**Detailed explanation\_Extra Reading 1**

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| Questions | Reading Passage | Explanation | Vocab highlights |
| 1. Contemporary enterprises are implementing searches for drugs in the rainforests. | modern drug companies are constantly looking for new medicines to help doctors cure both new and common diseases. One place that drug companies are looking is in the rainforests of the world. |  | Enterprise (n) =  Searches for (n) = |
| 2. In 1633, Indians residing in Peru treated malaria with a powder made from tree bark. | In 1633, … A Spanish priest was sent as a missionary to Peru. He wanted to minister to the native Indians there and convert them to his religion. While he was teaching, however, he learned something. The  village healer—the only medical practitioner the people had ever known—was making a powder from the  bark of the cinchona tree. He used this powder to cure malaria. |  | Treat (v) = |
| 3. Scientists discovered that quinine in the tree bark could treat malaria. | scientists identified the ingredient in the tree bark that cured malaria. It was quinine. |  | Discover (v) = |
| 4. The discovery of artemisinin inside wormwood occurred in the 1960s. | By the 1960s…about this time They found that wormwood contained artemisinin. |  |  |
| 5. Aspirin tablets included salicylic acid which could reduce pain and fever. | Modern scientists identified salicylic acid as the special ingredient in the  bark that eased pain and fever. Soon, drug companies were making aspirin tablets containing salicylic acid. |  | Reduce pain (v) = |
| 6. Some specific types of cancer could be treated using taxol. | Soon, taxol was being used in intensive treatments for certain kinds of  cancer. |  |  |
| 7. Rainforest plants have been cut down and sold by logging companies. | Logging companies are  cutting down the rainforest trees and selling the wood. |  |  |
| 8. Workers are being sent into the jungle to conduct experiments on the trees. | As a result, modern drug companies are sending scientists, accompanied by local translators, to work cooperatively with these village healers to learn their secrets before those secrets are lost forever. Drug companies are also sending teams of workers into the rainforests to gather plants to test. | Không chọn “scientists” (như trong key) vì không phải mục đích là “conduct experiment on trees”   * Gather plants to test * Workers |  |
| 9. Europeans had access to quinine over 2,000 years ago. FALSE | Four hundred years ago…. The priest brought some of this miracle powder home to Europe, where malaria was a serious disease at the time. Europeans began using the bark to cure malaria. Soon Europeans implemented overseas searches for sources of the tree bark. | Powder = quinine  không thể có access vì phải đem về Europe mới bắt đầu dùng, sau đó còn phải đi tìm ở nước ngoài) |  |
| 10. Taxol is now used in the intensive treatment of malaria. NOT GIVEN | Soon, taxol was being used in intensive treatments for certain kinds of  cancer. | \*\*\*now  \*\*\*trong bài nói “treat cancer”, not “malaria” |  |
| 11. The destruction of the rainforests has led to the extinction of numerous living organisms. TRUE | about 50,000 species of plants, animals, and insects disappear every year  because rainforests are being destroyed |  |  |
| 12. As rainforests disappear, the number of people living there will increase. FALSE | They also fear that when rainforests disappear, the  villages of native people who reside there will also disappear. | Disappear = decrease |  |
| 13. Translators accompany scientists into the rainforests to help scientists learn secrets from village  healers. TRUE | modern drug companies are sending scientists, accompanied by local  translators, to work cooperatively with these village healers to learn their secrets before those secrets are lost forever. |  |  |

**Detailed explanation\_Extra Reading 2**

**\*\*\*Lưu ý thứ tự làm:**

1. **-> 9: sentence completion (dễ nhất) => 14 -> 16: Y N NG (đọc từ phần trên trở đi) => Khó nhất: 1 -> 6: matching info (làm cuối)**

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| Questions | Reading Passage | Explanation | Vocab highlights |
| 1. examples of names which are often rejected in marketing I | Why, for example, has no car manufacturer named  a car the Elephant?  There used to be a weight-loss product called Aids. It disappeared once AIDS became a serious  illness worldwide | Chú ý từ “rejected” => việc tránh => không nên làm gì ở đoạn I (a name must not …) |  |
| 2. a mention of the correlation between letters and genders G | They considered the letters F, L, V, and W feminine, but the letters M, X, and Z masculine. |  | Correlation (n) = |
| 3. a description of the naming process J | They often hire consultants who specialize in creating product names. Working with the principles above, they create several possible names. Then, they channel the names through one or more focus groups. These groups are made up of individuals drawn from the sector of the population that is most likely to buy the target product. When a focus group meets, they  freely discuss what they like or don’t like about the possible names | A process typically involves many steps (first, then, afterwards, finally, etc) |  |
| 4. a reference to the purpose of products (which is) read through their names. E | an effective name should hint at what the product is used for. |  |  |
| 5. a mention of the efficacy of rhyme in marketing F | An effective name also includes words, or parts of words, that are positive and inviting. The product name sounds like another descriptive word that has a positive meaning |  | Efficacy (n) =  Rhyme (n) = |
| 6. a reason why customers refuse to buy products with complicated name B | In those days, most buyers knew very little about computers, so they  were not able to judge the quality of one over the other. As a result, they rejected the computers with complex names. |  | Complicated (a) = |
| First, a name should ~~be~~ generated ~~from~~ simple 7 ideas  which customers have no trouble remembering. | the name must be easy to remember  Instead, they chose the brands that invoked familiar ideas. | Thay đổi câu hỏi  Không phải bị động (be generated from) mà là dạng chủ động (generated simple …)  \*\*\*The brand = the name |  |
| Second, the name should have less than four 8 syllables, which would make it easier to pronounce | A short name is easier to remember and to pronounce.  the best names have three or fewer syllables |  |  |
| In addition, the companies should not imitate their rivals’ product  names because they would confuse 9shoppers. | product name should be unique. It shouldn’t sound like the name of any other product  Shoppers tend to confuse Breyer’s Ice Cream with Dreyer’s Ice Cream and Rolex (watches) with Rolodex (desk indexes) | Confuse = buy one brand instead of another | Rival (n) |
| An effective name also tells customers the aim of the  10 product. | an effective name should hint at what the product is used for. |  |  |
| Positive 11words or individual 12 letters could entice consumers to purchase  products as well. | An effective name also includes words, or parts of words, that are positive and inviting  The letters within names are important, too. | Đoạn “letters” - ở giữa đoạn phân tích từng chữ cái riêng = individual |  |
| Finally, a name should not invoke any unpleasant 13 associations in the customers’ minds. | Finally, a name must not generate negative associations in the minds of consumers |  |  |
| 14. Early computer buyers chose a brand name that invoked high-tech innovation. NO | In those days, most buyers knew very little about computers, so they  were not able to judge the quality of one over the other. As a result, they rejected the computers with complex names. Instead, they chose the brands that invoked familiar ideas. | Familiar ideas – quen thuộc – biết từ trước.  Innovation = new => unfamiliar   * Không thể là innovation được |  |
| 15. The names of domestic cleaning products should sound hard-working. YES | (para E) names of domestic cleaning products should sound hard-working |  |  |
| 16. A survey administered by naming consultants showed that only product names spelled with an X are considered innovative. NO | associate the letters Q, V, X, and Z with something innovative. |  |  |

To be updated