are thinking of moving to the countryside.

PASSAGE 40

- *Read the following passage taken from Building skills for the TOEFL iBT - Advanced by Linda Robinson Fellag, and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 1 to 10.*

MICKEY MANTLE

Mickey Mantle was one of the greatest baseball players of all time. He played for the New York Yankees in their years of glory. From the time Mantle began to play professionally in 1951 to his last year in 1968, baseball was the most popular game in the United States. For many people, Mantle symbolized the hope, prosperity, and confidence of America at that time.

Mantle was a fast and powerful player, a "switch-hitter" who could bat both right-handed and left-handed. He won game after game, one World Series championship after another, for his team. He was a wonderful athlete, but this alone cannot explain America's fascination with him.

Perhaps it was because he was a handsome, red-haired country boy, the son of a poor miner from Oklahoma. His career, from the lead mines of the West to the heights of success and fame, was a fairy-tale version of the American dream. Or perhaps it was because America always loves a "natural": a person who wins without seeming to try, whose talent appears to come from an inner grace. That was Mickey Mantle.

But like many celebrities, Mickey Mantle had a private life that was full of problems. He played without complaint despite constant pain from injuries. He lived to fulfill his father's dreams and drank to forget his father's early death.

It was a terrible addiction that finally destroyed his body. It gave him cirrhosis of the liver and accelerated the advance of liver cancer. Even when Mickey Mantle had turned away from his old life and warned young people not to follow his example, the destructive process could not be stopped. Despite a liver transplant operation that had all those who loved and admired him hoping for a recovery, Mickey Mantle died of cancer at the age of 63.

Question 1: What is the main idea of the passage?

- A. Mickey Mantle's success and private life full of problems
- B. Mickey Mantle as the greatest baseball player of all time
- C. Mickey Mantle and the history of baseball
- D. Mickey Mantle and his career as a baseball player.

Question 2: It can be inferred from paragraph 1 that Mantle_____.

- A. introduced baseball into the US
- B. earned a lot of money from baseball
- C. had to try hard to be a professional player
- D. played for New York Yankees all his life

Question 3: According to the passage, Mantle could _____ .

- A. bat better with his left hand than with his right hand
- B. hit with the bat on either side of his body
- C. give the most powerful hit in his team
- D. hit the ball to score from a long distance

Question 4: The word "this" in paragraph 2 refers to _____.

- A. Mantle's being fascinated by many people
- B. Mantle's being a wonderful athlete
- C. Mantle's being a "switch-hitter"
- D. Mantle's being a fast and powerful player

Question 5: It can be inferred from the passage that for most Americans _____.

- A. success in Mantle's career was difficult to believe
- B. Mantle had a lot of difficulty achieving fame and success
- C. success in Mantle's career was unnatural
- D. Mantle had to be trained hard to become a good player

Question 6: The author uses the word "But" in paragraph 4 to _____.

- A. explain how Mantle got into trouble
- B. give an example of the trouble in Mantle's private life
- C. change the topic of the passage
- D. give an argument in favor of Mantle's success and fame

Question 7: The word "fulfill" in paragraph 4 mostly means _____.

- A. achieve what is hoped for, wished for, or expected
- B. do something in the way that you have been told
- C. do what you have promised or agreed to do
- D. get closer to something that you are chasing

Question 8: The word "accelerated" in paragraph 5 is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. delayed
- B. worsened
- C. bettered
- D. quickened

Question 9: We can see from paragraph 5 that after his father's death, Mantle _____.

- A. forgot his father's dream
- B. suffered a lot of pain
- C. led a happier life
- D. played even better

Question 10: Which of the following is mentioned as the main cause of the destruction of Mantle's body?

- A. His way of life
- B. His loneliness
- C. His own dream
- D. His liver transplant operation

PASSAGE 40

Question 1: A. Mickey Mantle's success and private life full of problems

Question 2: B. earned a lot of money from baseball

Question 3: B. hit with the bat on either side of his body

Question 4: B. Mantle's being a wonderful athlete

Question 5: A. success in Mantle's career was difficult to believe

Question 6: C. change the topic of the passage

Question 7: A. achieve what is hoped for, wished for, or expected

Question 8: D. quickened

Question 9: B. suffered a lot of pain

Question 10: A. His way of life

PASSAGE 41

➤ *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 1 to 10.*

Until recently, hunting for treasure from shipwrecks was mostly fantasy; with recent technological advances, however, the search for sunken treasure has become more popular as a legitimate endeavor. This has caused a debate between those wanting to salvage the wrecks and those wanting to preserve them.

Treasure hunters are spurred on by the thought of finding caches of gold coins or other valuable objects on a sunken ship. One team of salvagers, for instance, searched the wreck of the RMS Republic, which sank outside the Boston harbor in 1900. The search party, using side-scan sonar, a device that projects sound waves across the ocean bottom and produces a profile of the sea floor, located the wreck in just two and a half days. Before the use of this new technology, such searches could take months or years. The team of 45 divers searched the wreck for two months, finding silver tea services, crystal dinnerware, and thousands of bottles of wine, but they did not find the five and a half tons of American Gold Eagle coins they were searching for.

Preservationists focus on the historic value of a ship. They say that even if a shipwreck's treasure does not have a high monetary value, it can be an invaluable source of historic artifacts that are preserved in nearly mint condition. But once a salvage team has scoured a site, much of the archaeological value is lost. Maritime archaeologists who are preservationists worry that the success of salvagers will attract more treasure-hunting expeditions and thus threaten remaining undiscovered wrecks. Preservationists are lobbying their state lawmakers to legally restrict underwater searches and unregulated salvages. To counter their efforts, treasure hunters argue that without the lure of gold and million-dollar treasures, the wrecks and their historical artifacts would never be recovered at all.

Question 1: What is the main idea of this passage?

- A. Searching for wrecks is much easier with new technologies like side-scan sonar.
- B. Maritime archaeologists are concerned about the unregulated searching of wrecks.
- C. The search of the RMS Republic failed to produce the hoped-for coins.
- D. The popularity of treasure seeking has spurred a debate between preservationists and salvagers.

Question 2: The word "sunken" is closest in meaning to which of the following words?

- A. broken B. underwater C. ancient D. hollow

Question 3: Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word "legitimate"?

- A. justified B. innocent C. prudent D. fundamental

Question 4: From the passage, you can infer that a preservationist would be most likely to.

- A. do archaeological research B. put treasures in a museum
C. be a diver D. shun treasure-seeking salvagers

Question 5: Which of the following statements is best supported by the author?

- A. The value of a shipwreck depends on the quantity of its artifacts.
B. Preservationists are fighting the use of technological advances such as side-scan sonar.
C. Side-scan sonar has helped to legitimize salvaging
D. The use of sound waves is crucial to locating shipwrecks.

Question 6: The author uses the word "services" to refer to which of the following?

- A. cups B. sets C. containers D. decorations

Question 7: The author uses the phrase "mint condition" to describe

- A. something perfect B. something significant
C. something tolerant D. something magical

Question 8: All of the following were found on the RMS Republic EXCEPT

- A. wine bottles B. silver tea services
C. American Gold Eagle coins D. crystal dinnerware

Question 9: The word "scoured" is most similar to which of the following?

- A. scraped away B. scratched over
C. scrambled around D. searched through

Question 10: The second and third paragraphs are an example of

A. chronological order B. explanation C. specific to general D. definition

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Question 1: D. The popularity of treasure seeking has spurred a debate between preservationists and salvagers

Question 2: B. underwater

Question 3: A. justified

Question 4: D. shun treasure-seeking salvagers

Question 5: C. sonar has helped to legitimize salvaging

Question 6: B. sets

Question 7: A. something perfect

Question 8: C. American Gold Eagle coins

Question 9: D. searched through

Question 10: B. explanation

PASSAGE 42

- *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 front 1 to 10.*

The official residence of the president of the United States is the White House, located at 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, in Washington, D.C. The Commissioners of the District of Columbia held a meeting in 1792 and decided to hold a contest for the best design for the Presidential House. James Hoban, an architect born in Ireland, was the winner. His bid for the construction of the mansion asked for \$200,000, but the final cost of the building came to twice that amount. The work on the project began during the same year, and the grounds of approximately one and a half miles west of the Capitol Hill were chosen by Major Pierre-Charles L'Enfant, who was in charge of city planning. However, the construction continued for several more years, and George Washington had stepped down as president before the building was habitable. When John Adams, the second president of the United States and his wife Abigail moved in 1800, only six rooms had been completed.

The grey sandstone walls of the house were painted white during construction, and the color of the paint gave the building its name. The building was burned on August 24, 1814, and James Hoban reconstructed the house for President James Monroe and his family, who moved there in 1817. The north portico was added to the building in 1829, water pipes were installed in 1833, gas lighting in 1848, and electricity in 1891. In 1948, inspectors announced that the building was so dilapidated that it was beyond repair and suggested that it was cheaper to construct a new one than repair the existing dwelling. However, the national sentiment was to keep the original form intact and Congress appropriated \$5.4 million dollars for repairs. In 1961, Jacqueline Kennedy launched a program to redecorate the rooms and appointed a Fine Arts Committee to make choices of furnishing and colors.

The house of the president accords its residents a great deal of space. The living quarters contain 107 rooms, 40 corridors, and 19 baths. The White House contains a doctor's suite, a dentist's office, a large solarium, a broadcasting room, and a two-floor basement for storage and service rooms. The office in which the president works is not located in the White House, but in a separate building called the West Wing. The White House stands on 16 acres of parklike land and overlooks a broad lawn, flower gardens, and wood groves.

Question 1: The word "contest" is closest in meaning to

- A. hearing B. tournament C. competition D. computation

Question 2: What does the passage imply about the cost of the White House construction?

- A. It was proposed at the meeting of the commissioners.
B. It did not adhere to the original estimate.
C. It was not included in the architectural design.

D. It was considered excessive for the presidential home.

Question 3: The word "grounds" is closest in meaning to

- A. high ground B. several lots C. hills D. site

Question 4: It can be inferred from the passage that

- A. George Washington often used the White House steps
B. George Washington contributed to the White House design
C. George Washington never lived in the White House
D. The White House was excluded from the city planning

Question 5: The author of the passage implies that the construction of the main White House building continued

- A. up to 1800 B. after 1800 C. until 1814 D. until 1792

Question 6: The word "dilapidated" is closest in meaning to

- A. ornate B. run-down C. old-fashioned D. obscure

Question 7: What can be inferred about the White House from the information in the second paragraph?

- A. Few changes occurred in the structure' in the first half of the 20th century.
B. The building was modernized extensively during one decade.
C. Running water was installed in the second half of the 19th century.
D. Each president added new features to the building's conveniences.

Question 8: The word "appropriated" is closest in meaning to

- A. accumulated B. authorized C. accosted D. increased

Question 9: The word "launched" is closest in meaning to

- A. began B. praised C.lavished D. requested

Question 10: The passage mentions all of the following White House premises EXCEPT

A. hallways B. kitchen C. medical offices D. storage rooms

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Question 1: C. competition

Question 2: B. It did not adhere to the original estimate.

Question 3: D. site

Question 4: C. George Washington never lived in the White House

Question 5: B. after 1800

Question 6: B. run - down

Question 7: A. A few changes occurred in the structure in the first half of the 20th century

Question 8: B. authorized

Question 9: A. began

Question 10: B. kitchen

PASSAGE 43

➤ *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 1 to 10.*

Recent technological advances in manned and unmanned vehicles, along with breakthroughs in satellite technology and computer equipment, have overcome some of the limitations of divers and diving equipment for scientists doing research on the great oceans of the world. Without a vehicle, divers often became sluggish, and their mental concentration was severely limited. Because undersea pressure affects their speech organs, communication among divers has always been difficult or impossible. But today, most oceanographers avoid the use of vulnerable human divers, preferring to reduce the risk to human life and make direct observations by means of instruments that are towed into the ocean, from samples taken from the water, or from photographs made by orbiting satellites. Direct observations of the ocean floor can be made not only by divers but also by deep-diving submarines in the water and even by the technology of sophisticated aerial photography from vantage points above the surface of more than seven miles and cruise at depths of fifteen thousand feet. In addition, radio-equipped buoys can be operated by remote control in order to transmit information back to land-based laboratories via satellite. Particularly important for ocean study are data about water temperature, currents, and weather. Satellite photographs can show the distribution of sea ice, oil slicks, and cloud formations over the ocean. Maps created from satellite pictures can represent the temperature and the color of the ocean's surface, enabling researchers to study the ocean currents from laboratories on dry land. Furthermore, computers help oceanographers to collect, organize, and analyze data from submarines and satellites. By creating a model of the ocean's movement and characteristics, scientists can predict the patterns and possible effects of the ocean on the environment.

Recently, many oceanographers have been relying more on satellites and computers than on research ships or even submarine vehicles because they can supply a greater range of information more quickly and more effectively. Some of humankind's most serious problems, especially those concerning energy and food, may be solved with the help of observations made possible by this new technology.

Question 1: With what topic is the passage primarily concerned?

- A. Communication among divers B. Technological advances in oceanography
C. Direct observation of the ocean floor D. Undersea vehicles

Question 2: The word "sluggish" is closest in meaning to

- A. nervous B. confused C. slow moving D. very weak

Question 3: Divers have had problems in communicating underwater because

- A. the pressure affected their speech organs
B. the vehicles they used have not been perfected
C. they did not pronounce clearly
D. the water destroyed their speech organs

Question 4: This passage suggests that the successful exploration of the ocean depends upon

- A. the limitations of diving equipment B. radios that divers use to communicate

C. controlling currents and the weather D. vehicles as well as divers

Question 5: Undersea vehicles

- A. are too small for a man to fit inside
- B. are very slow to respond
- C. have the same limitations that divers have
- D. make direct observations of the ocean floor

Question 6: The word "cruise" could best be replaced by

- A. travel at a constant speed
- B. function without problems
- C. stay in communication
- D. remain still

Question 7: How is a radio-equipped buoy operated?

- A. By operators inside the vehicle in the part underwater
- B. By operators outside the vehicle on a ship
- C. By operators outside the vehicle on a diving platform
- D. By operators outside the vehicle in a laboratory on shore

Question 8: The word information is closest in meaning to

- A. data
- B. articles
- C. samples
- D. photographs

Question 9: Which of the following are NOT shown in satellite photographs?

- A. The temperature of the ocean's surface
- B. Cloud formations over the ocean
- C. A model of the ocean's movements
- D. The location of sea ice

Question 10: The words those refers to

- A. ships
- B. vehicles
- C. problems
- D. computer

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Question 1: B. Technological advances in oceanography

Question 2: C. slow moving

Question 3: A. the pressure affected their speech organs

Question 4: D. vehicles as well as drivers

Question 5: D. make direct observations of the ocean floor

Question 6: A. travel at a constant speed

Question 7: D. By operators outside the vehicle in a laboratory on shore

Questions 8: A. data

Questions 9: C. A model of the ocean's movements

Questions 10: C. problems

PASSAGE 44

- *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 1 to 10.*

Since the dawn of time, people have found ways to communicate with one another. Smoke signals and tribal drums were some of the earliest forms of communication. Letters, carried by birds or by humans on foot or on horseback, made it possible for people to communicate larger amounts of information between two places. The telegram and telephone set the stage for more modern means of communication. With the invention of the cellular phone, communication itself has become mobile.

For you, a cell phone is probably just a device that you and your friends use to keep in touch with family and friends, take pictures, play games, or send text message. The definition of a cell phone is more specific: it is a hand-held wireless communication device that sends and receives signals by way of small special areas called cells.

Walkie - talkies, telephones and cell phones are duplex communication devices: They make it possible for two people to talk to each other. Cell phones and walkie - talkies are different from regular phones because they can be used in many different locations. A walkie - talkie is sometimes called a half - duplex communication device because only one person can talk at a time. A cell phone is a full - duplex device because it uses both frequencies at the same time. A walkie-talkie has only one channel. A cell phone has more than a thousand channels. A walkie - talkie can transmit and receive signals across a distance of about a mile. A cell phone can transmit and receive signals over hundreds of miles. In 1973, an electronic company called Motorola hired Martin Cooper to work on wireless communication. Motorola and Bell Laboratories (now AT&T) were in a race to invent the first portable communication device. Martin Cooper won the race and became the inventor of the cell phone. On April 3, 1973, Cooper made the first cell phone call to his opponent at AT& T while walking down the streets of New York City. People on the sidewalks gazed at cooper in amazement. Cooper's phone was called A Motorola Dyna-Tac. It weighed a whopping 2.5 pounds (as compared to today's cell phones that weigh as little as 3 or 4 ounces).

After the invention of his cell phone, Cooper began thinking of ways to make the cell phone available to the general public. After a decade, Motorola introduced the first cell phone for commercial use. The early cell phone and its service were both expensive. The cell phone itself cost about \$ 3,500. In 1977, AT &T constructed a cell phone system and tried it out in Chicago with over 2,000 customers. In 1981, a second cellular phone system was started in the Washington, D.C and Baltimore area. It took nearly 37 years for cell phones to become available for general public use. Today, there are more than sixty million cell phone customers with cell phones producing over thirty billion dollars per years.

Question 1: What is the main idea of the passage?

- A. The increasing number of people using cell phone.

- B. the difference between cell phones and telephones
- C. the history of a cell phone
- D. how Cooper competed with AT&T.

Question 2: What definition is true of a cell phone?

- A. The first product of two famous corporation
- B. A hand- held wireless communication device
- C. Something we use just for playing games.
- D. A version of walkie- talkie

Question 3: What is wrong about a walkie- talkie?

- A. It has one channel
- B. It was first designed in 1973.
- C. It can be used within a distance of a mile
- D. Only one person can talk at a time.

Question 4: The word "duplex" is closest meaning to.....

- A. having two parts
- B. quick
- C. modern
- D. having defects

Question 5: To whom did Cooper make his first cell phone call?

- A. his assistant at Motorola
- B. a person on New York street.
- C. a member of Bell Laboratories.
- D. the director of his company

Question 6: How heavy is the first cell phone compared to today's cell phones?

- A. ten times as heavy as
- B. as heavy as
- C. much lighter
- D. 2 pounds heavier

Question 7: When did Motorola introduce the first cell phones for commercial use?

- A. in the same years when he first made a cell- phone call
- B. in 1981

C. in 1983

D. in the same year when AT& T constructed a cell phone system.

Question 8: When did AT&T widely start their cellular phone system?

A. in 2001

B. in 1977

C. in 1981

D. 37 years after their first design

Question 9: What does the word "gazed" mean?

A. looked with admiration

B. angrily looked

C. glanced

D. started conversation

Question 10: The phrase "tried it out" refersto

A. made effort to sell the cell-phone

B. reported on AT&T

C. tested the cell-phone system

D. introduced the cell-phone system

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Question 1: C. the history of a cell phone

Question 2: B. A hand - hold wireless communication device

Question 3: B. It was first designed in 1973.

Question 4: A. having 2 parts

Question 5: C. a member of Bell Laboratories

Question 6: A. ten times as heavy as

Question 7: C. in 1983

Question 8: C. in 1981

Question 9: A. look with admiration

Question 10: C. tested the cell - phone system

PASSAGE 45

- *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 1 to 10.*

Every drop of water in the ocean, even in the deepest parts, responds to the forces that create the tides. No other force that affects the sea is so strong. Compared with the tides, the waves created by the wind are surface movements **felt** no more than a hundred fathoms below the surface. The currents also seldom involve more than the upper several hundred fathoms despite their impressive sweep. The tides are a response of the waters of the ocean to the pull of the Moon and the more distant Sun. In theory, there is a gravitational attraction between the water and even the outermost star of the universe. **In reality**, however, the pull of remote stars is so slight as to be obliterated by the control of the Moon and, to a lesser extent, the Sun. Just as the Moon rises later each day by fifty minutes, on the average, so, in most places, the time of high tide is correspondingly later each day. And as the Moon waxes and wanes in its monthly cycle, so the height of the tide varies. The tidal movements are strongest when the Moon is a sliver in the sky, and when it is full. These are the highest flood tides and the lowest ebb tides of the lunar month and are called the spring tides. At these times, the Sun, Moon, and Earth are nearly in line and the pull of the two heavenly bodies is added together to bring the water high on the beaches, to send its surf upward against the sea cliffs, and to draw a high tide into the harbors. Twice each month, at the quarters of the Moon, when the Sun, Moon, and Earth lie at the apexes of a triangular configuration and the pull of the Sun and Moon are opposed, the moderate tidal movements called neap tides occur. Then the difference between high and low water is less than at any other time during the month.

Question 1: The word felt in line 4 is closest in meaning to

- A. explored B. dropped C. detected D. based

Question 2: The words in reality in line 9 are closest in meaning to

- A. characteristically B. similarly C. surprisingly D. actually

Question 3: The word correspondingly in line 13 is closest in meaning to

- A. unusually B. interestingly C. similarly D. unpredictably

Question 4: The word configuration in line 22 is closest in meaning to

- A. surface B. arrangement C. unit D. center

Question 5: Neap tides occur when

- A. the Sun counteracts the Moon's gravitational attraction
- B. waves created by the wind combine with the Moon's gravitational attraction
- C. the Moon is full
- D. the Moon is farthest from the Sun

Question 6: What is the cause of the spring tides?

- A. Seasonal changes in the weather
- B. The triangular arrangement of the Earth, Sun, and Moon
- C. The Earth's movement around the Sun
- D. The gravitational pull of the Sun and the Moon when nearly in line with the Earth

Question 7: Where in the passage does the author mention movements of ocean water other than those caused by tides?

- A. Lines 11 - 13
- B. Lines 2 - 6
- C. Lines 19 - 23
- D. Lines 13 - 16

Question 8: What is the main point of the first paragraph?

- A. The tides are the most powerful force to affect the movement of ocean water
- B. Despite the strength of the wind, it only moves surface water
- C. The waves created by ocean currents are very large
- D. Deep ocean water is seldom affected by forces that move water

Question 9: According to the passage, all of the following statements about tides are true EXCEPT:

- A. Neap tides are more moderate than spring tides
- B. The time of high tide is later each day
- C. The strongest tides occur at the quarters of the Moon
- D. Tides have a greater effect on the sea than waves do

Question 10: It can be inferred from the passage that the most important factor in determining how much gravitational effect one object in space has on the tides is

- A. temperature B. distance C. size D. density

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Question 1: C. detected

Question 2: D. actually

Question 3: C. similarly

Question 4: B. arrangement

Question 5: A. the Sun counteracts the Moon's gravitational attraction

Question 6: D. the gravitational pull of the sun and the Moon when nearly in line with the Earth

Question 7: B. Lines 2 – 6

Question 8: A. The tides are the most powerful force to affect the movement of the ocean water.

Question 9: C. The strongest tides occur at the quarters of the Moon

Question 10: B. distance

PASSAGE 46

- *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 1 to 10.*

The history of clinical nutrition, or the study of the relationship between health and how the body takes in and utilizes food substances, can be divided into four distinct eras: the first began in the nineteenth century and extended into the early twentieth century when it was recognized for the first time that food contained constituents that were essential for human function and that different foods provided different amounts of these essential agents. Near the end of this era, research studies demonstrated that rapid weight loss was associated with nitrogen imbalance and could only be rectified by providing adequate dietary protein associated with certain foods.

The second era was initiated in the early decades of the twentieth century and might be called "the vitamin period." Vitamins came to be recognized in foods, and deficiency syndromes were described. As vitamins became recognized as essential food constituents necessary for health, it became tempting to suggest that every disease and condition for which there had been no previous effective treatment might be responsive to vitamin therapy. At that point in time, medical schools started to become more interested in having their curricula integrate nutritional concepts into the basic sciences. Much of the focus of this education was on the recognition of deficiency symptoms. Herein lay the beginning of what ultimately turned from ignorance to denial of the value of nutritional therapies in medicine. Reckless claims were made for effects of vitamins that went far beyond what could actually be achieved from the use of them.

In the third era of nutritional history in the early 1950's to mid-1960's, vitamin therapy began to fall into disrepute. Concomitant with this, nutrition education in medical schools also became less popular. It was just a decade before this that many drug companies had found their vitamin sales skyrocketing and were quick to supply practicing physicians with generous samples of vitamins and literature extolling the virtue of supplementation for a variety of health-related conditions. Expectations as to the success of vitamins in disease control were exaggerated. As is known in retrospect, vitamin and mineral therapies are much less effective when applied to health-crisis conditions than when applied to long-term problems of under nutrition that lead to chronic health problems.

Question 1: What does the passage mainly discuss?

- A. The stages of development of clinical nutrition as a field of study
- B. The history of food preferences from the nineteenth century to the present
- C. The effects of vitamins on the human body
- D. Nutritional practices of the nineteenth century

Question 2: It can be inferred from the passage that which of the following discoveries was made during the first era in the history of nutrition?

- A. Certain foods were found to be harmful to good health.
- B. Vitamins were synthesized from foods.
- C. Effective techniques of weight loss were determined.
- D. Protein was recognized as an essential component of diet.

Question 3: The word "tempting" is closest in meaning to.

- A. realistic B. necessary C. correct D. attractive

Question 4: it can be inferred from the passage that medical schools began to teach concepts of nutrition in order to

- A. encourage medical doctors to apply concepts of nutrition in the treatment of disease
- B. support the creation of artificial vitamins
- C. convince doctors to conduct experimental vitamin therapies on their patients
- D. convince medical doctors to participate in research studies on nutrition

Question 5: The word "Reckless" is closest in meaning to?

- A. recorded B. irresponsible
- C. informative D. urgent

Question 6: The word "them" refers to

- A. effects B. vitamins C. claims D. therapies

Question 7: Why did vitamin therapy begin losing favor in the 1950's?

- A. Medical schools stopped teaching nutritional concepts
- B. Nutritional research was of poor quality
- C. The public lost interest in vitamins
- D. Claims for the effectiveness of vitamin therapy were seen to be exaggerated.

Question 8: The phrase "concomitant with" is closest in meaning to

- A. in dispute with B. prior to C. in conjunction with D. in regard to

Question 9: The word "skyrocketing" is closest in meaning to

- A. internationally popular B. increasing rapidly
- C. surprising D. acceptable

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Question 10: The paragraph following the passage most probably discusses

- A. Why nutrition education lost its appeal
- B. Problems associated with under - nutrition.
- C. The fourth era of nutrition history
- D. How drug companies became successful

PASSAGE 46

Question 1: A. The stages of development of clinical nutrition as a field of study

Question 2: D. Protein was recognized as an essential component of diet.

Question 3: D. attractive

Question 4: A. encourage medical doctors to apply concepts of nutrition in the treatment of disease

Question 5: B. irresponsible

Question 6: B. vitamins

Question 7: D. Claims for the effectiveness of vitamin therapy were seen to be exaggerated.

Question 8: C. in conjunction with

Question 9: B. increasing rapidly

Question 10: C. The fourth era of nutrition history

PASSAGE 47

- *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 1 to 10.*

Sex - trait stereotypes may be defined as a set of psychological attributes that characterize men more frequently than women. Thus, males are often described as ambitious, unemotional, and independent and, on the other hand, selfish, unrefined, and insensitive. Females are described as emotional, irrational, high-strung, and tentative. In spite of the egalitarian movement, recent studies have demonstrated that sex-trait stereotypes remain common among young adults today. In fact, such stereotyping has proved to be the psychological justification for social beliefs concerning the appropriateness of various activities for men and women that further perpetuate the different sex roles traditionally ascribed to men and women.

The awareness of sex - trait stereotypes in the United States develops a linear fashion between the ages of four and ten. Generally, knowledge of male stereotypical characteristics develops earlier, whereas knowledge of female characteristics increases more rapidly between the ages of four and seven.

While the reasons for this learning are not fully understood, evidence suggests that at the preschool level children's literature and television programs provide powerful models and reinforcement for stereotyped views. High degree of correspondence in the characteristics ascribed to men and women. As findings have been obtained in the other countries, two hypotheses have been advanced to explain the commonalities in sex trait stereotyping. One states that pancultural similarities play a role in the psychological characteristics attributed to men and women, and the second states that the general picture is one of cultural relativism.

Question 1: The passage is probably an excerpt from an article on

- A. sociology B. demographics C. psychotherapy D. sociobiology

Question 2: Which of the following statements is supported in the passage?

- A. The beliefs of young adults are more common among the old.
B. The beliefs of young adults have shown little change.
C. Young adults have participated in many common studies.
D. The egalitarian movement has been a resounding success.

Question 3: In line 3, the word ambitious is closest in meaning to

- A. anxious B. ambiguous C. enterprising D. honest

Question 4: In line 4, the word high-strung is closest in meaning to

- A. nervous B. hideous C. high-class D. fair-minded

Question 5: In line 9, the word perpetuate is closest in meaning to

- A. perplex B. maintain C. mount D. personalize

Question 6: According to the passage, characterizations of men and women as having particular sets of attributed are

- A. found in several countries
- B. reflected in modern fashion
- C. uniform across all groups
- D. contingent on a socioeconomic class

Question 7: It can be inferred from the second paragraph that young children learn about sex- trait stereotypes

- A. by watching their parents
- B. when their learning is reinforced
- C. by being exposed to various media
- D. after they start school

Question 8: It can be inferred from paragraph that social beliefs precipitate

- A. nontraditional gender roles
- B. the rationalization for stereotyping
- C. the on-going egalitarian change
- D. concerns for the legitimacy of sex traits

Question 9: The author of the passage would most probably agree with which of the following statements?

- A. Social attitudes are not likely to change radically
- B. Social attitudes toward women have been updated and made more balanced.
- C. Social attitudes toward men are continually nullified and modernized.
- D. The women's liberation movement has borne little fruit.

Question 10: Which of the following is the best title for the passage?

- A. A Cross - examination of Stereotypical Behaviors
- B. A Relativist Perspective on Stereotyping
- C. The Pervasiveness of Sex-Trait Stereotypes

D. A Unilateral Approach to Sex - Trait Stereotyping

PASSAGE 47

Question 1: A. sociology

Question 2: B. The beliefs of young adults have shown little change.

Question 3: C. enterprising

Question 4: A. nervous

Question 5: B. maintain

Question 6: A. found in several countries

Question 7: C. by being exposed to various media

Question 8: B. the rationalization for stereotyping

Question 9: A. Social attitudes are not likely to change radically

Question 10: C. The Pervasiveness of Sex – Trait Stereotype

PASSAGE 48

➤ *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 1 to 10.*

Three scales of temperature, each of which permits a precise measurement, are in concurrent use: the Fahrenheit, Celsius, and Kelvin scales. These three different temperature scales were each developed by different people and have come to be used in different situations.

The scale that is most widely used by the general public in the United States is the Fahrenheit scale. In 1714, Daniel Gabriel Fahrenheit, a German physicist who was living in Holland and operating an instrument business, developed a mercury-in-glass thermometer and the temperature scale that still carries his name. His original scale had two fixed points: 0° was the lowest temperature that he could achieve in a solution of ice, water, and salt, and 96 was what he believed was the normal temperature of the human body (though this was later determined to be 98.6°). Based on this scale, he calculated that the freezing point (or ice point) of water was 32° ; in later studies, it was determined that the boiling point of water (the steam point) was 212° . The Fahrenheit scale came to be accepted as the standard measure of temperature in a number of countries, including Great Britain, and from there it was spread to British colonies throughout the world. Today, however, the United States is the only major country in the world that still uses the Fahrenheit scale.

The scale that is in use in many other countries is the Celsius scale. Anders Celsius (1701-1744), a Swedish astronomer, developed a thermometer in 1741 that based temperatures on the freezing and boiling temperatures of water. On the thermometer that Celsius developed, however, 0° was used to indicate the boiling temperature of water, and 100° was used to indicate the freezing temperature of water. After his death, the scale was reversed by a friend, the biologist Carl von Linné (1707-1748), who achieved acclaim for his development of the Linnean's classification system for plants and animals. On the new scale after the reversal by von Linné, 0° indicated the freezing temperature of water, and 100° indicated the boiling temperature of water. At around the same time that Celsius and von Linné were working on their thermometer in Sweden, a similar thermometer was being developed in France. After the French Revolution, the scale developed in France was adopted as part of the metric system in that country under the name centigrade, which means "a hundred units," and from there it spread worldwide. In 1948, an international agreement was made to rename the centigrade scale the Celsius scale in honor of the scientist who was first known to use a 100-degree scale, though it should be remembered that the scale that Celsius actually used himself was the reverse of today's

scale.

A third scale, the Kelvin scale, is generally used today for scientific purposes. This scale was first suggested in 1854 by two English physicists: William Thomson, Lord Kelvin (1824-1907) and James Prescott Joule (1818-1889). The Kelvin scale defines 0° as absolute zero, the hypothetical temperature at which all atomic and molecular motion theoretically stops, and 100° separates the freezing point and boiling point of water, just as it does on the Celsius scale. On the Kelvin scale, with 0° equal to absolute zero, water freezes at 273° , and water boils at a temperature 100° higher. The Kelvin scale is well suited to some areas of scientific study because it does not have any negative values, yet it still maintains the 100° difference between the freezing point and boiling point of water that the Celsius scale has and can thus easily be converted to the Celsius scale by merely subtracting 273° from the temperature on the Kelvin scale.

Question 1: The word fixed in paragraph 2 could best be replaced by

- A. ordered B. repaired C. established D. attached

Question 2: What is stated in the passage about the temperature scale developed by Fahrenheit?

- A. On it, 0° was the freezing point of water.
B. It was based on the lowest and highest temperatures that he could achieve with a mixture of salt and water.
C. On it, 100° was the boiling point of water.
D. It was based on an inaccurate understanding of the normal temperature of the human body

Question 3: The author refers to many other countries in paragraph 3 in order to

- A. introduce a discussion of the areas of the world where the Celsius scale is used.
B. argue for the need for a standard measure of temperature throughout the world.
C. provide an example that demonstrates the effectiveness of the Celsius scale.
D. relate the widespread use of the Celsius scale to the previously mentioned limited use of the Fahrenheit scale.

Question 4: Which of the following is NOT true about the Celsius scale, according to the passage?

- A. It was developed by an astronomer from Sweden.
B. It came into use in the eighteenth century.
C. One hundred degrees separated the freezing and boiling temperatures of water on it.
D. On it, 0° indicated the temperature at which water freezes.

Question 4: D. On it, 0° indicated the temperature at which water freezes.

Question 5: B. turned around

Question 6: A. taken on

Question 7: C. In 1948, nations agreed to name the centigrade scale after the man who developed an earlier version of the scale.

Question 8: A. is assumed to exist

Question 9: A. appropriate for

Question 10: C. 323° on the Kelvin scale.

PASSAGE 49

➤ *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 1 to 10.*

It stands to reason that galaxies, large star systems that contain millions or even billions of stars, should collide with one another fairly often, given that the average separation between galaxies is only approximately 20 times the diameter of the average galaxy. In contrast, stars almost never collide because the average distance between stars is astronomical, perhaps 10,000,000 times their diameter.

Using a telescope, it is possible to find hundreds of galaxies that appear to be colliding. However, when two galaxies appear to come into contact, there is in reality no direct contact between the stars of one galaxy and the stars of the other. Instead, the two galaxies pass through each other, and the gravitational forces in the two galaxies alter the shapes of the galaxies, often producing tails and bridges. One well-known pair of colliding galaxies, for example, is called the Mice because each of the two interacting galaxies resembles a mouse with a long tail, and the Whirlpool galaxy appears to be connected to a smaller galaxy by means of a bridge extending from one of its long spirals. It is impossible for astronomers to monitor the changing shapes of colliding galaxies because the interactions between galaxies last hundreds of millions of years, but it is possible to study galaxies in various stages of collision and draw conclusions about what happens when galaxies collide.

In certain situations, when two galaxies collide, they do not always pass through each other and emerge as two separate galaxies. In one situation, if two galaxies are moving slowly enough, they may collide and then may not have enough velocity to escape each other's gravitational pull after the collision. In this case, the two galaxies will collide, and then move past each other, and then be pulled back to collide again, and continue this way until they eventually merge into a single galaxy. In another situation, if a much larger galaxy comes into contact with a smaller galaxy, the larger galaxy may absorb the smaller one in a process called galactic cannibalism. In this process, a larger galaxy first pulls away the outer stars of the smaller galaxy and then begins to pull at the denser core. While the process of galactic cannibalism is taking place and the two galaxies are merging into one, the cores of both the larger galaxy and the smaller galaxy can be clearly visible.

Some giant elliptical galaxies, with what appear to be multiple nuclei, have been found in the skies, and astronomers once thought that these giant galaxies were giant galactic cannibals that had consumed many smaller galaxies recently enough that the cores of the cannibalized galaxies were still intact. One such galaxy, with what appeared to be eight separate nuclei, was found and was used to put forth the hypothesis that galaxies could be voracious monsters capable of swallowing up uncountable other galaxies simultaneously. However, further studies have shown that the numerous nuclei that seemed to be part of a single large galaxy were in reality the nuclei of smaller galaxies that were in front of or behind the larger galaxy. Thus, astronomers are now confident that galactic cannibalism exists among a limited number of interacting galaxies; however, astronomers are not convinced of the existence of cannibalistic galactic monsters that swallow up large numbers of smaller galaxies simultaneously.

Signs of galactic cannibalism exist even in our own galaxy, the Milky Way, Astronomers have found younger stars south of the galaxy's disk, where only older stars should be found, suggesting that the younger stars formed when our galaxy cannibalized a smaller galaxy. Furthermore, it can be clearly seen now that our galaxy is beginning to digest the Magellanic Clouds, which are small irregular galaxies that are companions to the Milky Way and are visible in the southern skies over Earth.

Question 1: Which of the followings is NOT true according to paragraph 1?

- A. Galaxies may contain billions of stars.
- B. On the average, the distance between galaxies is around 20 times the diameter of a galaxy.
- C. It is unusual for stars to collide.
- D. The average distance between stars is 70 times their diameter

Question 2: The author mentions tails and bridges in paragraph 2 in order to

- A. provide a visual Image of the parts of galaxies that have been affected by gravitational forces
- B. Provide examples of the types of galaxies that tend to collide
- C. Describe the recognizable characteristics of the colliding galaxies called the Mice
- D. Create visual roadmap of the routes that galaxies take through the skies

Question 3: The word last in paragraph 2 could best be replaced by

- A. end in
- B. endure for
- C. finish with
- D. lose out to

Question 4: The word merge in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to

- A. divide
- B. swallow
- C. join
- D. appear

Question 5: What occurs during galactic cannibalism, according to paragraph 3?

- A. A larger galaxy is absorbed by a smaller one.
- B. The first step involves pulling at the core of the smaller galaxy.
- C. The outer stars of the smaller galaxy are absorbed by its core.
- D. The core of the smaller galaxy generally manages to remain visible

Question 6: Which of the sentences below expresses the information in the *italic* sentence in paragraph 4?

- A. Astronomers have recently found some giant galaxies that have cannibalized a number of galaxies.
- B. Astronomers used to think that certain giant galaxies that appeared to have a number of nuclei were galactic cannibals.
- C. When astronomers find galaxies with multiple nuclei, they know that they have found galactic cannibals.
- D. Even though a galaxy has multiple nuclei, it is not certain whether or not the galaxy is a galactic cannibal.

Question 7: The phrase put forth in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to

- A. encounter B. understand C. deny D. promote

Question 8: Why does the author mention voracious monsters in paragraph 4?

- A. To emphasize how violently the galaxies strike each other
- B. To emphasize how much energy the giant galaxies consume
- C. To emphasize how many smaller galaxies the giant galaxies seem to consume
- D. To emphasize how really big the giant galaxies are

Question 9: It is stated in paragraph 4 that scientists today are quite certain that

- A. galactic cannibalism does not really exist
- B. there is a limited amount of galactic cannibalism
- C. galactic cannibalism is commonplace
- D. galactic cannibals are capable of taking over numerous small galaxies at the same time

Question 10: Based on the information in paragraph 5, what will most likely happen to the Magellanic Clouds in the distant future?

- A. They will become galactic cannibals.
- B. They will develop separate nuclei.
- C. They will become regular galaxies.

D. They will become part of the Milky Way

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Question 1 : D. The average distance between stars is 70 times their diameter

Question 2: A. provide a visual image of the parts of galaxies that have been affected by gravitational forces

Question 3: B. endure for

Question 4: C. join

Question 5: D. The core of the smaller galaxy generally manages to remain visible

Question 6: B. Astronomers used to think that certain giant galaxies that appeared to have a number of nuclei were galactic cannibals

Question 7: D. promote

Question 8: C. To emphasize how many smaller galaxies the giant galaxies seem to consume

Question 9: B. there is a limited amount of galactic cannibalism

Question 10: D. They will become part of the Milky Way

PASSAGE 50

➤ *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 1 to 10.*

The first two decades of this century were dominated by the microbe hunters. These hunters had tracked down one after another of the microbes responsible for the most dreaded scourges of many centuries: tuberculosis, cholera, diphtheria. But there remained some terrible diseases for which no microbe could be incriminated: scurvy, pellagra, rickets, beriberi. Then it was discovered that these diseases were caused by the lack of vitamins, a trace substance in the diet. The diseases could be prevented or cured by consuming foods that contained the vitamins. And so in the decades of the 1920's and 1930's, nutrition became a science and the vitamin hunters replaced the microbe hunters.

In the 1940's and 1950's, biochemists strived to learn why each of the vitamins was essential for health. They discovered that key enzymes in metabolism depend on one or another of the vitamins as coenzymes to perform the chemistry that provides cells with energy for growth and function. Now, these enzyme hunters occupied center stage.

You are aware that the enzyme hunters have been replaced by a new breed of hunters who are tracking genes - the blueprints for each of the enzymes - and are discovering the defective genes that cause inherited diseases - diabetes, cystic fibrosis. These gene hunters, or genetic engineers, use recombinant DNA technology to identify and clone genes and introduce them into bacterial cells and plants to create factories for the massive production of hormones and vaccines for medicine and for better crops for agriculture. Biotechnology has become a multibilliondollar industry.

In view of the inexorable progress in science, we can expect that the gene hunters will be replaced in the spotlight. When and by whom? Which kind of hunter will dominate the scene in the last decade of our waning century and in the early decades of the next? I wonder whether the hunters who will occupy the spotlight will be neurobiologists who apply the techniques of the enzyme and gene hunters to the functions of the brain. What to call them? The head hunters. I will return to them later.

Question 1: What is the main topic of the passage?

- A. The microbe hunters.
- B. The potential of genetic engineering.
- C. The progress of modern medical research.
- D. The discovery of enzymes.

Question 2: The word "incriminated" in line 5 is closest in meaning to

- A. investigated B. blamed C. eliminated D. produced

Question 3: Which of the following can be cured by a change in diet?

- A. Tuberculosis. B. Cholera. C. Cystic fibrosis D. Pellagra.

Question 4: The word "strived" in line *10* is closest in meaning to .

- A. failed B. tried C. experimented D. studied

Question 5: How do vitamins influence health?

- A. They are necessary for some enzymes to function.
B. They protect the body from microbes.
C. They keep food from spoiling.
D. They are broken down by cells to produce energy.

Question 6: In the third paragraph, the author compares cells that have been genetically altered by biotechnicians to .

- A. gardens B. factories C. hunter D. spotlights

Question 7: The word "them" in line 19 refers to

- A. cells and plants B. hormones
C. genes D. gene hunters or genetic engineers

Question 8: The author implies that the most important medical research topic of the future will be .

- A. the functions of the brain
B. inherited diseases
C. the operation of vitamins
D. the structure of genes

Question 9: Which of the following best describes the author's tone in the last paragraph of the passage?

A. Critical B. Speculative C. Appreciative D. Emotional

Question 10: With which of the following statements would the author be most likely to agree?

- A. The focus of medical research will change in the next two decades.
- B. Medical breakthroughs often depend on luck.
- C. Medical research throughout the twentieth century has been dominated by microbe hunters.
- D. Most diseases are caused by defective genes.

Question 1: C. The progress of modern medical research.

Question 2: B. blamed

Question 3: D. Pellagra

Question 4: B. Tried

Question 5: A. They are necessary for some enzymes to function.

Question 6: B. factories

Question 7: C. genes

Question 8: A. the functions of the brain

Question 9: B. Speculative

Question 10: A. The focus of medical research will change in the next two decades.