



TỔNG HỢP CÁC BÀI ĐỌC HIỂU THEO CHỦ ĐIỂM TIẾNG ANH 12

Compiled by Mrs Trang Anh

Facebook: Trang Anh

I. Read the passage carefully and choose the correct answer.

Jean spent her first few years in Hooper and her family moved to Otsego early in her life. She was only ten when her father died unexpectedly, leaving her mother to raise and support their family alone. Her mother soon went to work outside the home to provide for the family, and Jean, being one of the oldest, had to help care for her younger siblings. Although she had much responsibility at home, Jean thoroughly enjoyed school and was an excellent student. She went on to graduate 10th in her class at Otsego High School in 1953.

While still in high school, Jean met a young man named Charles "Chuck" Holly, at a dance in Alamo; and they were quite taken with each other. Over the next few years, their love for each other blossomed and they were married on February 24, 1953, while Jean was still in school. At the time, Chuck was serving his country in the military, and had come home **on leave** to marry his sweetheart. Unfortunately, shortly thereafter, he was sent overseas to serve in Korea for the next fifteen months.

Upon his discharge, the couple settled into married life together in the Plainwell, Otsego area. To help **make ends meet**, Jean went to work at the collection bureau in Kalamazoo for a while, before taking a job at the cheese company in Otsego. In 1964, Chuck and Jean were overjoyed with the birth of their son, Chuck, who brought great joy into their lives. Jean remembered how her mother was always gone so much working after her father died and she did not want that for her son, so she left her job to devote herself to the role of a mother.

1. After Jean's father passed away, her mother used to _____.

A. work outside the home

B. be a housewife

C. support the family alone

D. work as a secretary

2. Which is not referred to Jean?

A. She was a responsible girl.

B. She never helped her mother with household chores.

C. She often did well at school.

D. She went to high school.

3. Jean's husband was a _____.

- A. teacher B. dancer C. **soldier** D. servant

4. Jean _____.

- A. served in the military B. lived in Korea for fifteen months
C. had a daughter D. **got married when she was a student**

5. Which is not TRUE about Jean?

A. She disliked staying at home and taking care of her child.

B. She worked outside the home before she had a child.

C. She was very happy when she got a baby.

D. She quit her job to look after her baby.

II. Fill in each **numbered blank with one suitable word or phrase.**

On December 10, 2006, I was going through some hard time. The landlady did not want to release the house any more so I had to (1) _____ and only had one month to find a place. Because Christmas was coming and it was difficult for me to (2) _____ a suitable accommodation. I had only some money (3) _____. I could not buy a Christmas tree and some presents for my three boys, (4) _____ I had to use the money to find a place to live. Tome, it broke my heart as I could not prepare the Christmas for my three boys. I have been their only parent since my husband (5) _____ away two years ago. I was so sad and everything was getting on my nerves. Although I managed to solve the problem myself I could not help (6) _____ my sons about the things. When I suddenly woke up at midnight, I found my eldest son was sitting (7) _____ me. He kissed me and said, "Don't worry, Mum. We love you very much and always stand by you (8) _____ happens." At the moment I started weeping, grabbed him and kissed him. His words and love made me (9) _____ all about what I was stressing about.

In fact ever since that moment, I have realized that I can overcome any problems thanks to my sons' love. The most important thing *of* my life is that my boys are safe and healthy, and they bring me joy all the time. The memory (10) _____ me that nothing really matters, when I have the love of my children.

- | | | | | |
|-----|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1. | A. transfer | B. convert | C. move | D. change |
| 2. | A. notice | B. watch | C. find | D. see |
| 3. | A. leave | B. to leave | C. leaving | D. left |
| 4. | A. because | B. although | C. as though | D. if |
| 5. | A. passes | B. passed | C. has passed | D. was passing |
| 6. | A. tell | B. to tell | C. told | D. telling |
| 7. | A. by | B. next | C. over | D. up |
| 8. | A. whenever | B. whatever | C. whoever | D. however |
| 9. | A. forget | B. to forget | C. forgot | D. forgetting |
| 10. | A. remembers | B. minds | C. reminds | D. misses |

III. Choose the option (A, B, C or D) that best completes each of the folloeing sentences.

My aunt is one of those people who can talk to anyone about anything. If she goes to a party where she doesn't know any of the people, she just walks up to the first person that she sees and introduces

herself. And yet she doesn't seem to talk about deeply important things like politics or religion. She always *starts off* on something very obvious like the other person's job. Very soon she's talking as if she's known the other person for years. I asked her once what her secret was. She said that the most important thing in a conversation was listening. People love to talk about themselves, so if you allow them to do so, it's very easy to keep a conversation going. You have to listen very carefully and ask questions. And you have to look interested, too. So don't keep looking at other things in the room while you're talking to someone.

Another thing that I've noticed is that she only pays people compliments. She says: "I like your hair. Which hairdresser do you go to?" or "You look very well. Have you been on holiday?" Friendly messages like this seem to provide an easy way into a conversation.

1. According to my aunt, the most important thing in a conversation was _____.
A. speaking B. discussing C. looking **D. listening**
2. At parties where she does not know anybody, my aunt normally _____.
A. feels embarrassed and stays away from people
B. asks people to introduce themselves to her
C. comes over to the first person and introduces herself
D. sits alone and avoids talking to other people
3. My aunt thinks that it's very easy to keep a conversation going if you _____.
A. let people talk about themselves
B. let people hear about yourself
C. talk about politics or religion
D. ask people about their secrets
4. What should you NOT do when you have a conversation with someone?
A. Looking very interested in his or her story
B. Looking at other things in the room
C. Listening very carefully and asking questions
D. Paying him or her compliments
5. According to the passage, my aunt often starts a conversation by talking about _____.
A. the other person's wealth
B. the other person's health
C. the other person's daily activities
D. the other person's job

IV. Choose the word or phrase (A, B, C, or D) that best fits each space in the following passage.

In Germany, it's important to be serious in a work situation. They don't mix work and play so you shouldn't make jokes (1)_____ you do in the UK and USA when you first meet people. They work in a very organized way and prefer to do one thing at a time. They don't like interruptions or (2)_____ changes of schedule. Punctuality is very important so you should arrive on time for appointments. At meeting, it's important to follow the agenda and not interrupt (3)_____ speaker. If you give a presentation, you should focus (4)_____ facts and technical information and the quality of your company's products. You should also prepare well, as they may ask a lot of questions. Colleagues normally use the family names, and title - for example 'Doctor' or 'Professor', so you shouldn't use first names (5)_____ a person asks you to.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-------------|------------------|---------------------|
| 1. A. while | B. as if | C. such as | D. as |
| 2. A. sudden | B. suddenly | C. abruptly | D. promptly |
| 3. A. other | B. others | C. another | D. the other |
| 4. A. on | B. to | C. at | D. in |
| 5. A. if only | B. as | C. unless | D. since |

V. Read the passage carefully and choose the correct answer.

BODY LANGUAGE AND CULTURAL DIFFERENCES

The body language people use often communicates more about their feelings than the words they are saying. We use body movements, hand gestures, facial expressions, and changes in our voice to communicate with each other. Although some body language is universal, many gestures are culturally specific and may mean different things in different countries.

If you want to give someone the nod in Bulgaria, you have to nod your head to say no and shake it to say yes – the exact opposite of what we do! In Belgium, pointing with your index finger or snapping your fingers at someone is very rude.

In France, you shouldn't rest your feet on tables or chairs. Speaking to someone with your hands in your pockets will only make matters worse. In the Middle East, you should never show the soles of your feet or shoes to **others** as it will be seen as a grave insult. When eating, only use your right hand because they use their left hands when going to the bathroom.

In Bangladesh, the 'thumbs-up' is a rude sign. In Myanmar, people greet each other by clapping, and in India, whistling in public is considered rude.

In Japan, you should not blow your nose in public, but you can burp at the end of a meal to show that you have enjoyed it. The 'OK' sign (thumb and index finger forming a circle) means 'everything is good' in the West, but in China it means nothing or zero. In Japan, it means money, and in the Middle East, it is a rude gesture.

1. It is mentioned in the passage that many gestures _____.

A. may mean different things in different countries

B. are not used to communicate our feelings

C. can be used to greet each other in public

D. are used in greeting among men and women

2. People nod their head to say no in _____.

A. Belgium

B. Bulgaria

C. France

D. Japan

3. In the Middle East, people do not use their left hands for eating because they use their left hands _____.

A. when going to the bathroom

B. when preparing the meal

C. to put in their pockets

D. to clean their tables and chairs

4. Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?

A. In France, people shouldn't rest their feet on tables.

B. In Belgium, snapping your fingers at someone is very rude.

C. In China, the 'OK' sign means money

D. In Myanmar, people greet each other by clapping

5. The word "**others**" in paragraph 3 refers to _____.

A. other people

B. other shoes

C. other soles

D. other feet

VI. Fill in each numbered blank with one suitable word or phrase.

Researchers in communication show that more feelings and intentions are (1)_____ and received nonverbally than verbally. Mehrabian and Wiener following have stated that only 7% (2)_____ message is sent through words, with remaining 93% sent nonverbal (3)_____.

Humans use nonverbal communication because:

1. Words have limitations: There are (4)_____ areas where nonverbal communication is more (5)_____ than verbal, especially when we explain the shape, directions, personalities which are expressed nonverbally.
 2. Nonverbal signals are powerful: Nonverbal cues primarily express inner (6)_____ while verbal messages deal basically with outside world. [*primarily: mainly*]
 3. Nonverbal messages are likely (7)_____ more genuine: because nonverbal behaviors cannot be controlled as easily as spoken words.
 4. Nonverbal signals can express feelings inappropriate to state: Social etiquette/’etiket/ [nghi thức] limits (8)_____ can be said, but nonverbal cues can communicate thoughts.
 5. A separate communication channel is necessary to (9)_____ send complex messages: A speaker can add enormously to the complexity of the verbal message through simple nonverbal (10)_____.
- | | | | |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|
| 1. A. sent | B. posted | C. mailed | D. thrown |
| 2. A. through | B. in | C. of | D. for |
| 3. A. thought | B. expressions | C. gestures | D. postures |
| 4. A. sum | B. great deal | C. amount | D. numerous |
| 5. A. effect | B. effective | C. effectively | D. effectiveness |
| 6. A. feelings | B. words | C. shows | D. sorrows |
| 7. A. be | B. being | C. to be | D. been |
| 8. A. what | B. that | C. why | D. when |
| 9. A. get | B. have | C. make | D. help |
| 10. A. signs | B. signals | C. sight | D. signatures |

VII. Choose the item (A, B, C or D) that best completes each of the following sentences.

In 1988, for the first time in British history, a National Curriculum was introduced. The National Curriculum tells pupils which subjects they have to study, what they must learn and when they have to take assessment tests. [assessment: đánh giá]

Between the ages of 14 and 16, pupils study for their GCSE (General Certificate of Secondary Education) exams. Pupils must take English Language, Maths and Science for GCSE, as well as a half GCSE in a foreign language and Technology. In addition, they must also be taught Physical Education, Religious Education and Sex Education, although they do not take exams in these subjects.

At the age of 16, pupils can leave school. If pupils stay on, they usually take A (Advanced) levels, AS (Advanced Supplementary) level or GNVQs (Greater National Vocational Qualifications). It is quite common to combine, for example, two A levels with one AS level, or one A level with one GNVQ.

Pupils taking A levels study traditional subjects, such as French, Physics or History. To go to university, pupils usually need two or three A levels.

AS levels are the same standard as A levels, but only half of the content: AS level German pupils take the A-level German language exam, but do not take the A-level German Literature exam.

GNVQs are vocational qualifications. Pupils usually take on GNVQ in subjects such as Business, Leisure and Tourism, Manufacturing, and Art and Design. One GNVQ (at advanced level) is equal to two A levels.

1. Britain began to have a National Curriculum _____.
A. one hundred years ago B. in the nineteenth century
C. in 1898 D. in 1988
2. Which of the following subjects do British students NOT take exams in?
A. Science B. Physical Education C. Maths D. English

Language

3. Pupils need _____ A levels to continue to study at university.
A. one or two B. two or three C. four or five D. five or six
4. Which of the following subjects do pupils NOT take on GNVQ in?
A. German Literature B. Business
C. Art and Design D. Manufacturing
5. Pupils normally study for their GCSE between the ages of _____.
A. 12 and 14 B. 14 and 16 C. 15 and 17 D. 16 and 18

VIII. Choose the word or phrase that best fits each space in the following passage.

VA tiny village school is soon to celebrate its 110 birthday - against all expectations. Five years ago it seemed certain to close but parents and other villagers fought the local education authority and raised funds to keep it (1) _____. It is now ending its first term as a school (2) _____ by the village community and the villagers are just proud of their achievement.

They were furious when education chiefs tried to make them send the village children to other schools further away because the number of pupils at the village school was too (3) _____. The villagers started a huge campaign to (4) _____ money. They collected enough to hire a teacher and begin to help with school cleaning, lunch supervision and lessons. Now the school is doing well and it seems (5) _____ it will continue to run in the future.

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|---------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. A. open | B. opened | C. to opening | D. for opening |
| 2. A. run | B. running | C. has run | D. to run |
| 3. A. little | B. less | C. few | D. small |
| 4. A. rise | B. raise | C. pay | D. deal |
| 5. A. in case | B. even though | C. as if | D. if only |

IX. Choose the option (A, B, C or D) that best completes each of the following sentences.

Last week I went to visit Atlantic College, an excellent private college in Wales. Unusually, it gives people much needed experience of life outside the classroom, as well as the opportunity to study for their exams. The students, who are aged between 16 and 18 and come from all over the world, spend the morning studying. In the afternoon they go out and do a really useful activity, such as helping on the farm, looking after people with learning difficulties, or checking for pollution in rivers.

One of the great things about Atlantic College students is that they come from many different social backgrounds and countries. As few can afford the fees of £20,000 over two years, grants are available.

A quarter of students are British, and many of those can only attend because they receive government help.

"I really admire the college for trying to encourage international understanding among young people", as Barbara Molenkamp, a student from the Netherlands, said. "You learn to live with people and respect them, even the ones you don't like. During the summer holidays my mother couldn't believe how much less I *argued* with my sister."

To sum up, Atlantic College gives its students an excellent education, using methods which really seem to work.

1. What is the writer trying to do in the text?
A. give an opinion about a particular student
B. give an opinion about a special type of education
C. describe the activities the students do in their free time
D. describe his own experience of education
2. What can a reader find out from this text?
A. how to become a student at Atlantic College
B. what kind of programme Atlantic College offers
C. what the British education system is like
D. how to get along better with other people

3. What is the writer's opinion of Atlantic College?
 - A. It doesn't allow students enough study time.
 - B. Its students are taught to like each other.
 - C. It doesn't give good value for money.
 - D. Its way of teaching is successful.
4. How has Barbara changed since being at Atlantic College?
 - A. She knows a lot about other countries.
 - B. She is more confident than her sister now.
 - C. She finds it easier to get on with other people.
 - D. She prefers her new friends to her family.
5. The word "**argued**" in the third paragraph is closest in meaning to _____.
 - A. quarreled
 - B. respected
 - C. admired
 - D. regarded

X. Choose the word or phrase (A, B, C, or D) that best fits each space in the following passage.

The relationship between students and teachers is (1)_____ formal in the USA than in many other countries, especially at the college level. American college students do not stand up when their teacher enters the room. Students are generally encouraged to ask questions in class, to stop in the professor's office for extra help, and to phone if they are absent and need a(n) (2)_____. Most teachers allow students to enter class late or leave early, if necessary. Despite the lack of formality, students are still expected to be polite to their teacher and fellow classmates. When students want to ask questions, they usually (3)_____ a hand and wait to be called on. When the teacher or a student is speaking to the class, it is rude to begin whispering (4)_____ another classmate. When a test is being given, talking to a classmate is not only rude but also risky. Most American teachers consider that students who are talking to each other (5) _____ a test are cheating.

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|-----------------|-------------|----------------|--------------|
| 1.A. much | B. most | C. a little | D. less |
| 2.A. assignment | B. homework | C. information | D. housework |
| 3.A. raise | B. hold | C. hang | D. rise |
| 4.A. with | B. for | C. to | D. at |
| 5.A. at | B. during | C. by | D. for |

XI. Choose the option that best completes each of the following sentences.

Computer programmer David Jones earns £35,000 a year designing new computer games, yet he cannot find a bank prepared to let him have a cheque card. Instead, he has been told to wait another two years, until he is 18.

The 16-year-old works for a small firm in Liverpool, where the problem of most young people of his age is finding a job. David's firm releases two new games for the expanding home computer market each month.

But David's biggest headache is what to do with his money.

Despite his salary, earned by inventing new programs within tight schedules, with bonus payments and profit-sharing, he cannot drive a car, take out a mortgage, or obtain credit cards.

He lives with his parents in their council house in Liverpool, where his father is a bus driver. His company has to pay £150 a month in taxi fares to get him the five miles to work and back every day because David cannot drive.

David got his job with the Liverpool-based company four months ago, a year after leaving school with six O-levels and working for a time in a computer shop. "I got the job because the people who run the firm knew I had already written some programs," he said.

"I suppose £35,000 sounds a lot but actually that's being pessimistic. I hope it will come to more than that this year." He spends some of his money on records and clothes, and gives his mother £20 a week. But most his spare time is spent working.

"Unfortunately, computing was not part of our studies at school," he said. "But I had been studying it in books and 'magazines for four years in my spare time. I knew what I wanted to do and never considered staying on at school. Most people in this business are fairly young, anyway."

David added: "I would like to earn a million and I suppose early retirement is a possibility. You never know when the market might disappear."

1. Why is David different from other young people at his age?

A. He earns an extremely high salary.

B. He is not unemployed.

C. He does not go out much. D. He lives at home with his parents.

2. David's greatest problem is

A. Making the banks treat him as an adult.

B. inventing computer games.

C. spending his salary. D. learning to drive.

3. He was employed by the company because

A. he had worked in a computer shop.

B. he had written some computer programs.

C. he works very hard. D. he had learnt to use computers at school.

4. He left school after taking O-levels because

A. he did not enjoy school.

B. he wanted to work with computers and staying at school did not help him.

C. he was afraid of getting too old to start computing.

D. he wanted to earn a lot of money.

5. Why does David think he might retire early?

A. You have to be young to write computer programs.

B. He wants to stop working when he is a millionaire.

C. He thinks computer games might not always sell so well.

D. He thinks his firm might go bankrupt.

XII. Choose the word or phrase (A, B, C, or D) that best fits each space in the following passage.

Manuel Gonzalez comes from Spain. He usually lives in Madrid and works (1)_____ a journalist for a Spanish newspaper, but two years ago he decided to take a year (2)_____ work to live in different countries in Europe and write a book about Europeans. He spent the first two months in Scandinavia (3)_____ information and then moved to Germany for a month. At present he is staying in Paris, where he is renting a flat for five weeks. Four years ago he wrote a (4)_____ travel guide to Spain and now he is working hard to have the same (5)_____ with his book about Europeans.

1. A. in

B. for

C. by

D. as

2. A. off

B. to

C. away

D. from

3. A. collected

B. to collect

C. collecting

D. collection

4. A. best-sell

B. best-sold

C. best-selling

D. best-to- sell

5. A. succeed

B. success

C. successful

D. successfully

XIII. Choose the item (A, B, C or D) that best completes the following sentences.

One of the greatest advantages of robots is that they can work in situations that are dangerous or harmful for human workers. For example, the continuous smell of paint has a harmful effect on painters, but it doesn't "**bother**" a robot. Robots can work in nuclear power plants and in undersea research stations that might be dangerous for humans. Already, robots are working in the plastics industry and in chemical and industrial equipment industries. One of the most common uses of robots is still in automobile factories. They can do the heavy, unpleasant, or dangerous work. These kinds of industrial robots are not usually "**mobile**". The work they need to do is brought to them, like cars on an assembly line, for example.

The robot industry is a big business. By the middle of the 1990s, Japan led the world in robot production with more than 71,000 industrial robots at work. Both the United States and Japan, as well as other countries, continue to develop more advanced robots. Robots can now be made to perform more complex jobs. Robots can make decisions while they are working and learn from their mistakes. Robots can now see with TV camera "eyes." They can easily hear and can even speak using a voice made by a computer. But it is difficult to make a robot "understand." Thinking and understanding are very human qualities. The robots of the future will probably be very complex. They will be able to perform many humanlike tasks. Robots and other technology will make the future a very interesting place!

1. We can infer from the passage that by the middle of the 1990s_____.
 A. only Japan had used robots in production
 B. Japan and the USA were the only countries to use robots
 C. some countries had used robots in industrial production
 D. Japan led the world in production thanks to robots
2. Which of the following are robots NOT be able to do?
 A. To speak using a voice made by a computer
 B. To think and understand
 C. To make decisions at work
 D. To learn from mistakes
3. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT true about the robots of the future?
 A. They will probably be very complicated.
 B. They will be able to do humanlike tasks.
 C. They will contribute to making the future more interesting.
 D. They will replace human workers in all kinds of work.
4. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word "**bother**" in the first paragraph?
 A. cancel B. change C. upset D. terminate
5. Which of the following can **be the opposite of** the word "**mobile**" in the first paragraph?
 A. stationary B. movable C. unthinkable D. repairable

XIV.Choose the word or phrase (A, B, C, or D) that best fits each space in the following passage.

We know that there is no life on Mars. The Viking robot missions to the Red Planet proved that. The mission was (1)_____to one man for the most part. Percival Lowell, a rich American businessman, suggested that Mars contained life. He was fascinated by Mars. He spent 23 years studying it. He was so (2)_____involved in the search for Martian life that he built his own laboratory. It housed a huge telescope. At 7,000 feet (2.13km) (3)_____sea level in a dry climate, it was a perfect site to view Mars. Lowell believed that he saw a network of lines (4)_____Mars. He also thought that the lines were built by intelligent life. There was also the chance that water was on the planet. He drew many maps in his notebooks. His idea (5)_____the public's attention. People soon believed that life on Mars could exist.

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|----------------|-------------|-------------|------------|
| 1. A. due | B. because | C. except | D. instead |
| 2. A. deep | B. deeply | C. depth | D. deepen |
| 3. A. on | B. over | C. above | D. up |
| 4. A. cross | B. crossing | C. to cross | D. crossed |
| 5. A. made | B. achieved | C. absorbed | D. drew |

XV.Read and choose the letter (A, B, C or D) that best completes the tasks that follow:

The size and location of the world's deserts are always changing.

Over millions of years, as climates change and mountains rise, new dry and wet areas develop. But within the last 100 years, deserts have been growing at a **frightening speed**. This is partly because of natural changes, but the greatest desert makers are humans.

In developing countries, 90 percent of the people use wood for cooking and heating. They cut down trees for firewood. But trees are important. They cool the land under them and keep the sun off the smaller plants. When leaves fall from a tree, they make the land richer. When the trees are gone, the smaller plants die, and there is nothing but sand. Yet people must use firewood, raise animals, and grow crops in order to live.

Humans can make deserts, but humans can also prevent their growth.

Algeria planted a green wall of trees across the edge of the Sahara to stop the desert sand from spreading. Mauritania planted a similar wall around Nouakchott, the capital. Iran puts a thin covering of petroleum on sandy areas and plants trees. The oil keeps the water and small in the land, and men on motorcycles keep the sheep and goats away. Other countries build long canals to bring water to desert areas.

Yet land that will probably become desert in the future equals the size of Australia, the United States, and the former Soviet Union together. Can people stop the growth of the world's deserts and save the land that is so essential to life?

1. Most people in developing countries_____.
A. planted trees on the edge of the deserts B. cook on wood fires
C. put oil on sandy areas D. raise sheep and goats
2. We can infer that men on motorcycles keep the sheep and goats away so that_____.
A. they won't eat the small trees B. they won't destroy the covering of oil
C. they won't drink water in the canals D. they won't blow the sand away
3. When all the trees in an area are cut down, _____.
A. their leaves make the land richer B. the smaller plants can grow better
C. they cool the land under their leaves D. there is nothing left but sand
4. The word **frightening speed** in the first paragraph is closest in meaning to_____.
A. awful B. extremely fast C. powerful D. wonderful
5. According to the passage, which of the following is the most important cause of desertification?
A. The change of climate B. The spread of deserts
C. Human activities D. Cattle destroying trees

XVI. Choose the word or phrase (A, B, C, or D) that best fits each space in the following passage.

DESERTIFICATION

The Sahara Desert is growing by 10kms each year. The whole earth gets 600km² of desert area more every year. This process is called "desertification". This term started being (1)_____ in the 1950s.

The idea of desertification was first known in the 1930s. Much of the Great Plains grew very dry (2)_____ a result of drought and poor farming techniques. It was called the Dust Bowl. Millions were forced to leave their farms and their ways of life. Since then, (3)_____ have been great improvements in farming practices in the Great Plains. These have prevented the Dust Bowl disaster (4)_____ again.

Grazing is one worry. Cows do two things to the soil. First, they eat grasses and plants that hold the

soil in place. Second, their hooves break down the top layer of soil. The result is that the good soil can be blown away by the wind. The dirt (5)_____ behind is not good for growing.

1. A. use B. used C. to use D. using
2. A. as B. for C. by D. with
3. A. it B. they C. there D. those
4. A. to occur B. to occurring C. of occurring D. from occurring
5. A. leaves B. to leave C. left D. leaving

XVII. Read the passage and choose the best answers.

World Wildlife Fund (WWF) safeguards hundreds of species around the world, but we focus species attention on our flagship species: giant pandas, tigers, endangered whales and dolphins, rhinos, elephant, marine turtles and great apes. These species not only need species measures and extra protection in order to survive, they also serve as “umbrella” species: helping them helps numerous other species that live in the same habitats.

In addition to our flagship animals, we work to protect numerous species in peril around the world that live within our priority eco-regions. Large predators like snow leopards and grizzly bears, migratory species like whooping cranes and songbirds, and a host of other species facing threats also benefit from WWF’s conservation efforts. Our wildlife trade experts at “traffic” work to ensure that trade wildlife products, doesn’t harm a species, while also fighting against illegal and unsustainable trade.

WWF is known for acting sound science. Science leads and guides us strategies and approaches, from the way to restore tigers in viable, breed population to decide which areas need protection the most.

1. What does WWF stand for?
A. World Wildlife Food. B. World Wildlife Formation.
C. World Wildlife Fund. D. World Website Fund.
2. How many species do we pay much attention to?
A. 5 B. 8 C. 7 D. 9
3. What is the meaning of the word *habitats* in paragraph 1?
A. The place where animals or plants are normally found.
B. The place where animals or plants can drink and sleep.
C. The place where animals or plants can eat find their enemy.
D. The place where animals can find and keep their body warm.
4. What can science help us in safeguarding endangered species?
A. Find the way to kill all species easily. B. Lead and guide strategies and approaches.

C. Discover another habitat of animal.

D. Search for a food source for animals.

5. Which of the following is not stated in the passage?

A. WWF safeguards hundreds of species around the world.

B. WWF is known for acting on sound science.

C. these above species need extra protection so as not to be extinct.

D. All species are so fierce that scientists can't take care of them.

XVIII. Read and choose the appropriate option:

WHY DO ANIMALS GO EXTINCT?

Different kinds of animals have appeared and disappeared throughout Earth's history. Some animals go extinct because the climate (1)_____ they live changes. The climate may become wetter or drier. It may become warmer or cooler. If the animals cannot change, or adapt, to the new climate, they die.

Some animals go extinct because they cannot (2) _____ with other animals for food. Some animals go extinct because they are killed by enemies. New kinds of animals are always evolving. Evolving means that the animals are changing (3) _____ from generation to generation. Small differences between parents, children, and grandchildren slowly add up over many, many generations. Eventually, a different kind of animal evolves. *[evolve: tiến hóa]*

Sometimes many of the animals on Earth go extinct at the (4) _____ time. Scientists call this a mass extinction. Scientists think there (5) _____ at least five mass extinctions in Earth's history. The last mass extinction happened about 65 million years ago. This mass extinction killed off the dinosaurs.

1.A. where

B. which

C. when

D. what

2.A. complete

B. find

C. compete

D. exist

3.A. accidentally

B. suddenly

C. quickly

D. slowly

4.A. same

B. similar

C. different

D. various

5.A. has been

B. have been

C. will be

D. are

XIX. Read the passage below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each space.

Today there are libraries in almost every town in the world. Even in areas (1)_____ there are no libraries, there are often mobile libraries which take books from one village to (2)_____. But in the days when books were copied by hand (3)_____ than printed, libraries were very rare. The reason is simple: books took a very long time to produce, and there were far fewer copies of any given work around. The greatest library (4)_____ all, that in Alexandria, had 54,000 books.

In the ancient world, this number (5)_____ considered huge. It was the first time that anyone had collected so many books from all around the world (6)_____ one roof. There are many theories about why these books were lost. (7)_____ is that the library accidentally burned down. Another is that one of the rulers of the city ordered the books to be burned. They were taken to various places and it took six months to burn them. (8)_____ happened, the collection there was priceless. Many of the library's treasures were lost forever-some books were (9)_____ recovered. We cannot even know (10)_____ what the library contained.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|---------------------|-------------|
| 1. A. where | B. who | C. the place | D. which |
| 2. A. other | B. others | C. the other | D. another |
| 3. A. rather | B. else | C. more | D. much |
| 4. A. of | B. about | C. in | D. over |
| 5. A. is | B. was | C. were place | D. has been |
| 6. A. in | B. under | C. over | D. below |
| 7. A. One | B. A theory | C. None | D. All |
| 8. A. Whoever | B. Whichever | C. whatever | D. wherever |
| 9. A. almost | B. never | C. already | D. yet |
| 10. A. exactly | B. really | C. detailedly | D. yet |

XX. Read and choose the best answer.

There are books with fairy tails in many countries. Often the same stories are known and repeated in many languages. Some of the things that happens in these stories are remarkable, although not as remarkable as things that are truly happening in medicine and science today.

Most fairy tails begin with “Once upon a time” and end with “They lived happily ever after”, so we will begin in the same way.

Once upon a time there was a girl called Cinderella who did all the work in the kitchen while her lazy sister did nothing.

One night, her sister went to a ball at the palace. Cinderella was left home, very sad. After a time her fairy godmother appeared and told Cinderella that she could go to the ball- but to return home by midnight.

So she went to the ball in a beautiful dress in a wonderful coach. She danced with the prince but at midnight she ran back home, leaving one of her shoes on the floor. The prince wanted to see her again and went to every house in the capital until he found that the shoe was the right size for Cinderella. She and the prince were married and lived happily ever after.

- Books with fairy are found in _____.
 A. our country only
 B. few countries
 C. all countries except ours
 D. **many countries**
- According to the passage, things truly happening in medicine and science today are _____ things that happen in some fairy tails,
 A. **More remarkable than**
 B. less remarkable than
 C. as remarkable as
 D. not as remarkable as
- The word “ball” in the first sentence means _____.
 A. a sport equipment
 B. **a dancing hall**
 C. a balloon
 D. sphere
- Cinderella was very sad because _____.
 A. her sister did nothing
 B. **her sister went to a ball and left her at home**
 C. she did all the work in the kitchen
 D. her sister was invited to a hall
- At the end of the story _____.
 A. **Cinderella could go to the ball and it was so happened that she and the prince was married**
 B. Cinderella’s godmother came to comfort her
 C. one of Cinderella’s sisters was married to the prince
 D. the prince invited Cinderella to the hall

XXI. Read the passage carefully and choose the correct answers

Synchronized swimming is a **hybrid** of swimming, gymnastics, and dance. This sport has an artistic effect, and really relates to those three sports. It consists of swimmers performing a synchronized routine of elaborate and dramatic moves in the water, accompanied by music.

Synchronized swimming demands first-rate water skills, and requires strength, endurance, flexibility, grace, artistry and precise timing, not to mention exceptional breath control while upside down underwater. Developed in the early 1900s in Canada, it is a sport performed almost exclusively by women, although there is some participation by men. In its early form it was sometimes known as “water ballet”.

It is a Summer Olympic Games sport. First demonstrated in 1952, it has been an official event since 1984. Olympic and world Championship competition is not currently open to men, but other international and national competitions allow male competitors. Both USA Synchro and Synchro Canada allow men to compete with women.

Competitors point to the strength, flexibility, and aerobic endurance required to perform difficult routines for the judges, one technical and one free.

1. The word ‘**hybrid**’ in the first line could be best replaced by_____.

A. continuity

B. modernization

C. mixture

D. succession

2. Synchronized swimming is a sport that _____.

A. relates to swimming, gymnastics, and dance

B. began in Canada in the early of the 20th century

C. is performed almost exclusively by women

D. All are correct

3. It’s untrue to say that ____.

A. Synchronized swimming has completely influenced by ballet.

B. Synchronized swimming used to be known as “water ballet”

C. The requirements for synchronized swimmers are strength, endurance, flexibility, grace, artistry and

precise timing

D. Men can also take part in synchronized swimming.

4. Which of sentences is **TRUE**?

A. Besides demanding strength, endurance, flexibility, grace and artistry, synchronized swimming requires exceptional breath control.

B. Olympic and World Championship competition allow male synchronized swimmers.

C. Synchronized swimming emerged as an exhibition sport at the Olympic Games in 1984.

D. Competition for both events consists of difficult technical routines.

5. The best title for the passage is ____ .

A. History of Synchronized Swimming

B. Competition Synchronized Swimming

C. The Requirement of Synchronized Swimming

D. Synchronized Swimming

XII.Fill in each numbered blank with one suitable word or phrase

Windsurfing is surface water sport using a windsurf board, also commonly called a (1) ____, usually two to five meters long and powered by a (2) ____ sail. The rig is connected to the board by free-rotating flexible joint called the Universal Joint(U-Joint). Unlike a rudder-steered (3)____ a windsurfer is (4)_____ by the tilting and rotating of the mast and sail as well as titling and carving the board.

The sport (5)____ aspects of both sailing and surfing, along with certain athletic aspects (6) ____with other board sports like skateboarding, snowboarding, waterskiing, and wakeboarding. (7)____ it might be considered a minimalist version of sailboat, a windsurfer offers experiences that are (8) ____speed record for sailing craft; and, windsurfers can (9)_____ jumps, inverted loops, spinning maneuvers, and other “freestyle” (10) _____ that cannot be matched by any sailboat.

- | | | | | |
|-----|--------------|--------------|------------------|--------------------|
| 1. | A. board | B. sailboard | C. windsurfer | D. All are correct |
| 2. | A. small | B. large | C. single | D. full |
| 3. | A. boat | B. sailboat | C. sail boarding | D. sailing board |
| 4. | A. steered | B. directed | C. shown | D. guided |
| 5. | A. refers | B. notices | C. combines | D. develops |
| 6. | A. connected | B. shared | C. involved | D. dealt |
| 7. | A. Because | B. Therefore | C. However | D. Although |
| 9. | A. perform | B. display | C. create | D. provide |
| 10. | A. changes | B. moves | C. activities | D. performances |

XXIII.Read the passage and choose the best answers.

The 24th SEA Games was held from 6th to 15th December, 2007 in three provinces in Thailand, namely Nakhon Ratchasima, Bangkok, and Chon Buri. In fact, the 2007 SEA Games was to be hosted by Singapore, but Singapore gave up the chance, as its new national sports stadium is under construction and will not be completed in time for the next SEA Games. Thailand was then asked by The SEA Games Federation to host this regional sport event in place of Singapore.

The SEA Games takes place every two years, with 11 countries in Southeast Asia participating. Each member country, in alphabetical order, takes turn hosting this event. Let's look at the number of sports and gold medals in The SEA Games in recent years. The 21st SEA Games, hosted by Malaysia in 2001, had 32 sports with 391 gold medals. There were 32 sports with 439 gold medals in The 22nd SEA Games, held in Vietnam in 2003. The 23rd SEA Games, in The Philippines in 2005, had 40 sports with 439 gold medals.

The 24th SEA Games in Thailand this year, featuring 43 sports and 485 gold medals, had the highest number of sports and gold medals in The Asian Games and The Olympic Games. So The SEA Games is regarded as the largest regional sporting event in the world in terms of number of sports and medals.

1. How long did The 24th SEA Games last?

A. A week

B. 8 days.

C. 2 weeks

D. 10 days.

2. Which of the following is not stated in the passage?

A. The 24th SEA Games was the largest regional sporting event in the world.

B. The 24th SEA Games was the highest number of sports and gold medals in the history of the SEA Games.

C. The 22nd SEA Games was held in Vietnam in 2003.

D. The 2007 SEA Games was to be hosted by East Timor.

3. How many sports were there in The 24th SEA Games?

A. 44

B. 485

C. 43

D. 42

4. How often does the SEA Games take place? Every _____.

A. 2 years

B. 4 years

C. 3 years

D. 5 years

5. Where was The 21st SEA Games celebrated?

A. in Philippines

B. in Vietnam

C. in Malaysia

D. in Singapore

XXIV. Choose the suitable word to fill in each blank.

Divided into two parts, rites and festivals, the ceremony commenced at 19:00 with the song, "Vietnam— our Fatherland". The surprise appearance of parachutists, carrying the 11 (1)_____ flags of the competing Southeast Asian countries, was greeted with thunderous applause from the audience.

All the stadium's lights suddenly came on, marking the start of the procession of Vietnam's flag and the 22nd SEA Games; symbol. The 11 sporting delegations then marched past the reviewing stand to excited applause from officials and spectators. { rites: nghi lễ, parachutist: người nhảy dù, delegations; đoàn đại biểu }

The sacred (2)_____, which symbolizes the humanity of the games and desire to compete with burning intensity, was taken from The Ho Chi Minh Museum and passed by some famous Vietnamese athletes and athletes from 10 regional countries to Nguyen Thuy Hien (wushu artist) who gave it to the Prime Minister, who in turn passed it to an athlete dressed like national (3) _____ Giong. { sacred: *thiên liêng*}

From this athlete's hand, the official flame was lit at My Dinh National Stadium and will burn throughout the course of the Games.

Speaking at the (4) _____ ceremony, Minister-Chairman of the Physical Training and Sports Committee, who is also the head of the 22nd SEA Games Organizing Board, warmly welcomed Party and State leaders, delegates, domestic and international guests, and 11 sports delegations (5) _____ southeast Asian countries to the 22nd SEA Games.

- | | | | | |
|----|---------------|----------------|--------------|-------------|
| 1. | A. nation | B. nationality | C. native | D. national |
| 2. | A. flashlight | B. torch | C. lighter | D. bulb |
| 3. | A. hero | B. student | C. communist | D. actor |
| 4. | A. closing | B. opening | C. swimming | D. sporting |
| 5. | A. to | B. in | C. from | D. for |

XXVI. Choose the best answers the question.

UNICEF is the driving force that helps build a world where the rights of every child are realized. We have the global authority to influence decision-makers, and the variety of partners at grassroots *[basic]* level to turn the most innovative ideas into reality. That makes us *unique* among world organizations, and unique among those working with the young.

We believe that nurturing and caring for children are the cornerstones *[basis]* of human progress. UNICEF was created with this purpose in mind – to work with others to overcome the obstacles that poverty, violence, disease and discrimination *[unfair treatment]* place in a child's path. We believe that we can, together, advance the cause of humanity.

We advocate *[support]* for measures to give children the best start in life, because proper care at the youngest age forms the strongest foundation for a person's future.

We promote girls' education – ensuring that they complete primary education as a minimum – because it benefits all children, both girls and boys. Girls who are educated grow up to become better thinkers, better citizens, and better parents to their own children.

We act so that all children are immunized *[miễn dịch]* against common childhood diseases, and are well nourished, because it is wrong for a child to suffer or die from a preventable illness.

We work to prevent the spread of HIV/AIDS among young people because it is right to keep them from harm and enable them to protect others. We help children and families affected by HIV/AIDS to live their lives with dignity. *[nhân phẩm]*

We involve everyone in creating protective environments for children. We are present to relieve suffering during emergencies, and wherever children are threatened, because no child should be exposed to violence, abuse [*inhuman treatment*] or exploitation.

UNICEF upholds [*stand up for*] the Convention on the Rights of the Child. We work to assure equality for those who are discriminated against, girls and women in particular. We work for the Millennium Development Goals and for the progress promised in the United Nations Charter. [*hiến chương*] We strive [*struggle*] for peace and security. We work to hold everyone accountable to [*responsible for*] the promises made for children.

We are part of the Global Movement for Children – a broad coalition [*union*] dedicated to improving the life of every child. Through this movement, and events such as the United Nations Special Session [*meeting*] on Children, we encourage young people to speak out and participate in the decisions that affect their lives.

We work in 190 countries through country programmes and National Committees. We are UNICEF, the United Nations Children's Fund.

1. What does UNICEF stand for?
A. The United National Children's Fund B. The United Nations Child's Fund
C. The United Nations Children's Fund D. The United Native Child's Fund.
2. The word **unique** paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to _____.
A. honorable B. only one C. widespread D. good
3. Choose the word in the passage that means "the practice of treating somebody or a particular group in society less fairly than others"
A. Discrimination B. Poverty C. Disease D. Citizen
4. They work to prevent the spread of _____ among young people
A. flu B. cold C. stomach-ache D. HIV/AIDS
5. How many countries does UNICEF work in?
A. 23 B. 190 C. 192 D. 52

XXVII. Choose the word or phrase (A, B, C, or D) that best fits each space in the following passage.

UNICEF was created in 1946 to help bring food and medicine to children who suffered during World War II in Europe. It began as a temporary agency, but became a permanent part of the United Nations in 1953 (1)_____ the need for its services around the world. UNICEF's primary concern is to help governments of developing countries improve the quality of life for (2)_____ one billion children. UNICEF's main office is in the United Nations offices in New York City, but it also has more than 40 offices and 100 programs (3)_____. In 1965, UNICEF won the Nobel Peace Prize for its work helping children and building brighter future.

UNICEF works with governments to provide three kinds of services. First, UNICEF plans and develops programs in developing countries. These programs serve the community (4)_____ providing health care, information about nutrition, basic education, and safe water and sanitation. *[state of being clean and conducive to health]* Then UNICEF trains people to work in these programs. UNICEF also provides supplies and equipment that (5)_____ the programs to work.

- | | | | |
|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1.A. due to | B. instead of | C. except for | D. in spite of |
| 2.A. most | B. the most | C. almost | D. all most |
| 3.A. in world | B. worldwide | C. on world | D. worldly |
| 4.A. for | B. with | C. about | D. by |
| 5.A. enable | B. let | C. make | D. suggest |

XXVIII. Choose the suitable word to fill in each blank.

he future role of women can be looked at more optimistically. Nowadays, there seems **T**(1)_____ recognition of the vital role women play in society and more status is given to women. Overall, excellent progress has been made (2)_____ education. This has played a powerful role for women self-esteem. It demonstrates women's intellectual abilities to gain expertise in the field of their choice. However, this progress has still to be reflected in the job market. Since a more educated society is good for industry and society (3)_____ a whole, it is even more urgent for women to gain an acceptable status in their profession. The message is that women have the ability to change their roles and that they will demand to have the means to do it. It is (4)_____ accepted by the new generation of young men and women that co-operation and mutual aid are far more productive than the divider camp of men and women. Society is changing and with it the role of men and women. In many fields women have come a long way from just their roles as mothers and homemakers. They no longer think that children rearing and home management are their (5)_____ duties. *{rear/riə/: bring up and educate}*

- | | | | |
|----------------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. A. be | B. being | C. to being | D. to be |
| 2. A. in | B. at | C. on | D. for |
| 3. A. to | B. as | C. out | D. for |
| 4. A. general | B. generally | C. generality | D. generalize |
| 5. A. sole <i>{single}</i> | B. lonely | C. alone | D. own |

XXIX. Read the passage and choose the best answers.

ntil the 19th century, the denial of equal rights to women met with only occasional protest and **U**drew little attention from most people. Because most women lacked the educational and economic resources that would enable them to challenge the prevailing social order, women generally accepted their inferior status as their only option. At this time, women shared these disadvantages with the majority of working class men, as many social, economic, and political rights were restricted to the wealthy elite *[phần tử ưu tú]*. In the 19th century, as governments in Europe and North America began to draft new laws guaranteeing equality among men, significant numbers of women – and some men – began to demand that women be accorded equal rights as well.

At the same time, the Industrial Revolution in Europe and North America further divided the roles of men and women. Before the Industrial Revolution most people worked in farming or crafts-making, both of which took place in or near the home. Men and women usually divided the numerous tasks

among themselves and their children. Industrialization led male workers to seek employment outside of the home in factories and other large-scale *[extensivve]* enterprises. The growing split between home and work reinforced the idea that women's "rightful place" was in the home, while men belonged in the public world of employment and politics.

Organized efforts by women to achieve greater rights occurred in two major waves. The first wave began around the mid-19th century, when women in the United States and elsewhere campaigned to gain suffrage *[right to vote in political elections]*—that is, the right to vote. This wave lasted until the 1920s, when several countries granted women suffrage.

1. Why did the denial of equal rights to women draw little attention from the society until the 19th century?

- A. They could not challenge the prevailing social order.
- B. They did not have any other option.
- C. Most women lacked the educational and economic resources.
- D. All are correct.

2. Until the 19th century, what was the status of the working class men in the society?

- A. They had the same rights as women.
- B. They had no right at all.
- C. They did not have much power compared to the wealthy people.
- D. They had much power in the society.

3. When did the women's movement start in Western countries?

- A. in the 18th century B. in the late 18th century
- C. in the 19th century D. in the early 20th century

4. What did the effect of the Industrial Revolution in Europe and North America bring about?

- A. Male workers tried to seek employment outside of the home.
- B. It did not bring the equality to women.
- C. Well-educated, upper-class men controlled most positions of employment and power in society.
- D. All are correct.

5. What was the aim of the women's movement in the United States in the 1920s?

- A. to gain the right to have much power in the society
- B. to gain the right to vote
- C. to gain the right to go to work in the factory
- D. to have the complete equality to men

XXX.Read the passage and choose the best option to complete each blank.

Singapore has a highly developed market-based economy (1) _____ historically revolves around extended trade. Along with Hong Kong, South Korea and Taiwan Singapore is one (2)_____ the Four Asian Tigers. The economy depends heavily on export, refining, imported goods, especially in manufacturing. Manufacturing constituted twenty six (3) _____ of Singapore's GDP in 2005. The manufacturing industry is well –diversified into electronic petroleum refining chemicals, (4) _____ engineering and biomedical sciences manufacturing. In 2006, Singapore produced about 10 percent of the world foundry water output. Singapore's the busiest port in the world in terms of tonnage shipped. Singapore is The world's fourth largest foreign exchange trading centre after London, New York City (5) _____ Tokyo.

- | | | | | |
|----|---------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|-------------|
| 1. | A. who | B. whom | C. why | D. which |
| 2. | A. of | B. in | C. for | D. at |
| 3. | A. percentage | B. persuasion | C. perception | D. percent |
| 4. | A. mechanical | B. mechanically | C. methane {CH ₄ } | D. Mechanic |
| 5. | A. and | B. but | C. or | D. so |

XXXI.Read the passage and choose the best answers.

Brunei is one of the smallest countries in the world. Its population is only 25,000 and most of them live in Bandar Seri Begawan (the capital city with the longest name in the world!) It is also the richest country in Asia and maybe the richest country in the world because it has a lot of oil and natural gas which it exports to Japan. Every week huge tankers carry oil and gas from the oil-fields of Brunei to Japan.

The head of the state in Brunei is Sultan Haji Hassanal Bolkiah. He is the richest man in the world. He has two wives and each lives in their own beautiful palace. The first wife lives in the biggest palace in the world which has 200 rooms. The Sultan has more than 200 cars and he also has hundreds of horses.

- 1.Brunei is_____.
- | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| A. among the smallest country in the world | B. a country with a dense population |
| C. the smallest countries in the world | D. is a capital city |
- 2.The population of Brunei is_____people.
- | | | | |
|----------------|-----------|-----------------|---------------------|
| A. over 25,000 | B. 25,000 | C. about 25,000 | D. less than 25,000 |
|----------------|-----------|-----------------|---------------------|
- 3.According to the passage, Sultan, the head of the state in Brunei _____.
- | | |
|--|---------------------|
| A. is the richest man in the world | |
| B. has two wives, each of whom lives in their own beautiful palace | |
| C. has more than 200 cars | D. All are correct. |
- 4.Brunei is rich in_____.
- | | | | |
|-------------|---------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|
| A. only oil | B. only natural gas | C. exports of every kind | D. oil and natural gas |
|-------------|---------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|
- 5.Which of the following is NOT true about Brunei?
- | | |
|---|--|
| A. It exports oil and natural gas to its regional neighbours. | |
| B. Sultan Haji Hassanal Bolkiah is the head of state in Brunei. | |

C. It may be the richest country in the world.

D. Its capital city is Bandar Seri Begawan.