



## CHUYÊN ĐỀ RÈN LUYỆN KĨ NĂNG ĐỌC

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### BÀI 1- BÀI 20

**I. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 1 to 5.**

#### NEIGHBOURS INFLUENCE BUYING DECISIONS

However objective we believe ourselves to be, most of us do not judge a product solely on its merits, considering quality, value and style before making a decision. (1) \_\_\_\_\_, we are easily influenced by the people around us.

There is nothing (2) \_\_\_\_\_ with this. It is probably a smarter way to make decisions than relying on only our own opinions. But it does make life hard for companies. They have long understood that groups of friends and relatives tend to buy the same products, but understanding the reasons has been tricky. It is because they are so similar with (3) \_\_\_\_\_ to how much money they make and what television ads they watch that they independently arrive at the same decision? Or do they copy one another, perhaps (4) \_\_\_\_\_ envy or perhaps because they have shared information about the products?

Research in Finland recently found overwhelming evidence that neighbours have a big influence on buying decisions. When one of a person's ten nearest neighbours bought a car, the chances that person would buy a car of the same brand during the next week. The researchers argued that it was not just a (5) \_\_\_\_\_ of envy. Used cars seemed to attract neighbours even more than new cars.

Question 1: A. What's more      **B. Instead**      C. Unlike      D. In place

Question 2: **A. wrong**      B. silly      C. bad      D. daft

Question 3: A. connection      **B. regard**      C. relation      D. concern

Question 4: A. for      B. as to      **C. out of**      D. about

Question 5: A. thing      B. point      **C. matter**      D. fact

**II. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to**

A pilot cannot fly a plane by sight alone. In many conditions, such as flying at night and landing in dense fog, a pilot must use radar, an alternative way of navigating. Since human eyes are not very good at determining speeds of approaching objects, radar can show a pilot how fast nearby planes are moving.

The basic principle of radar is exemplified by what happens when one shouts in a cave. The echo of the sounds against the walls helps a person determine the size of the cave. With radar, however, the waves are radio waves instead of sound waves. Radio waves travel at the speed of light, about 300,000 kilometers in one second. A radar set sends out a short **burst** of radiation waves. Then **it** receives the echoes produced when the waves bounce off objects. By determining the time it takes

for the echoes to return to the radar set, a trained technician can determine the distance between the radar set and other objects. The word “radar”, in fact, gets its name from the term “radio detection and ranging”. “Ranging” is the term for detection of the distance between an object and the radar set. Besides being of critical importance to pilots, radar is essential for air traffic control, tracking ships at sea, and for tracking weather systems and storms.

Question 1: What is the main topic of this passage?

- A. **the nature of radar**
- B. types of ranging
- C. alternatives to radar
- D. history of radar

Question 2: According to the passage, what can radar detect besides location of objects?

- A. size
- B. weight
- C. **speed**
- D. shape

Question 3: Which of the following words best describes the tone of this passage?

- A. argumentative
- B. imaginative
- C. **explanatory**
- D. humorous

Question 4: The phrase “a burst” in the second paragraph is closest in meaning in which of the following?

- A. an attachment
- B. **a discharge**
- C. a stream
- D. a ray

Question 5: The word “it” in the second paragraph refers to which of the following?

- A. **a radar set**
- B. a short burst
- C. a radiation wave
- D. light

Question 6: Which type of waves does radar use?

- A. sound
- B. heat
- C. **radio**
- D. light

Question 7: Which of the following would most likely be the topic of the next paragraph?

- A. **other uses of radar**
- B. uses of sonar technology
- C. other technology
- D. a history of flying

### III. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to

Experiments have shown that in selecting personnel for a job, interviewing is at best a **hindrance**, and may even cause harm. These studies have disclosed that the judgments of interviewers differ markedly and bear little or no relationship to the adequacy of job applicants. Of the many reasons why this should be the case, three in particular stand out. The first reason is related to an error of judgment known as the halo effect. If a person has one noticeable good trait, their other characteristics will be judged as better than **they** really are. Thus, an individual who dresses smartly and shows self-confidence is likely to be judged capable of doing a job well regardless of his or her real ability.

Interviewers are also prejudiced by an effect called the primacy effect. This error occurs when interpretation of later information is distorted by earlier connected information. Hence, in an interview situation, the interviewer spends most of the interview trying to **confirm** the impression given by the candidate in the first few moments. Studies have repeatedly demonstrated that such an impression is unrelated to the aptitude of the applicant.

The phenomenon known as the contrast effect also **skews** the judgment of interviewers. A suitable candidate may be underestimated because he or she contrasts with a previous one who appears exceptionally intelligent. Likewise, an average candidate who is preceded by one who gives a weak showing may be judged as more suitable than he or she really is.

Since interviews as a form of personnel selection have been shown to be inadequate, other

selection procedures have been devised which more accurately predict candidate suitability. Of the various tests devised, the predictor which appears to do **this** most successfully is cognitive ability measured by a variety of verbal and spatial tests.

Question 1: This passage mainly discusses the \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. effects of interviewing on job applicants
- B. adequacy of interviewing job applicants
- C. judgments of interviewers concerning job applicants**
- D. techniques that interviewers use for judging job applicants

Question 2: The word “**hindrance**” in the first paragraph is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. encouragement
- B. assistance
- C. obstacle**
- D. light

Question 3: The word “**they**” in the first paragraph refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. judgments
- B. applicants
- C. interviewers
- D. characteristics**

Question 4 : According to the passage, the halo effect \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. stands out as the worst judgmental error
- B. takes effect only when a candidate is well dressed**
- C. exemplifies how one good characteristic colors perceptions
- D. helps the interviewer’s capability to judge real ability

Question 5: The word “**confirm**” in the second paragraph is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. verify**
- B. conclude
- C. recollect
- D. misrepresent

Question 6: According to the passage, the first impression \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. can easily be altered
- B. is the one that stays with the interviewer
- C. is unrelated to the interviewer’s prejudices
- D. has been repeatedly demonstrated unrelated to the applicant’s ability**

Question 7: The word “**skews**” in the third paragraph is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. biases**
- B. opposes
- C. improves
- D. distinguishes

Question 8: The word “**this**” in the last paragraph refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. devise personnel selection
- B. measure cognitive ability
- C. predict candidate suitability**
- D. devise accurate tests

**IV. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 1 to 5.**

Stories about how people somehow know when they are being watched have been going around for years. However, few (1) \_\_\_\_\_ have been made to investigate the phenomenon scientifically. Now, with the completion of the largest ever study of the so-called *staring effect*, there is impressive evidence that this is a recognizable and (2) \_\_\_\_\_ sixth sense. The study involved hundreds of children. For the experiments, they sat with their eyes covered and with their backs to other children, who were told to either stare at them or look away. The results consistently showed that the children who could not see were able to (3) \_\_\_\_\_ when they were being stared at. In a total of 18,000 trials carried worldwide, the children correctly sensed when they were being watched almost 70% of the time. The experiment was repeated with the added precaution of putting the children who were being watched outside the room, (4) \_\_\_\_\_ from the starters by the windows. The results, though less impressive, were more or less the same. Dr. Sheldrake, the biologist who

designed the study, believes that the results are (5) \_\_\_\_\_ enough to find out through further experiments precisely how the staring effect might actually come about.

Question 1: A. tries                      **B. attempts**                      C. tests                      D. aims

Question 2: **A. genuine**                      B. accepted                      C. received                      D. sure

Question 3: A. notice                      B. find                      C. reveal                      **D. tell**

Question 4: A. parted                      B. split                      C. divided                      **D. separated**

Question 5: A. persuading                      B. concluding                      **C. convincing**                      D. satisfying

**V. 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 7.**

Most forms of property are concrete and tangible, such as houses, cars, furniture or anything else that is included in one's possessions. Other forms of property can be intangible and copyright deals with intangible forms of property. Copyright is a legal protection **extended** to authors of creative works, for example, books, magazine articles, maps, films, plays, television shows, software, paintings, photographs, music, choreography in dance and all other forms of intellectual or artistic property.

Although the purpose of artistic property is usually public use and enjoyment, copyright establishes the ownership of the creator. When a person buys a copyrighted magazine, it belongs to this individual as a tangible object. However, the authors of the magazine articles own the research and the writing that went into creating the articles. The right to make and sell or give away copies of books or articles belongs to the authors, publishers, or other individuals or organizations that hold the copyright. To copy an entire book or a part of it, permission must be received from the copyright owner, who will most likely expect to be paid.

Copyright law distinguishes between different types of intellectual property. Music may be played by anyone after it is published. However, if it is performed for profit, the performers need to pay a fee, called a royalty. A similar **principle** applies to performances of songs and plays. On the other hand, names, ideas, and book titles are accepted. Ideas do not become copyrighted property until they are published in a book, a painting or a musical work. Almost all artistic work created before the 20<sup>th</sup> century is not copyrighted because it was created before the copyright law was passed.

Question 1: *What does the passage mainly discuss?*

A. Legal rights of property owners                      **B. Legal ownership of creative work**  
C. Examples of copyright piracy                      D. Copying creating work for profit

Question 2: The word "**extended**" in the first paragraph is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.

A. explicated                      B. exposed                      C. guaranteed                      **D. granted**

Question 3: It can be inferred from the passage that copyright law is intended to protect \_\_\_\_\_.

A. the user's ability to enjoy an artistic work  
**B. the creator's ability to profit from the work**  
C. paintings and photographs from theft  
D. computer software and videos from being copied

Question 4: Which of the following properties is NOT mentioned as protected by copyright?

A. music and plays                      B. paintings and maps  
C. printed medium                      **D. scientific discoveries**

Question 5: Question 46: It can be inferred from the passage that it is legal if \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. two songs, written by two different composers, have the same melody
- B. two books, written by two different authors, have the same titles**
- C. two drawings, created by two different artists, have the same images
- D. two plays, created by two different playwrights, have the same plot and characters

Question 6: With which of the following statements is the author most likely to agree?

- A. Teachers are not allowed to make copies of published materials for use by their students.**
- B. Plays written in the 16th century cannot be performed in theaters without permission.
- C. Singers can publicly sing only the songs for which they wrote the music and the lyrics.
- D. It is illegal to make photographs when sightseeing or traveling.

Question 7: The purpose of copyright law is most comparable with the purpose of which of the following?

- A. A law against theft**
- B. A law against smoking
- C. A school policy
- D. A household rule

**VI. 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 8.**

Cooperation is the common endeavor of two or more people to perform a task or reach a jointly cherished goal. Like competition and conflict, there are different forms of cooperation, based on group organization and attitudes.

In the first form, known as primary cooperation, group and individual fuse. The group contains nearly all of each individual's life. The rewards of the group's work are shared with each member. There is an interlocking identity of individual, group and task performed. Means and goals become one, for cooperation itself is valued.

While primary cooperation is most often characteristic of preliterate societies, secondary cooperation is characteristic of many modern societies. In secondary cooperation, individuals devote only part of their lives to the group. Cooperation itself is not a value. Most members of the group feel loyalty, but the welfare of the group is not the first consideration. Members perform tasks so that they can separately enjoy the fruits of their cooperation in the form of salary, prestige, or power. Business offices and professional athletic teams are examples of secondary cooperation.

In the third type, called tertiary cooperation or accommodation, latent conflict underlies the shared work. The attitudes of the cooperating parties are purely opportunistic: the organization is loose and fragile. Accommodation involves common means to achieve antagonistic goals: it breaks down when the common means cease to aid each party in reaching its goals. This is not, strictly speaking, cooperation at all, and hence the somewhat contradictory term *antagonistic cooperation* is sometimes used for this relationship.

Question 1: What is the author's main purpose in the first paragraph of the passage?

- A. To urge readers to cooperate more often
- B. To offer a brief definition of cooperation**
- C. To explain how cooperation differs from competition and conflict
- D. To show the importance of group organization and attitudes

Question 2: The word "**cherished**" in the first paragraph is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. defined                      B. agreed on                      **C. prized**                      D. set up

Question 3: The word “fuse” in the second paragraph is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. explore                      **B. unite**                      C. evolve                      D. react

Question 4 : Which of the following statements about primary cooperation is supported by information in the passage?

- A. It is usually the first stage of cooperation achieved by a group of individuals attempting to cooperate.
- B. It is most commonly seen among people who have not yet developed reading and writing skills.**
- C. It is an ideal that can never be achieved.
- D. It was confined to prehistoric times.

Question 5: According to the passage, why do people join groups that practice secondary cooperation?

- A. To experience the satisfaction of cooperation
- B. To associate with people who have similar backgrounds
- C. To get rewards for themselves**
- D. To defeat a common enemy

Question 6: Which of the following is an example of the third form of cooperation as it is defined in the fourth paragraph?

- A. Students form a study group so that all of them can improve their grades.
- B. Members of a farming community share work and the food that they grow.
- C. Two rival political parties temporarily work together to defeat a third party.**
- D. A new business attempts to take customers away from an established company.

Question 7: Which of the following is NOT given as a name for the third type of cooperation?

- A. Tertiary cooperation                      B. Antagonistic cooperation
- C. Accommodation                      **D. Latent conflict**

Question 8: Which of the following best describes the overall organization of the passage?

- A. The author provides a number of concrete examples and then draws a conclusion.
- A. The author presents the points of view of three experts on the same topic.
- B. The author compares and contrasts two types of human relations.
- C. The author describes a concept by analyzing its three forms.**

**VII. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 1 to 5.**

Many parents believe that they should begin to teach their children to read when they are scarcely more than toddlers. This is fine if the child shows a real interest but (1) \_\_\_\_\_ a child could be counter-productive if she isn't ready. Wise parents will have a (2) \_\_\_\_\_ attitude and take the lead from their child. What they should provide is a selection of stimulating books and other activities. Nowadays, there is plenty of good material available for young children, and of course, seeing plenty of books in use about the house will also (3) \_\_\_\_\_ them to read.

Of course, books are no longer the only source of stories and information. There is also a huge range of videos, which can (4) \_\_\_\_\_ and extend the pleasure a child finds in books and are equally valuable in helping to increase vocabulary and concentration. Television gets a bad result as

far as children are concerned, mainly because too many spend too much time watching programs not intended for their age group. Too many television programs (5) \_\_\_\_\_ an incurious, uncritical attitude that is going to make learning much more difficult; however, approved viewing of programs designed for young children can be useful.

Question 1: A. insisting      **B. forcing**      C. making      D. starting

Question 2: A. cheerful      B. contented      C. hopeful      **D. relaxed**

Question 3: A. provoke      **B. encourage**      C. provide      D. attract

Question 4: A. uphold      B. found      **C. reinforce**      D. assist

Question 5: **A. induce**      B. imply      C. suggest      D. attract

**VIII. 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 7.**

### **EDUCATION IN THE FUTURE**

Education is another area of social life in which information technology is changing the way we communicate. Today's college students may not simply sit in a lecture or a library to learn about their field. Through their computers and the wonders of virtual reality they can participate in lifelike simulated experiences. Consider the following scenario of the future of education made possible through developments in information technology.

For children over the age of 10, daily attendance at schools is not compulsory. Some of the older children attend school only once or twice weekly to get tutorial support or instruction from a teacher. For the most part, pupils are encouraged to work online from home. Students must complete a minimum number of study hours per year; however, they may make up these hours by studying at home at times that suit their family schedule. They can log on early or late in the day and even join live classes in other countries. In order to ensure that each student is learning adequately, computer software will automatically monitor the number of hours a week each student studies on-line as well as that students' learning materials and assessment activities. Reports will be available for parents and teachers. The software can then identify the best learning activities and condition for each individual student and generate similar activities. It can also identify areas of weak achievement and produce special programs adjusted to the students' needs.

Question 1: *What is the topic of the passage?*

**A. The effect of information technology on education.**

B. students don't have to go to school any more.

C. Computer software will make sure students learn at home.

D. Students can know about their weak aspects to focus.

Question 2: How many times are children who are older than 10 required to go to school weekly?

A. No time      **B. Once or twice**      C. Three      D. Four

Question 3: Who/What counts the number of hours per week that students spend learning?

A. Virtual reality      B. Teacher  
C. Parents      **D. Computer software**

Question 4: What CAN'T the software do?

A. Monitor the time the students learn.

**B. Design materials for the students.**

C. Find out the best activities for the students.

D. Identify weaknesses of the students.

Question 5: What is NOT mentioned as a benefit of information technology to the students?

A. Students can stay at home to learn.

B. Students can learn at times that suit their schedule.

**C. Students' learning time won't be monitored.**

D. Students' weak achievement can be identified.

**IX. 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 are interested in the reasons why some people like taking part in risky sports. When they studied people who were learning to jump from a plane with a parachute, they found that parachutists' bodies produced large amounts of two hormones, adrenaline and nor adrenaline, just before they made their jump.

These hormones help to prepare us for any sudden activity. Adrenaline increases the heart rate and provides more sugar for the muscles, while nor does adrenaline make us react more quickly. However, nor adrenaline also stimulates apart of the brain which controls feelings of pleasure. Some psychologists have concluded that it is a feeling of pleasure caused by this hormone which makes certain people want to participate in dangerous sports.

Another possible reason is the level of arousal in part of the brain. According to some psychologists, the brain tries to maintain a certain level of arousal. They believe that people who normally have a low level of arousal look for excitement and new experiences in order to stimulate themselves, whereas people who usually have a high level of arousal try to avoid risks and unfamiliar situations in order not to become overexcited. If the psychologists are right, people with a low arousal are the ones who enjoy participating in dangerous sports and activities.

It is thought that people with low levels of arousal have a slower-reacting nervous system than people with higher arousal levels. It may therefore be possible to find out your level of arousal by testing your nervous system. A quick way of doing this is to put some lemon juice on your tongue. If you produce a lot of saliva, your nervous system has been affected by the lemon and so you probably have a high level of arousal; if you produce little of saliva, you probably have a low arousal level. If you have a low level, you might enjoy taking part in risky sports. However, this does not mean that you have to try parachuting!

Question 1: Why did the parachutists' bodies produce a lot of adrenaline and nor adrenaline before they jumped from a plane?

**A. This is a natural reaction which helps to prepare one for sudden activity.**

B. Because they had high arousal levels.

C. It is a natural reaction which guards them against the effects of accidents.

D. Because they had taken drugs which led to the production of these two hormones.

Question 2: What two possible reasons are given for some people's desire to participate in dangerous sports?

A. A lack of common sense, and a high level of arousal.

B. A low level of arousal, and an inborn desire for adventure.

**C. The pleasure that results from the production of nor adrenaline, and a low level of arousal.**

D. A desire to show off, and a lack of common sense.

Question 3: What does the brain try to maintain, according to some psychologists?

A. A high temperature.

B. A low temperature.

**C. A certain level of arousal.**

D. A sense of safety.

Question 4 : Why do psychologists believe that people with a high level of arousal try to avoid danger?

**A. Because they already have the level of excitement which the brain tries to maintain.**

B. Because they are more aware of the dangers involved.

C. Because they already have enough of the two hormones, adrenaline and nor adrenaline.

D. Because they would not be able to cope with accidents.

Question 5: What is shown by putting lemon juice on your tongue?

A. It shows that you have a high level of arousal if no saliva is produced.

**B. It indicates your level of arousal by amount of saliva that is produced.**

C. It can indicate whether your saliva is more acidic or more alkaline.

D. It is a good test of your sense of taste.

Question 6: What kinds of substances are adrenaline and nor adrenaline?

A. Subatomic particles.

B. Minerals.

C. Vitamins.

**D. Hormones.**

Question 7: What substances is thought to stimulate the brain to make us feel pleasure?

A. Adrenaline.

**B. Nor adrenaline.**

C. Lemon juice.

D. Manganese dioxide.

Question 8: Which of the following does adrenaline do?

A. It weakens the muscles.

B. It makes people afraid.

**C. It makes the heart beat more quickly.**

D. It makes the heart beat more slowly.

Question 9: Where were the parachutists when, according to the passage, they produced large amount of the two hormones?

**A. On an airplane**

B. In the air

C. On the ground

D. At sea

Question 10: According to some psychologists, what kind of people try to avoid unfamiliar situations?

A. People who do not like lemon juice.

A. People who have a low hormone content.

B. People who normally have a low level of arousal.

**C. People who normally have a high level of arousal.**

**X. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to**

**indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 1 to 5.**

From the seeds themselves to the machinery, fertilizers and pesticides - The Green Revolution regimen depend heavily on technology. One (1) \_\_\_\_\_, however, depends much less on technology - organic farming. Many organic farmers use machinery, but (2) \_\_\_\_\_ chemical fertilizers or pesticides. Instead of chemical soil enrichers, they use animal manure and plant parts not used as food - natural, organic fertilizers that are clearly a renewable (3) \_\_\_\_\_. Organic farmers also use alternatives to pesticides; for example they may rely on natural predators of certain insect pests. (4) \_\_\_\_\_ the need arises, they can buy the eggs and larvae of these natural predators and introduce them into their crop fields. They use other techniques to control pests as well, like planting certain crops together because one crop repels the other's pests. Organic farmers do not need a lot of land; in fact of organic farming is perfectly (5) \_\_\_\_\_ to small farms and is relatively inexpensive. Finally, many organic farmers' average yields compare favorably with other farmers' yields.

Question 1: A. alteration      B. alternate      **C. alternative**      D. alternation

Question 2: A. also      B. for      **C. not**      D. all

Question 3: A. resource      **B. source**      C. matter      D. substance

Question 4: A. Then      **B. If**      C. Because      D. Though

Question 5: A. suitable      B. open      C. likely      **D. suited**

**XI. 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 7.**

America Online is one of the big names on the internet, and unlike many other digital companies, it actually makes a profit. But the company which its rivals call the "Cyber-cockroach" was launched only in 1992. Before that it was a small firm called Control Video Corporation, and it made video games. Then Steve Case, a former Pizza Hut marketing executive arrived and took the company online. Innovative, fast moving, and user-friendly, America Online appeals to people who want to surf the internet, but who do not have a lot of experience. For the same reason "techies", people who think they are more expert with computers, look down on America Online and its users. Recently America Online (or AOL, as it calls itself) joined with Time Warner - a multi-million-dollar movie and magazine company - to create a multimedia giant.

Now, AOL has begun to expand abroad. In many European countries, including the United Kingdom, it is hard to buy a computer magazine that does not have a free AOL introductory offer. The company also puts advertisements onto the television, and employs people to hand out its free introductory disks at places like train stations. As the internet gets faster AOL is changing. With many homes getting high-speed connections through fiber optic cables or the new ADSL technology, the "Cyber-cockroach" will have to show that, like real cockroaches, it can survive in almost any environment.

Question 1: What is the passage about?

A. A computer company      B. A software company  
**C. An internet company**      D. A video company

Question 2: The word "it" in line 4 refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

**A. American Online**      B. Cyber-cockroach  
C. Control Video Corporation      D. Digital company

Question 3: Who does Steve Case work for?

- A. AOL
- B. Pizza Hut
- C. Control Video Corporation
- D. None of these

Question 4: How do "Techies" feel about America Online?

- A. They think it is a Cyber-Cockroach
- B. They think it is for experts
- C. They think it is a movie and magazine company
- D. They feel superior to its users

Question 5: America Online is an unusual digital company because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. It used to make video games
- B. It is innovative
- C. It makes money
- D. It has joined with another company

Question 6: Which marketing idea is NOT mentioned?

- A. Advertisements on the Internet
- B. Advertisements on TV
- C. Free disks in journals
- D. People giving disks away

Question 7: What does the article say about AOL's future?

- A. It will do well
- B. It will do badly
- C. It will face challenges
- D. The article doesn't say

**XII. 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 8.**

#### MODERN FASHION TRENDS

Fashion today is changing faster than ever, influenced by a variety of forces. Clearly, many of these changes are dictated by music-related cultural movements like hip-hop, boy bands, or grunge. The stars of these music genres are idolized, and their clothing choices directly influence the fashion of their fans who wish to imitate them. Another undeniable influence on what fashion is "cool" is technology. Technology that can be worn is now and will become an ever more important part of the "look" of fashionable young people. There are many other trends, among them retro or vintage fashion, and so-called disposable fashion.

The hip-hop revolution of the 1970s and '80s brought a whole new look to our attention, a look for an American city culture that made a statement. Modern hip-hop clothes, however, are often produced by successful, big-name fashion designers, and are quite expensive. In fact, many hip-hop artists such as Eminem, Kanye West, and others have their own lines of hip-hop clothing. The essentials of the modern hip-hop look are gold chains, boots or kicks (slang for sneakers), a bandana tied around the head, often with a cap on top, and large T-shirts. The baggy look of decades gone by has been replaced by a look that includes polo shirts and tighter denim jeans.

Another trendy, cutting-edge movement in the world of fashion is technology you wear, and the blending of technology with clothing. More and more, people are afraid to be without a cell phone, a computer, or Internet access at any time of the day or night. Wearable technology helps people keep those crucial connections to the world open, while at the same time giving them a distinctive look. Clip-on MP3 players with headphones, "hands-free" phones and earpieces, and personal digital assistants (PDAs) are just a few of the ever more visible portable technology components that are

part of the look. The ultimate in technology-friendly clothing, the solar- powered jacket can now provide the electricity needed to keep all these gadgets running.

The retro or vintage style of clothing brings trends from past decades back into style. Grunge was a style of music born in the Seattle area in the 1990s. Grunge fans stayed away from synthetic fabrics, preferring flannel shirts, stone-washed jeans, and rock T-shirts. They preferred dark colors like greens, dark purples, or browns. For footwear, grunge fans wore Dr. Martens-style shoes and boots or high-top sneakers. Although the grunge music craze also ended in the '90s, a modern retro fashion trend is taking its cue from grunge-era clothing. Modern grunge fashion is similar in many ways, but it's much less baggy and sloppy than it was in the '90s.

H&M, a chain of Swedish clothing stores, is the name most often connected with the new trend in youth fashion known as disposable fashion. It's clothing so cheap that you don't mind buying it and wearing it only several times, perhaps, before discarding it. Disposable fashion is often brightly colored and stylish, but low in price. The trend, which reportedly started in Japan, grew popular in Europe, and is taking root in America, shows no signs of slowing down.

What will the future of fashion look like? Well, technology is sure to remain a growing part of fashion, with ever smaller cell phones, computers, PDAs, and other wearable gadgets. All around the world, more people are wearing hip-hop fashions than ever before. No longer exclusive to urban youth or even the United States, hip-hop will remain a popular global fashion for years to come. Retro fashions from the '80s and '90s, including the grunge look, seem to be growing in popularity, and disposable fashion is a big hit that won't end soon. And, I'm sure that we will see new fashion surprises as music, fashion, and technology move forward together into the future.

Question 1. What is the main purpose of the passage?

- A. to explain why certain fashions are popular internationally
- B. to show the best fashions to wear in order to look "cool"
- C. to inform us about current and future fashion trends**
- D. to explain the history of certain fashion trends

Question 2: What does the pronoun “**them**” in line 5 refer to?

- A. fans
- B. choices
- C. genres
- D. stars**

Question 3: Which fashion trend is NOT mentioned in the article?

- A. grunge
- B. hip-hop
- C. retro
- D. business casual**

Question 4 : According to the second paragraph, how has hip-hop changed?

- A. Hip-hop clothes are now sold by big-name designers and are less baggy.**
- B. Boots used to be popular, but now kicks are worn.
- C. Hip-hop moved from other countries to the United States.
- D. The baggy hip-hop look has replaced tighter jeans and polo shirts.

Question 5: What trend has been brought back by the retro style?

- A. hip-hop
- B. wearable technology
- C. grunge**
- D. disposable fashion

Question 6: Which fashion trend would most likely be the most popular with someone who didn't have much money to spend?

- A. hip-hop
- B. wearable technology
- C. grunge
- D. disposable fashion**

Question 7: Why might disposable fashion clothes not go well with the grunge look?

- A. Because disposable fashion is cheap.
- B. Because grunge is from Seattle.
- C. Because disposable fashion is often brightly colored.**
- D. Because the grunge music craze ended in the '90s.

Question 8: According to sixth paragraph, which of the following is a likely future trend?

- A. Wearable technology will involve smaller devices.**
- B. Hip-hop will become exclusive to the United States.
- C. Retro fashions will go out of style.
- D. Disposable fashions will increase in price.

**XIII. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 1 to 5.**

Packet sugar from the supermarket is extracted from either sugar cane or sugar beet. These (1) \_\_\_\_\_ are mixed with hot water, which dissolves their natural sugar. Sugar is also found in fruit some of which such as dates and grapes, (2) \_\_\_\_\_ very high amounts of sugar. To be a little more scientific, sugar should be called sucrose. Sucrose is made up of two substances, glucose, which (3) \_\_\_\_\_ for instant energy, and fructose, which lasts longer as a source of energy. The sugar in fruit is mainly fructose. So when we eat fruit, we also eat quite large amounts of natural sugar. Some scientists believe that too much sugar (4) \_\_\_\_\_ in sweets, cakes, and biscuits. It is said to be generally bad for the health, although nothing has been proved so far. However, it is known that sugar causes tooth decay. As one expert said that "If other foods damaged our body as much as sugar (5) \_\_\_\_\_ our teeth, they would be banned immediately."

Question 1: A. productions

**B. products**

C. producers

D. producing

Question 2: **A. contain**

B. are containing

C. are contained

D. contains

Question 3: A. used

B. are using

C. use

**D. is used**

Question 4: **A. is eaten**

B. eats

C. has eaten

D. will eat

Question 5: **A. damages**

B. did

C. decayed

D. effect

**XIV. 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 5.**

Telecommunicating is a form of computer communication between employees' homes and offices. For employees whose jobs involve sitting at a terminal or word processor entering data or typing reports, the location of the computer is of no consequence. If the machine can communicate over telephone lines, when the work is completed, employees can dial the office computer from a distant site and transmit the material to their employers. A recent survey in *USA Today* estimates that there are approximately 8.7 million telecommuters. But although the numbers are rising annually, the trend does not appear to be as significant as predicted when *Business Week* published "*The Portable Executive*" as its cover story a few years ago. Why hasn't telecommuting become more popular?

Clearly, change simply takes time. But in addition, there has been active **resistance** on the part of many managers. These executives claim that supervising the telecommuters in a large work force

scattered across the country would be too difficult, or, at least, systems for managing them are not yet developed, thereby complicating the manager's responsibilities.

It is also true that employees who are given the option of telecommuting are often reluctant to accept the opportunity. Most people feel that they need regular interaction with a group, and many are concerned that they will not have the same consideration for advancement if they are not more visible in the office setting. Some people feel that even when a space in their homes is set aside as a work area, they never really get away from the office.

Question 1: The author mentions all of the following as concerns of telecommuters EXCEPT\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the different system of supervision**
- B. the lack of interaction with a group
- C. the fact that the work space is in the home
- D. the opportunities for advancement

Question 2: How many American workers are involved in telecommuting?

- A. Fewer than estimated in *USA Today*
- B. More than 8 million**
- C. Fewer than last year
- D. More than predicted in *Business Week*

Question 3: It can be inferred from the passage that the author is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the manager of a group of telecommuters
- B. a reporter**
- C. a statistician
- D. a telecommuter

Question 4: The word "**resistance**" in the second paragraph could best be replaced by\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. participation
- B. alteration
- C. opposition**
- D. consideration

Question 5: Which of the following is the main topic of the passage?

- A. A definition of telecommuting
- B. The advantages of telecommuting
- C. An overview of telecommuting**
- D. The failure of telecommuting

**XV. 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 convince people to eat "designer" eggs and egg substitutes
- B. To persuade people that eggs are unhealthy and should not be eaten
- C. To inform people about the relationship between eggs and cholesterol**
- D. To introduce the idea that dietary fat increases the blood cholesterol level

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. a lot
- D. indefinitely

Question 4 : What has been the cause for changes in the sale of eggs?

- A. increasing price
- B. dietary changes in hens
- C. decreased production
- D. concerns about cholesterol**

Question 5: According to the passage, one yolk contains approximately what fraction of the suggested daily limit for human consumption of cholesterol?

- A. 2/3**
- B. 3/4
- C. 1/2
- D. 1/3

Question 6: The word "**portrayed**" could best be replaced by which of the following?

- A. studied
- B. destroyed
- C. tested
- D. described**

Question 7: What is the meaning of "**back up**"?

- A. reverse
- B. support**
- C. advance
- D. block

Question 8: What is meant by the phrase "**mixed results**"?

- A. The results are a composite of things
- B. The results are inconclusive**
- C. The results are mingled together
- D. The results are blended

Question 9: According to the passage, egg substitutes cannot be used to make any of following types of eggs EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. poached
- B. fried

C. boiled

**D. scrambled**

Question 10: According to the author, which of the following may reduce blood cholesterol?

A. increasing egg intake but not fat intake

B. reducing egg intake but not fat intake

C. increasing egg intake and fat intake

**D. decreasing egg intake and fat intake**

**XVI. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 31 to 35.**

The warming of the Pacific Ocean has created weather patterns that strongly affect the world. When the water is warm, the (1) \_\_\_\_\_ of rainfall in Indonesia and the surrounding regions decreases. Australia could (2) \_\_\_\_\_ experience a drought in many parts. On (3) \_\_\_\_\_ hand, Chile (which borders the Pacific Ocean) is preparing for (4) \_\_\_\_\_ rainstorms. In Pakistan and northwestern India, the weather pattern makes the rainy season weaker and makes the area much drier. This happening is called El Nino and is used by weather forecasters to make long-range weather predictions. They also know that El Nino will (5) \_\_\_\_\_ unusually heavy rains to the southwestern part of the United States and make the central part of the country drier at the same time.

Question 1: A. deal

B. figure

C. number

**D. amount**

Question 2: A. however

**B. even**

C. ever

D. nevertheless

Question 3: **A. the other**

B. another

C. other

D. others

Question 4: A. angry

B. strict

**C. severe**

D. cruel

Question 5: **A. bring**

B. fetch

C. carry

D. take

**XVII. 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 7.**

Archaeological records — paintings, drawings, and carvings of humans engaged in activities involving the use of hands — indicate that humans have been predominantly right-handed for more than 5,000 years. In ancient Egyptian artwork, for example, the right-hand is **depicted** as the dominant one in about 90 percent of the examples. Fracture or wear patterns on tools also indicate that a majority of ancient people were right-handed.

Cro-Magnon cave paintings some 27,000 years old commonly show outlines of human hands made by placing one hand against the cave wall and applying paint with the other. Children today make similar outlines of their hands with crayons on paper. With few exceptions, left hands of Cro-Magnons are displayed on cave walls, indicating that the paintings were usually done by right-handers.

Anthropological evidence pushes the record of handedness in early human ancestors back to at least 1.4 million years ago. One important line of evidence comes from flaking patterns of stone cores used in tool making: implements flaked with a clockwise motion (indicating a right-handed toolmaker) can be distinguished from those flaked with a counter-clockwise rotation (indicating a left-handed toolmaker).

Even scratches found on fossil human teeth offer clues. Ancient humans are thought to have cut meat into strips by holding it between their teeth and slicing it with stone knives, as do the present-day Inuit. Occasionally the knives slip and leave scratches on the users' teeth. Scratches made with a left-to-right stroke direction (by right-handers) are more common than scratches in the opposite direction (made by left-handers).

Still other evidence comes from **cranial morphology**: scientists think that physical differences between the right and left sides of the interior of the skull indicate subtle physical differences between the two sides of the brain. The variation between the **hemispheres** corresponds to which side of the body is used to perform specific activities. Such studies, as well as studies of tool use, indicate that right- or left-sided dominance is not exclusive to modern *Homo sapiens*. Populations of Neanderthals, such as *Homo erectus* and *Homo habilis*, seem to have been predominantly right-handed, as we are.

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

- A. Human ancestors became predominantly right-handed when they began to use tools.
- B. It is difficult to interpret the significance of anthropological evidence concerning tool use.
- C. Humans and their ancestors have been predominantly right-handed for over a million years.**
- D. Human ancestors were more skilled at using both hands than modern humans.

Question 2: What does the author say about Cro-Magnon paintings of hands?

- A. Some are not very old.
- B. It is unusual to see such paintings.
- C. Many were made by children.
- D. The artists were mostly right-handed.**

Question 3: The word “**depicted**” in the first paragraph refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. written
- B. portrayed**
- C. referred
- D. mentioned

Question 4: The word “**cranial morphology**” in the first paragraph is closest in meaning to\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the form of crane
- B. the form of the body
- C. the study of physical body
- D. the study of the skull**

Question 5: The fact that the Inuit cut meat by holding it between their teeth is significant because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the relationship between handedness and scratches on fossil human teeth can be verified**
- B. it emphasizes the differences between contemporary humans and their ancestors
- C. the scratch patterns produced by stone knives vary significantly from patterns produced by modern knives
- D. it demonstrates that ancient humans were not skilled at using tools

Question 6: The word “**hemispheres**” in the last paragraph is closet in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. differences
- B. sides**
- C. activities
- D. studies

Question 7: All of the following are mentioned as types of evidence concerning handedness EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. ancient artwork
- B. asymmetrical skulls
- C. studies of tool use
- D. fossilized hand bones**

**XVIII. 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 8.**

*Canada is a democracy organized as a constitutional monarchy with a parliamentary system of government modeled after that of Great Britain.* The official head of state in Canada is Queen Elizabeth II of Britain, who is also Queen of Canada. The governor-general is the queen's personal representative in Canada and the official head of the Canadian parliament, although with very limited powers.

The federal parliament in Canada consists of the House of Commons and the Senate. The actual head of government is the prime minister, who is responsible for choosing a cabinet. The cabinet consists of a group of ministers of **varied** expertise who serve with the support of the House of Commons. They are responsible for most legislation, and have the expenditure of public funds or taxation. The system is referred to as responsible government, which means that cabinet members sit in the parliament and directly responsible to it, holding power only as long as a majority of the House of Commons shows confidence by voting with them. If a cabinet is defeated in the House of Commons on a motion of censure or a vote of no confidence, the cabinet must either resign, in which case the governor-general will ask the leader of the opposition to form a new cabinet, or a new election may be called.

The Canadian Senate has 105 members, appointed by the governor-general on the advice of the prime minister. Their actual function is advisory, although they may make minor changes in bills and no bill may become a law without being passed by the Senate. Senators hold office until age seventy-five unless they are absent from two consecutive sessions of parliament. The real power, however, resides in the House of Commons, the members of which are elected directly by the voters. The seats are allocated on the basis of population, and there are about 300 constituencies. By custom, almost all members of the cabinet must be members of the House of Commons or, if not already members, must win seats within a reasonable time.

General elections must be held at the end of every five years, but they may be conducted whenever issues require it, and most parliaments are **dissolved** before the end of the five-year term. When a government loses its majority support in a general election, a change of government occurs.

Although major and minor political parties were not created by law, they are recognized by law in Canada. The party that wins the largest number of seats in a general election forms the government, and its leader becomes the prime minister. The second largest party becomes the official opposition, and its leader is recognized as the leader of the opposition. In this way, the people are assured of an effective alternative government should they become displeased with the one in power.

Question 1: What does this passage mainly discuss?

- A. Political parties in Canada
- B. The Canadian election process

**C. The Canadian system of government**

D. The powers of parliament in Canada

Question 2: When does a change of government occur in Canada?

A. When the governor-general decides to appoint a new government.

**B. When the voters do not return majority support for the government in a general election.**

C. When the prime minister advises the governor-general to appoint a new government.

D. When the House of Commons votes for a new government.

Question 3: The word “**dissolved**” could best be replaced by \_\_\_\_\_.

A. approved

B. evaluated

C. recognized

**D. dismissed**

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

A. little

**B. different**

C. good

D. steady

Question 5: What does the author mean by the statement in *Italic letters*?

A. Whereas Canada has a constitutional form of government; Great Britain has a parliament system.

B. Canada and Great Britain both have model systems of government.

**C. Great Britain and Canada have very similar systems of government.**

D. Canada’s parliament has adopted Great Britain’s constitution.

Question 6: What is the role of political parties in Canada?

A. Until they become powerful, they are not legally recognized.

B. Although they serve unofficial functions, they are not very important.

**C. If they win a majority of seats, their leader becomes prime minister.**

D. Because they are not elected, they offer the government opposing views.

Question 7: The governor-general is described as all of the following EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.

A. the official head of parliament

**B. the head of government**

C. the queen’s representative in Canada

D. the official who appoints the Senate

Question 8: It can be inferred from the passage that the voters in Canada \_\_\_\_\_.

A. choose the prime minister and the cabinet

B. do not usually vote in general elections

C. allow their representative to vote on their behalf

**D. determine when a change of government should occur**

**XIX. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 1 to 5.**

At NatWest we know how hard it is to get your business up and running. Understanding your difficulties-and then helping you through them-has made us the number one bank for small business for each of the last 10 years, with more people turning to us for \_\_\_\_\_ (1) than any other bank.

Our Start-Up service gives you the support you need to \_\_\_\_\_ (2) up on your own. There are over 4000 Small Business Advisers (at least one in every high street branch) who provide help, information and a wide \_\_\_\_\_ (3) of services specifically designed to help things go that bit more smoothly.

Since last years, we've offered 12 months' free banking \_\_\_\_\_ (4) you go overdrawn or stay in credit. We have also introduced another special scheme to help you keep your costs down for even longer. Provide us with a certificate from a NatWest recognized start-up training \_\_\_\_\_ (5) that you have completed and there will be no account charges for the first 18 months.

Question 1: A. employment

B. performance

C. improvement

**D. guidance**

Question 2: A. make

B. turn

**C. set**

D. bring

Question 3: **A. range**

B. stock

C. forecast

D. rate

Question 4: **A. whether**

B. whatever

C. however

D. although

Question 5: **A. course**

B. lesson

C. subject

D. chapter

**XX. 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 8.**

Since the world has become industrialized, there has been an increase in the number of animal species that have either become extinct or have neared extinction. Bengal tiger, for instance, which once roamed the jungles in vast number, now only about 2,300, and by the year 2025 their population is estimated to be down to zero. 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 interested in material gain but in personal gratification. **This** is an example of the callousness that is part of what is causing the problem of extinction. Animals like Bengal tigers as well as other endangered species are a valuable part 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 order to circumvent the problem, have allocated large amounts of land to animal reserves. They then charge admission to help **defray** the costs of maintaining the parks and they often must also depend on world organizations for support. With the money they get, they can invest in equipment, and patrols to protect the animals. Another solution that is an attempt to stem the tide of animal extinction is an international boycott of products made from endangered species. This seems fairly effective but it will not, by itself, prevent animals from being hunted and killed.

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

A. the Bengal tiger

B. international boycotts

**C. endangered species**

D. problems with industrialization

Question 2: Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word "**alarming**" in line 4?

A. dangerous

B. serious

C. gripping

**D. distressing**

Question 3: The above passage is divided into two paragraphs in order to contrast \_\_\_\_\_.

**A. a problem and a solution**

B. a statement and an illustration

C. a comparison and a contrast

D. specific and general information

Question 4: What does the word “**this**” refer to?

A. Bengal Tiger

B. The decrease in the Bengal tiger population

**C. Killing animals for personal satisfaction**

D. Interest in material gain

Question 5: Where in the passage does the author discuss a cause of extinction ?

A. Since the word ... down to zero.

**B. What is alarming ... personal gratification.**

C. Country around ... for support.

D. With the money ... endangered species

Question 6: The word “**defray**” is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_?

A. lower

B. raise

**C. make a payment on**

**D. make an investment toward**

Question 7: Which of the following best describes the author’s attitude?

A. forgiving

**B. concerned**

C. vindictive

D. surprised