

# IELTS READING FORECAST Q3/2024

(BỘ ĐỀ DỰ ĐOÁN SỚM  
CHO THÁNG 09 - 12/2024)



[iready.edu.vn](http://iready.edu.vn)

## Lời nói đầu

\*\*\*\*\*

TÀI LIỆU BỘ ĐỀ DỰ ĐOÁN SỚM IELTS READING FORECAST Q3/2024 ✍️

Đây là bộ đề dự đoán cho Reading ở Quý 3/2024 (bản dự đoán sớm) kèm lời giải. Tài liệu sẽ tiếp tục được update thêm các đề mới cho bản chính thức tới đây. Các em sử dụng để luyện tập nhé. Hy vọng tài liệu sẽ giúp các em ôn luyện được tốt hơn ở kỹ năng Reading này.

Chúc các em sớm đạt Aim!



## Andrea Palladio - Italian architect

A new exhibition celebrates Palladio's architecture 500 years on

### A

Vicenza is a pleasant, prosperous city in the Veneto, 60km west of Venice. Its grand families settled and farmed the area from the 16th century. But its principal claim to fame is Andrea Palladio, who is such an influential architect that a neoclassical style is known as Palladian. The city is a permanent exhibition of some of his finest buildings, and as he was born – in Padua, to be precise – 500 years ago, the International Centre for the Study of Palladio's Architecture has an excellent excuse for mounting la grande Mostra, the big show

### B

The exhibition has the special advantage of being held in one of Palladio's buildings, Palazzo Barbaran da Porto. Its bold façade is a mixture of rustication and decoration set between two rows of elegant columns. On the second floor, the pediments are alternately curved or pointed, a Palladian trademark. The harmonious proportions of the atrium at the entrance lead through to a dramatic interior of fine fireplaces and painted ceilings. Palladio's design is simple, clear and not over-crowded. The show has been organised on the same principles, according to Howard Burns, the architectural historian who co-curated it.

### C

Palladio's father was a miller who settled in Vicenza, where the young Andrea was apprenticed to a skilled stonemason. How did a humble miller's son become a world-renowned architect? The answer in the exhibition is that, as a young man, Palladio excelled at carving decorative stonework on columns, doorways and fireplaces. He was plainly intelligent, and lucky enough to come across a rich patron, Gian Giorgio Trissino, a landowner and scholar, who organised his education, taking him to Rome in the 1540s, where he studied the masterpieces of classical Roman and Greek architecture and the work of other influential architects of the time, such as Donato Bramante and Raphael.

### D

Burns argues that social mobility was also important. Entrepreneurs, prosperous from agriculture in the Veneto, commissioned the promising local architect to design their country villas and their urban mansions. In Venice, the aristocracy was anxious to co-opt talented artists, and Palladio has given the chance to design the buildings that have made him famous – the churches of San Giorgio Maggiore and the Redentore, both easy

to admire because they can be seen from the city's historical centre across a stretch of water.

### E

He tried his hand at bridges – his unbuilt version of the Rialto Bridge was decorated with the large pediment and columns of a temple – and, after a fire at the Ducal Palace, he offered an alternative design which bears an uncanny resemblance to the Banqueting House in Whitehall in London. Since it was designed by Inigo Jones, Palladio's first foreign disciple, this is not as surprising as it sounds.

### F

Jones, who visited Italy in 1614, bought a trunk full of the master's architectural drawings; they passed through the hands of Dukes of Burlington and Devonshire before settling at the Royal Institute of British Architects in 1894. Many are now on display at Palazzo Barbaran. What they show is how Palladio drew on the buildings of ancient Rome as models. The major theme of both his rural and urban building was temple architecture, with a strong pointed pediment supported by columns and approached by wide steps.

### G

Palladio's work for rich landowners alienates unreconstructed critics on the Italian left, but among the papers in the show are designs for cheap housing in Venice. In the wider world, Palladio's reputation has been nurtured by a text he wrote and illustrated, "Quattro Libri dell' Architettura". His influence spread to St Petersburg and to Charlottesville in Virginia, where Thomas Jefferson commissioned a Palladian villa he called Monticello.

### H

Vicenza's show contains detailed models of the major buildings and is leavened by portraits of Palladio's teachers and clients by Titian, Veronese and Tintoretto; the paintings of his Venetian buildings are all by Canaletto, no less. This is an uncompromising exhibition; many of the drawings are small and faint, and there are no sideshows for children, but the impact of harmonious lines and satisfying proportions is to impart in a viewer a feeling of benevolent calm. Palladio is history's most therapeutic architect.

### I

"Palladio, 500 Anni: La Grande Mostra" is at Palazzo Barbaran da Porto, Vicenza, until January 6th 2009. The exhibition continues at the Royal Academy of Arts, London, from January 31st to April 13th, and travels afterwards to Barcelona and Madrid.

**Questions 1-7**

Do the following statements agree with the information given in Reading Passage 1?

In boxes 1-7 on your answer sheet write

TRUE if the statement agrees with the information

FALSE if the statement contradicts the information

NOT GIVEN if there is no information on this

- 1 The building where the exhibition is staged has been newly renovated
- 2 Palazzo Barbaran da Porto typically represent the Palladio's design
- 3 Palladio's father worked as an architect.
- 4 Palladio's family refused to pay for his architectural studies
- 5 Palladio's alternative design for the Ducal Palace in Venice was based on an English building.
- 6 Palladio designed both wealthy and poor people.
- 7 The exhibition includes paintings of people by famous artists

**Questions 8-13**

Answer the questions below

Choose NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS from the passage for each answer.

Write your answers in boxes 8-13 on your answer sheet

- 8 What job was Palladio training for before he became an architect?
- 9 Who arranged Palladio's architectural studies?
- 10 Who was the first non-Italian architect influenced by Palladio?
- 11 What type of Ancient Roman buildings most heavily influenced Palladio's work?
- 12 What did Palladio write that strengthened his reputation?
- 13 In the writer's opinion, what feeling will visitors to the exhibition experience?

Câu hỏi	Đáp án	Giải thích
1. The building where the exhibition is staged has been newly renovated.	NOT GIVEN	Từ khóa: building, exhibition, staged, newly renovated Thông tin về building ở đầu đoạn 2: "The exhibition has the special advantage of....Palazzo Barbaran da Porto", nghĩa là triển lãm có ưu điểm là được tổ chức ở 1 trong những tòa nhà của Palladio, Palazzo Barbaran da Porto. Tuy nhiên, không có thông tin về tòa nhà này mới được sửa sang.
2. Palazzo Barbaran da Porto typically represents the Palladio's design.	TRUE	Từ khóa: Palazzo Barbaran da Porto, represents, Palladio's design Thông tin ở đoạn 2: "On the second floor, the pediments are alternately curved.....trademark", nghĩa là trên tầng 2, những họa tiết trần tường đan xen nhau cong và nhọn, đặc điểm thương hiệu của Palladio.
3. Palladio's father worked as an architect.	FALSE	Từ khóa: Palladio's father, architect Thông tin ở đoạn 3: "Palladio's father was a miller", nghĩa là cha của Palladio là 1 chủ cối xay, không phải kiến trúc sư (architect).
4. Palladio's family refused to pay for his architectural studies.	NOT GIVEN	Từ khóa: Palladio's family, refused, pay, architectural studies Không có thông tin về gia đình Palladio từ chối chi trả chi phí cho việc học kiến trúc của ông ấy.
5. Palladio's alternative design for the Ducal Palace in Venice was	FALSE	Từ khóa: Palladio's design, Ducal Palace, based on, English building

based on an English building.		Thông tin ở đoạn 5: “ after a fire at the Ducal Palace, he offered an alternative design.....as it sounds”, nghĩa là sau 1 trận cháy ở Cung điện Ducal, ông ấy ( Palladio) đã đưa ra thiết kế thay thế mà giống 1 cách kỳ lạ với Banqueting House ở London. Bởi vì tòa nhà này là do Inigo Jones, học trò ngoại quốc đầu tiên của Palladio thiết kế, nên điều này cũng không có gì là lạ. -> Không phải Palladio dựa vào tòa nhà của Inigo Jones mà là ngược lại.
6. Palladio designed both wealthy and poor people.	TRUE	Từ khóa: Palladio, designed, wealthy, poor people Thông tin ở đoạn 7, câu đầu: “ Palladio’s work for rich landowners alienates unreconstructed....cheap housing in Venice. Nghĩa là thiết kế của Palladio dành cho những chủ đất giàu có thì không dành cho những nhà phê bình chủ trương truyền thống thuộc cánh tả chính phủ Italy, nhưng giữa những bản vẽ ở triển lãm vẫn có những thiết kế dành cho những ngôi nhà rẻ tiền ở Venice.
7. The exhibition includes paintings of people by famous artists.	TRUE	Từ khóa: exhibition, paintings, famous artists Thông tin ở đoạn thứ 2 từ cuối lên: “ Vicenza’s show contains detailed models.....Tintoretto”, nghĩa là buổi trình diễn ở Vicenza bao gồm hình mẫu chi tiết các tòa nhà chính và được thêm vào những bức chân dung của những giáo

		viên cũng như khách hàng của Palladio vẽ bởi Titian, Veronese và Tintoretto.
8. What job was Palladio training for before he became an architect?	stonemason	Từ khóa: job, Palladio, before, architect Thông tin ở đoạn 3: “ where the young Andrea was apprenticed to a skilled stonemason”, nghĩa là nơi mà Andrea được học việc để trở thành 1 thợ đồ gỗ đá lành nghề.
9. Who arranged Palladio’s architectural studies?	Gian Giorgio Trissino	Từ khóa: who, arranged, Palladio’s studies Thông tin ở đoạn 3: “ a rich patron, Gian Giorgio Trissino, a landowner and scholar, who organized his education” tức là 1 người bảo trợ giàu có, Gian Giorgio Trissino, 1 chủ đất và cũng là 1 học giả, đã sắp xếp cho việc học tập của ông ấy.
10. Who was the first non-Italian architect influenced by Palladio?	Inigo Jones	Từ khóa: who, first non-Italian architect, influenced, Palladio Thông tin ở đoạn 5: “ Inigo Jones, Palladio’s first foreign disciple”, nghĩa là Inigo Jones, học trò người nước ngoài của Palladio.
11. What type of Ancient Roman buildings most heavily influenced Palladio’s work?	temple (architecture)	Từ khóa: type, Ancient Roman buildings, most influenced, Palladio’s work Thông tin ở đoạn 6: “ What they show is how Palladio drew on the buildings....architecture”, nghĩa là điều mà chúng ta thấy hiện là cách mà Palladio dựa vào những tòa nhà Roman cổ để làm mẫu. Chủ đề của tòa nhà ở thành thị cũng như nông thôn của ông ta đều là kiến trúc đền.

12. What did Palladio write that strengthened his reputation?	Quattro Libri dell'Architettura.	Từ khóa: What, Palladio, write, strengthened, reputation Thông tin ở đoạn thứ 3 từ dưới lên: “Palladio’s reputation has been nurtured by a text....Architettura”, nghĩa là danh tiếng của Palladio đã được nuôi dưỡng bởi 1 văn bản mà ông ta viết và minh họa : “Quattro Libri dell’Architettura”.
13. In the writer’s opinion, what feeling will visitors to the exhibition experience?	benevolent calm	Từ khóa: what feeling, visitors, experience Thông tin ở đoạn 2 từ cuối lên: “but the impact of harmonious lines and....calm”, nghĩa là nhưng ảnh hưởng của những dòng chữ cân đối hài hòa và tỷ lệ hoàn hảo mang đến cho người xem 1 cảm giác bình yên dung dị.

## The Cacao: A Sweet history

### A Chapter 1

Most people today think of chocolate as something sweet to eat or drink that can be easily found in stores around the world. It might surprise you that chocolate was once highly treasured. The tasty secret of the cacao (Kah Kow) tree was discovered 2,000 years ago in the tropical rainforests of the Americas. The story of how chocolate grew from a local Mesoamerican beverage into a global sweet encompasses many cultures and continents.

### B Chapter 2

Historians believe the Maya people of Central America first learned to farm cacao plants around two thousand years ago. The Maya took cacao trees from the rainforests and grew them in their gardens. They cooked cacao seeds, the crushed them into a soft paste. They mixed the paste with water and flavorful spices to make an unsweetened chocolate drink. The Maya poured the chocolate drink back and forth between two containers so that the liquid would have a layer of bubbles or foam.

Cacao and chocolate were an important part of Maya culture. There are often images of cacao plants on Maya buildings and art objects. Ruling families drank chocolate at special ceremonies. And, even poorer members of society could enjoy the drink once in a while. Historians believe that cacao seeds were also used in marriage ceremonies as a sign of the union between a husband and a wife.

The Aztec culture in current-day Mexico also prized chocolate. But, cacao plants could not grow in the area where the Aztecs lived. So, they traded to get cacao. They even used cacao seeds as a form of money to pay taxes. Chocolate also played a special role in both Maya and Aztec royal and religious events. Priests presented cacao seeds and offerings to the gods and served chocolate drinks during sacred ceremonies. Only the very wealthy in Aztec societies could afford to drink chocolate because cacao was so valuable. The Aztec ruler Montezuma was believed to drink fifty cups of chocolate every day. Some experts believe the word for chocolate came from the Aztec word “xocolatl” which in the Nahuatl language means “bitter water.” Others believe the word “chocolate” was created by combining Mayan and Nahuatl words.

### C Chapter 3

The explorer Christopher Columbus brought cacao seeds to Spain after his trip to Central America in 1502. But it was the Spanish explorer Hernando Cortes who understood that chocolate could be a valuable investment. In 1519, Cortes arrived in

current-day Mexico. He believed the chocolate drink would become popular with Spaniards. After the Spanish soldiers defeated the Aztec empire, they were able to seize the supplies of cacao and send them home. Spain later began planting cacao in its colonies in the Americas in order to satisfy the large demand for chocolate. The wealthy people of Spain first enjoyed a sweetened version of chocolate drink. Later, the popularity of the drink spread throughout Europe. The English, Dutch and French began to plant cacao trees in their own colonies. Chocolate remained a drink that only wealthy people could afford to drink until the eighteenth century. During the period known as the Industrial Revolution, new technologies helped make chocolate less costly to produce.

#### D Chapter 4

Farmers grow cacao trees in many countries in Africa, Central and South America. The trees grow in the shady areas of the rainforests near the Earth's equator. But these trees can be difficult to grow. They require an exact amount of water, warmth, soil and protection. After about five years, cacao trees start producing large fruits called pods, which grow near the trunk of the tree. The seeds inside the pods are harvested to make chocolate. There are several kinds of cacao trees. Most of the world's chocolate is made from the seed of the forastero tree. But farmers can also grow criollo or trinitario cacao plants. Cacao trees grown on farms are much more easily threatened by diseases and insects than wild trees. Growing cacao is very hard work for farmers. They sell their harvest on a futures market. This means that economic conditions beyond their control can affect the amount of money they will earn. Today, chocolate industry officials, activists, and scientists are working with farmers. They are trying to make sure that cacao can be grown in a way that is fair to the farmers and safe for the environment.

#### E Chapter 5

To become chocolate, cacao seeds go through a long production process in a factory. Workers must sort, clean and cook the seeds. Then they break off the covering of the seeds so that only the inside fruit, or nibs, remain. Workers crush the nibs into a soft substance called chocolate liquor. This gets separated into cocoa solids and fat called cocoa butter. Chocolate makers have their own special recipes in which they combine chocolate liquor with exact amounts of sugar, milk and cocoa fat. They finely crush this "crumb" mixture in order to make it smooth. The mixture then goes through two more processes before it is shaped into a mold form.

Chocolate making is big business. The market value of the yearly cacao crop around the world is more than five billion dollars. Chocolate is especially popular in Europe and the United States. For example, in 2005, the United States bought 1.4 billion dollars worth of cocoa products. Each year, Americans eat an average of more than five

kilograms of chocolate per person. Speciality shops that sell costly chocolates are also very popular. Many offer chocolate lovers the chance to taste chocolates grown in different areas of the world.

#### Questions 1-5

Reading passage 1 has 5 chapters. Which chapter contains the following information? Write your answers in boxes 1-5 on your answer sheet

- 1 the part of cacao trees used to produce chocolate
- 2 average chocolate consumption by people in the US per person per year
- 3 risks faced by farmers in the cacao business
- 4 where the first sweetened chocolate drink appeared
- 5 how ancient American civilizations obtained cacao

#### Questions 6-10

Do the following statements agree with the information given in Reading Passage 1?

In boxes 6-10 on your answer sheet, write

- TRUE if the statement is true  
 FALSE if the statement is false  
 NOT GIVEN if the information is not given in the passage

- 6 use cacao and chocolate in ceremonies were restricted Maya royal families
- 7 The Spanish explorer Hernando Cortes invested in chocolate and chocolate drinks.
- 8 The forastero tree produces the best chocolate.
- 9 some parts in cacao seed are get rid of during the chocolate process
- 10 Chocolate is welcomed more in some countries or continents than other parts around the world.

#### Questions 11-14

The flow chart below shows the steps in chocolate making.

Complete the flow chart using NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS from the passage for each blank

Write your answers in boxes 11-14 on your answer sheet.

Cacao seeds  
 ↓ sorting, cleaning and cooking ridding seeds of their 11.....  
 Nibs  
 ↓ crushing  
 12.....  
 ↓ Add sugar, milk and 13.....

Crumb mixture

↓ Crush finely then come into a shape in a 14.....

Chocolate



Câu hỏi	Đáp án	Giải thích
The part of cacao trees used to produce chocolate	D	Từ khóa: part, cacao trees, produce chocolate Thông tin ở đoạn D, dòng 5-6: 'The seeds inside the pods are harvested to make chocolate.'
Average chocolate consumption by people in the US per person per year	E	Từ khóa: Average chocolate consumption, US Thông tin ở đoạn E, dòng 12-13: 'Each year, Americans eat an average of more than five kilograms of chocolate per person.'
Risks faced by farmers in the cacao business	D	Từ khóa: Risks, farmers, cacao business Thông tin ở đoạn D, dòng 8-9: 'Growing cacao is very hard work for farmers. They sell their harvest on a futures market.'
Where the first sweetened chocolate drink appeared	C	Từ khóa: Where, first sweetened chocolate drink, appeared Thông tin ở đoạn C, dòng 5-6 từ dưới lên: 'The wealthy people of Spain first enjoyed a sweetened version of chocolate drink.'
How ancient American civilizations obtained cacao	B	Từ khóa: How, ancient American civilizations, obtained Thông tin ở đoạn B, dòng 2-3: 'The Maya took cacao trees from the rainforests and grew them in their gardens.'
Use cacao and chocolate in ceremonies were restricted Maya royal families	FALSE	Từ khóa: ceremonies, restricted, Maya royal families Thông tin ở đoạn B, dòng 2-3: 'Historians believe

		that cacao seeds were also used in marriage ceremonies as a sign of union between a husband and a wife.'
The Spanish explorer Hernando Cortes invested in chocolate and chocolate drinks.	NOT GIVEN	Từ khóa: Spanish explorer Hernando Cortes, invested Thông tin ở đoạn C, dòng 3-4: 'But it was the Spanish explorer Hernando Cortes who understood that chocolate could be a valuable investment.' Ông này chỉ hiểu là sô-cô-la có thể là sự đầu tư quý giá, chứ chưa đầu tư.'
The forastero tree produces the best chocolate.	NOT GIVEN	Từ khóa: forastero, best chocolate Đoạn D, dòng 6-7: 'Most of the world's chocolate is made from the seed of the forastero tree.' Dòng này chỉ cho thấy thông tin phần lớn sô-cô-la được làm từ hạt của loại cây này, chứ không đề cập đến chất lượng sô-cô-la có phải tốt nhất hay không.
some parts in cacao seed are get rid of during the chocolate process	TRUE	Từ khóa: parts, get rid of Thông tin ở đoạn E, dòng 2-3: 'Then they break off the covering of the seeds so that only the inside fruit, or nibs, remain.'
Chocolate is welcomed more in some countries or continents than other parts around the world.	TRUE	Từ khóa: welcomed more, some countries or continents Thông tin ở đoạn E: 'Chocolate is especially popular in Europe and the United States.'
sorting, cleaning and cooking, ridding seeds of their 11.....	Covering	Từ khóa: sorting, cleaning, cooking ridding seeds Đáp án sau từ 'their' nên là danh từ. Bước này là bước

		loại bỏ hạt sau các bước chọn lọc, rửa và nấu. Thông tin ở đoạn E, dòng 2-3: 'Then they break off the covering of the seeds so that only the inside fruit, or nibs, remain.' 'ridding' = break off
12.....	Chocolate liquor	Đây là sản phẩm sau bước 'crushing'. Thông tin ở đoạn E, dòng 3-4: 'Workers crush the nibs into a soft substance called chocolate liquor.'
Add sugar, milk and 13.....	Cocoa fat	Từ khóa: sugar, milk Thông tin ở đoạn E, dòng 6: 'Chocolate makers have their own special recipes in which they combine chocolate liquor with exact amounts of sugar, milk, and cocoa fat.'
Crush finely then come into a shape in a 14.....	Mold (form)	Từ khóa: Crush finely, then, shape Thông tin ở đoạn E, 2 dòng cuối: 'The mixture then goes through two more processes before it is shaped into a mold form.'



## Pottery production in ancient Akrotiri

**A.** Excavations at the site of prehistoric Akrotiri, on the coast of the Aegean Sea, have revealed much about the technical aspects of pottery manufacture, indisputably one of the basic industries of this Greek city. However, considerably less is known about the socio-economic context and the way production was organised.

**B.** The bulk of pottery found at Akrotiri is locally made, and dates from the late fifteenth century BC. It clearly fulfilled a vast range of the settlement's requirements: more than fifty different types of pots can be distinguished. The pottery found includes a wide variety of functional types like storage jars, smaller containers, pouring vessels, cooking pots, drinking vessels and so on, which all relate to specific activities and which would have been made and distributed with those activities in mind. Given the large number of shapes produced and the relatively high degree of standardisation, it has generally been assumed that most, if not all, of Akrotiri pottery was produced by specialised craftsmen in a non-domestic context. Unfortunately neither the potters' workshops nor kilns have been found within the excavated area. The reason may be that the ceramic workshops were located on the periphery of the site, which has not yet been excavated. In any event, the ubiquity of the pottery, and the consistent repetition of the same types in different sizes, suggests production on an industrial scale.

**C.** The Akrotirian potters seem to have responded to pressures beyond their households, namely to the increasing complexity of regional distribution and exchange systems. We can imagine them as full time craftsmen working permanently in a high production-rate craft such as pottery manufacture, and supporting themselves entirely from the proceeds of their craft. In view of the above, one can begin to speak in terms of mass-produced pottery and the existence of organised workshops of craftsmen during the period 1550-1500 BC. Yet, how pottery production was organised at Akrotiri remains an open question, as there is no real documentary evidence. Our entire knowledge comes from the ceramic material itself, and the tentative conclusions which can be drawn from it.

**D.** The invention of units of quantity and of a numerical system to count them was of capital importance for an exchange-gear society such as that of Akrotiri. In spite of the absence of any written records, the archaeological evidence reveals that concepts of measurements, both of weight and number, had been formulated. Standard measures may already have been in operation, such as those evidenced by a graduated series of lead weights - made in disc form - found at the site. The existence of units of capacity in Late Bronze Age times is also evidenced by the notation of units of a liquid measure for wine on excavated containers.

**E.** It must be recognised that the function of pottery vessels plays a very important role in determining their characteristics. The intended function affects the choice of clay, the production technique, and the shape and the size of the pots. For example, large storage jars (pithoi) would be needed to store commodities, whereas smaller containers would be used for transport. In fact, the length of a man's arm limits the size of a smaller pot to a capacity of about twenty litres; that is also the maximum a man can comfortably carry.

**F.** The various sizes of container would thus represent standard quantities of a commodity, which is a fundamental element in the function of exchange. Akrotirian merchants handling a commodity such as wine would have been able to determine easily the amount of wine they were transporting from the number of containers they carried in their ships, since the capacity of each container was known to be 14-18 litres. (We could draw a parallel here with the current practice in Greece of selling oil in 17 kilogram tins)

**G.** We may therefore assume that the shape, capacity, and, sometimes decoration of vessels are indicative of the commodity contained by them. Since individual transactions would normally involve different quantities of a given commodity, a range of 'standardised' types of vessel would be needed to meet traders' requirements.

**H.** In trying to reconstruct systems of capacity by measuring the volume of excavated pottery, a rather generous range of tolerances must be allowed. It seems possible that the potters of that time had specific sizes of vessel in mind, and tried to reproduce them using a specific type and amount of clay. However, it would be quite difficult for them to achieve the exact size required every time, without any mechanical means of regulating symmetry and wall thickness, and some potters would be more skilled than others. In addition, variations in the repetition of types and size may also occur because of unforeseen circumstances during the throwing process. For instance, instead of destroying the entire pot if the clay in the rim contained a piece of grit, a potter might produce a smaller pot by simply cutting off the rim. Even where there is no noticeable external difference between pots meant to contain the same quantity of a commodity, differences in their capacity can actually reach one or two litres. In one case the deviation from the required size appears to be as much as 10-20 percent.

**I.** The establishment of regular trade routes within the Aegean led to increased movement of goods; consequently a regular exchange of local, luxury and surplus goods, including metals, would have become feasible as a result of the advances in transport technology. The increased demand for standardised exchanges, inextricably

linked to commercial transactions, might have been one of the main factors which led to the standardisation of pottery production. Thus, the whole network of ceramic production and exchange would have depended on specific regional economic conditions, and would reflect the socio-economic structure of prehistoric Akrotiri.

### Questions 1-2

Choose the correct letter, A, B, C or D.

1. What does the writer say about items of pottery excavated at Akrotiri?
  - A. There was very little duplication.
  - B. They would have met a big variety of needs.
  - C. Most of them had been imported from other places.
  - D. The intended purpose of each piece was unclear.
2. The assumption that pottery from Akrotiri was produced by specialists is partly based on
  - A. the discovery of kilns.
  - B. the central location of workshops.
  - C. the sophistication of decorative patterns.
  - D. the wide range of shapes represented.

### Questions 3-6

Complete each sentence with the correct ending, A-F, below.

Write the correct letter, A-F.

3. The assumption that standard units of weight were in use could be based on
4. Evidence of the use of standard units of volume is provided by
5. The size of certain types of containers would have been restricted by
6. Attempts to identify the intended capacity of containers are complicated by
  - A. the discovery of a collection of metal discs.
  - B. the size and type of the sailing ships in use.
  - C. variations in the exact shape and thickness of similar containers.
  - D. the physical characteristics of workmen.
  - E. marks found on wine containers.
  - F. the variety of commodities for which they would have been used.

### Questions 7-12

Do the following statements agree with the views of the writer in Reading Passage 3?

Write

YES if the statement agrees with the claims of the writer

NO if the statement contradicts the claims of the writer

NOT GIVEN if it is impossible to say what the writer thinks about this

7. There are plans to excavate new areas of the archaeological site in the near future
8. Some of the evidence concerning pottery production in ancient Akrotiri comes from written records.
9. Pots for transporting liquids would have held no more than about 20 litres.
10. It would have been hard for merchants to calculate how much wine was on their ships.
11. The capacity of containers intended to hold the same amounts differed by up to 20 percent.
12. Regular trading of goods around the Aegean would have led to the general standardisation of quantities.

### Questions 13-14

Choose the correct letter, A, B, C or D.

13. What does the writer say about the standardisation of container sizes?
  - A. Containers which looked the same from the outside often varied in capacity.
  - B. The instruments used to control container size were unreliable.
  - C. The unsystematic use of different types of clay resulted in size variations.
  - D. Potters usually discarded containers which were of a non-standard size.
14. What is probably the main purpose of Reading Passage 3?
  - A. To evaluate the quality of pottery containers found in prehistoric Akrotiri.
  - B. To suggest how features of pottery production at Akrotiri reflected other developments in the region.
  - C. To outline the development of pottery-making skills in ancient Greece.
  - D. To describe methods for storing and transporting household goods in prehistoric societies.

Câu hỏi	Đáp án	Giải thích
27. What does the writer say about items of pottery excavated at Akrotiri? A. There was very little duplication. B. They would have met a big variety of needs. C. Most of them had been imported from other places. D. The intended purpose of each piece was unclear.	B	Từ khóa: items, pottery excavated Thông tin ở đoạn B, dòng 3: 'It clearly fulfilled a vast range of the settlement's requirements: more than fifty different types of pots can be distinguished.' Met a big variety of needs ~ <i>fulfilled a vast of the settlement's requirements</i>
28. The assumption that pottery from Akrotiri was produced by specialists is partly based on A. the discovery of kilns. B. the central location of workshops. C. the sophistication of decorative patterns. D. the wide range of shapes represented.	D	Từ khóa: assumption, produced, specialists, partly Thông tin ở đoạn B, dòng 10-12: 'Given the large number of shapes produced and the relatively high degree of standardization, it has generally been assumed that most, if not all, of Akrotiri pottery was produced by specialised craftsmen in a non-domestic context.'
29. The assumption that standard units of weight were in use could be based on	A. The discovery of a collection of metal discs	Từ khóa: assumption, standard units, weight, based Thông tin ở đoạn D, dòng 5-6: 'Standard measures may already have been in operation, such as those evidenced by a graduated series of lead weights – made in disc form – found at the site.'
30. Evidence of the use of standard units of volume is provided by	E. Marks found on wine containers	Từ khóa: Evidence, use, standard units, provided Thông tin ở đoạn D, 2 dòng cuối: 'The existence of units of capacity in Late Bronze Age times is also

		evidenced, by the notation of units of a liquid measure for wine on excavated containers.'
31. The size of certain types of containers would have been restricted by	D. The physical characteristics of workmen	Từ khóa: size, containers, restricted Thông tin ở đoạn E, 3 dòng cuối: 'In fact, the length of a man's arm limits the size of a smaller pot to a capacity of about twenty litres; that is also the maximum a man can comfortably carry.'
32. Attempts to identify the intended capacity of containers are complicated by	F. The variety of commodities for which they would have been used	Từ khóa: Attempts, identify, intended capacity, complicated Thông tin ở đoạn E, dòng 2-3: 'The intended function affects the choice of clay, the production technique, and the shape, and the size of the pots.'
33. There are plans to excavate new areas of the archaeological site in the near future.	NOT GIVEN	Từ khóa: plans, excavate new areas, archaeological site, near future Không có thông tin trong bài.
34. Some of the evidence concerning pottery production in ancient Akrotiri comes from written records.	FALSE	Từ khóa: evidence, pottery production, ancient Akrotiri, written records Thông tin ở đoạn D, dòng 2-3: 'In spite of the absence of any written records, the archaeological evidence reveals that concepts of measurements, both weight and number, had been formulated.'
35. Pots for transporting liquids would have held no more than about 20 litres.	YES	Từ khóa: Pots, transporting liquids, no more than about 20 litres Thông tin ở đoạn E, dòng thứ 2 từ dưới lên: 'In fact, the length of the man's arm limits the size of a smaller

		pot to a capacity of about twenty litres...'
36. It would have been hard for merchants to calculate how much wine was on their ships.	NO	Từ khóa: hard, merchants, calculate, how much wine Thông tin ở đoạn F, dòng 3-4: '...merchants handling a commodity such as wine would have been able to determine easily the amount of wine they were transporting...'
37. The capacity of containers intended to hold the same amounts differed by up to 20 percent.	YES	Từ khóa: capacity, containers, same amounts, differed Thông tin ở đoạn H, dòng cuối: 'In one case the deviation from the required size appears to be as much as 10-20 percent.'
38. Regular trading of goods around the Aegean would have led to the general standardisation of quantities.	YES	Từ khóa: Regular trading, goods, Aegean, general standardization, quantities Thông tin ở đoạn I, dòng 4-6: 'The increased demand for standardized exchanges, inextricably linked to commercial transactions, might have been one of the main factors which led to the standardisation pottery production.'
39. What does the writer say about the standardisation of container sizes? A. Containers which looked the same from the outside often varied in capacity. B. The instruments used to control container size were unreliable. C. The unsystematic use of different types of clay resulted in size variations.	A	Từ khóa: What, writer, standardization, container sizes Thông tin ở đoạn F, dòng đầu: 'The various sizes of container would thus represent standard qualities of a commodity...'

D. Potters usually discarded containers which were of a non-standard size.		
40. What is probably the main purpose of Reading Passage 3? A. To evaluate the quality of pottery containers found in prehistoric Akrotiri. B. To suggest how features of pottery production at Akrotiri reflected other developments in the region. C. To outline the development of pottery-making skills in ancient Greece. D. To describe methods for storing and transporting household goods in prehistoric societies.	B	Từ khóa: main purpose, Passage 3 Thông tin ở đoạn C, 3 dòng cuối: Yet, how pottery production was organized at Akrotiri remains an open question, as there is no real documentary evidence. Our entire knowledge comes from the ceramic material itself, and the tentative conclusions which can be drawn from it.

## Corporate Social Responsibility

Broadly speaking, proponents of CSR have used four arguments to make their case: moral obligation, sustainability, license to operate, and reputation. The moral appeal – arguing that companies have a duty to be good citizens and to “do the right thing” – is prominent in the goal of Business for Social Responsibility, the leading nonprofit CSR business association in the United States. It asks that its members “achieve commercial success in ways that honour ethical values and respect people, communities, and the natural environment.” Sustainability emphasises environmental and community stewardship.

### A.

An excellent definition was developed in the 1980s by Norwegian Prime Minister Gro Harlem Brundtland and used by the World Business Council for Sustainable Development: “Meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.” Nowadays, governments and companies need to account for the social consequences of their actions. As a result, corporate social responsibility (CSR) has become a priority for business leaders around the world. When a well-run business applies its vast resources and expertise to social problems that it understands and in which it has a stake, it can have a greater impact than any other organization. The notion of license to operate derives from the fact that every company needs tacit or explicit permission from governments, communities, and numerous other stakeholders to justify CSR initiatives to improve a company's image, strengthen its brand, enliven morale and even raise the value of its stock.

### B.

To advance CSR, we must root it in a broad understanding of the interrelationship between a corporation and society. Successful corporations need a healthy society. Education, health care, and equal opportunity are essential to a productive workforce. Safe products and working conditions not only attract customers but lower the internal costs of accidents. Efficient utilization of land, water, energy, and other natural resources makes business more productive. Good government, the rule of law, and property rights are essential for efficiency and innovation. Strong regulatory standards protect both consumers and competitive companies from exploitation. Ultimately, a healthy society creates expanding demand for business, as more human needs are met and aspirations grow. Any business that pursues its ends at the expense of the society in which it operates will find its success to be illusory and ultimately temporary. At the same time, a healthy society needs successful companies. No social program can rival the business sector when it comes to creating the jobs, wealth, and innovation that improve standards of living and social conditions over time.

### C.

A company's impact on society also changes over time, as social standards evolve and science progresses. Asbestos, now understood as a serious health risk was thought to be safe in the early 1900s, given the scientific knowledge then available. Evidence of its risks gradually mounted for more than 50 years before any company was held liable for the harms it can cause. Many firms that failed to anticipate the consequences of this evolving body of research have been bankrupted by the results. No longer can companies be content to monitor only the obvious social impacts of today. Without a careful process for identifying evolving social effects of tomorrow, firms may risk their very survival.

### D.

No business can solve all of society's problems or bear the cost of doing so. Instead, each company must select issues that intersect with its particular business. Other social agendas are best left to those companies in other industries, NGOs, or government institutions that are better positioned to address them. The essential test that should guide CSR is not whether a cause is worthy but whether it presents an opportunity to create shared value – that is, a meaningful benefit for society that is also valuable to the business. Each company can identify the particular set of societal problems that it is best equipped to help resolve and from which it can gain the greatest competitive benefit.

### E.

The best corporate citizenship initiatives involve far more than writing a check: They specify clear, measurable goals and track results over time. A good example is General Electronics's program to adopt under-performing public high schools near several of its major U.S. facilities. The company contributes between \$250,000 and \$1 million over a five-year period to each school and makes in-kind donations as well. GE managers and employees take an active role by working with school administrators to assess needs and mentor or tutor students. In an independent study of 10 schools in the program between 1989 and 1999, nearly all showed significant improvement, while the graduation rate in four of the five worst performing schools doubled from an average of 30% to 60%. Effective corporate citizenship initiatives such as this one create goodwill and improve relations with local governments and other important constituencies. What's more, GE's employees feel great pride in their participation. Their effect is inherently limited, however. No matter how beneficial the program is, it remains incidental to the company's business, and the direct effect on GE's recruiting and retention is modest.

### F.

Microsoft's Working Connections partnership with the American Association of Community Colleges (AACC) is a good example of a shared-value opportunity arising from investments in context. The shortage of information technology workers is a significant constraint on Microsoft's growth; currently, there are more than 450,000 unfilled IT positions in the United States alone. Community colleges, with an enrollment of 11.6 million students, representing 45% of all U.S. undergraduates, could be a major solution. Microsoft recognizes, however, that community colleges face special challenges: IT curricula are not standardized, technology used in classrooms is often outdated, and there are no systematic professional development programs to keep faculty up to date. Microsoft's \$50 million five-year initiative was aimed at all three problems. In addition to contributing money and products, Microsoft sent employee volunteers to colleges to assess needs, contribute to curriculum development, and create faculty development institutes. Microsoft has achieved results that have benefited many communities while having a direct and potentially significant impact on the company.

### G.

At the heart of any strategy is a unique value proposition: a set of needs a company can meet for its chosen customers that others cannot. The most strategic CSR occurs when a company adds a social dimension to its value proposition, making social impact integral to the overall strategy. Consider Whole Foods Market, whose value proposition is to sell organic, natural, and healthy food products to customers who are passionate about food and the environment. The company's sourcing emphasises purchases from local farmers through each store's

procurement process. Buyers screen out foods containing any of nearly 100 common ingredients that the company considers unhealthy or environmentally damaging. The same standards apply to products made internally. Whole Foods' commitment to natural and environmentally friendly operating practices extends well beyond sourcing. Stores are constructed using a minimum of virgin raw materials. Recently, the company purchased renewable wind energy credits equal to 100% of its electricity use in all of its stores and facilities, the only Fortune 500 company to offset its electricity consumption entirely. Spoiled produce and biodegradable waste are trucked to regional centers for composting. Whole Foods' vehicles are being converted to run on biofuels. Even the cleaning products used in its stores are environmentally friendly. And through its philanthropy, the company has created the Animal Compassion Foundation to develop more natural and humane ways of raising farm animals. In short, nearly every aspect of the company's value chain reinforces the social dimensions of its value proposition, distinguishing Whole Foods from its competitors.

#### Questions 14-20

Reading passage has seven paragraphs, A–G

Choose the correct heading for each paragraph from the list of heading below.

Write the correct number, i–viii, in boxes 14–20 on your answer sheet.

#### List of Headings

- i How CSR may help one business to expand
- ii CSR in many aspects of a company's business
- iii A CSR initiative without a financial gain
- iv Lack of action by the state of social issues
- v Drives or pressures motivate companies to address CSR
- vi The past illustrates business are responsible for future outcomes
- vii Companies applying CSR should be selective
- viii Reasons that business and society benefit each other

#### Questions 21-22

Complete the following summary of the paragraphs of Reading Passage, using NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS from the passage for each answer. Write your answers in boxes 21–22 on your answer sheet

The implement of CSR, HOW?

Promotion of CSR requires the understanding of interdependence between business and society. Corporations workers' productivity generally needs healthcare, education, and given 21. \_\_\_\_\_ Restrictions imposed by government and companies both protect consumers from being treated unfairly. Improvement of the safety standard can reduce the 22. \_\_\_\_\_ of accidents in the workplace. Similarly society becomes a pool of more human needs and aspirations

#### Questions 23-26

Use the information in the passage to match the companies (listed A–C) with opinions or deeds below. Write the appropriate letters A, B or C in boxes 23–26 on your answer sheet

List of companies

- A General Electronics
- B Microsoft
- C Whole Foods Market

NB you may use any letter more than once

- 23. The disposable waste
- 24. The way company purchases as goods
- 25. Helping the undeveloped
- 26. Ensuring the people have the latest information



Câu hỏi	Đáp án	Giải thích
14. Paragraph A	v. Drives of pressure motivate companies to address CSR	<p>Thông tin tìm thấy ở đoạn A, dòng 3-4 và 2 dòng cuối: ‘Nowadays, governments and companies need to account for the social consequences of their actions. As a result, corporate social responsibility (CSR) has become a priority for business leaders around the world. [...] justify CSR initiatives to improve a company’s image, strengthen its brand, enliven morale and even raise the value of its stock.’</p> <p>Pressures ~ <i>need to account for the social consequences of their actions</i>            Drives ~ <i>improve a company’s image, strengthen its brand, enliven morale and even raise the value of its stock</i>            address CSR ~ <i>corporate social responsibility (CSR) has become a priority for business leaders</i></p>
15. Paragraph B	viii. Reasons that business and society benefit each other	<p>Thông tin ở đoạn B: ‘To advance CSR, we must root it in a broad understanding of the interrelationship between a corporation and society. Successful corporations need a healthy society. [...] Ultimately, a healthy society creates expanding demand for business, as more human needs are met</p>

		<p>and aspirations grow. [...]At the same time, a healthy society needs successful companies.</p> <p>Benefit each other ~ <i>the interrelationship between a corporation and society, Successful corporations need a healthy society, a healthy society needs successful companies</i></p>
16. Paragraph C	vi. the past illustrates business are responsible for future outcomes	<p>Đoạn C, 4 dòng đầu: ‘A company’s impact on society also changes over time, as social standards evolve and science progresses. Asbestos, now understood as a serious health risk was thought to be safe in the early 1900s, given the scientific knowledge then available. Evidence of its risks gradually mounted for more than 50 years before any company was held liable for the harms it can cause.’</p>
17. Paragraph D	vii. companies applying CSR should be selective	<p>Đoạn D, 2 dòng đầu: ‘No business can solve all of society’s problems or bear the cost of doing so. Instead, each company must select issues that intersect with its particular business.’</p>
18. Paragraph E	iii. A CSR initiative without a financial gain	<p>Đoạn E, 2 dòng cuối: ‘No matter how beneficial (the program is, it remains incidental to the company’s business, and the direct effect on GE’s recruiting and retention is modest.’</p>

		Without a financial gain ~ <i>incidental</i>
19. Paragraph F	i. How CSR may help one business to expand	Đoạn F, 2 dòng cuối: 'Microsoft has achieved results that have benefited many communities while having a direct-and potentially significant-impact on the company.'
20. Paragraph G	ii. CSR in many aspects of a company's business	Đoạn G, 3 dòng cuối: 'In short, nearly every aspect of the company's value chain reinforces the social dimensions of its value proposition, distinguishing Whole Foods from its competitors.'
Promotion of CSR requires the understanding of interdependence between business and society. Corporations workers' productivity generally needs healthcare, education, and given	equal opportunity	Từ loại cần điền là danh từ. Thông tin ở đoạn B, dòng 2: 'Education, health care, and equal opportunity are essential to a productive workforce.'
21. Restrictions imposed by government and companies both protect consumers from being treated unfairly. Improvement of the safety standard can reduce the	internal cost	Từ loại cần điền là danh từ. Thông tin ở đoạn B, dòng 3-5: 'Safe products and working conditions not only attract customers but lower the internal costs of accidents. Efficient utilization of land, water, energy, and other natural resources makes business more productive.'
22. .... of accidents in the workplace. Similarly society becomes a pool of more human needs and aspirations		
23. The disposable waste	C. Whole food market	Thông tin ở đoạn G: 'Whole Foods' commitment to natural and environmentally

		friendly operating practices extends well beyond sourcing. Spoiled produce and biodegradable waste are trucked to regional centers for composting. Whole Foods' vehicles are being converted to run on biofuels. Even the cleaning products used in its stores are environmentally friendly.'
24. The way company purchases as goods	C. Whole food market	Thông tin ở đoạn G: 'Recently, the company purchased renewable wind energy credits equal to 100% of its electricity use in all of its stores and facilities, the only Fortune 500 company to offset its electricity consumption entirely.'
25. Helping the undeveloped	A. General Electronics	Đoạn E: 'A good example is General Electronics's program to adopt under-performing public high schools near several of its major U.S. facilities.'
26. Ensuring the people have the latest information	B. Microsoft	Đoạn F: 'IT curricula are not standardized, technology used in classrooms is often outdated, and there are no systematic professional development programs to keep faculty up to date. Microsoft's \$50 million five-year initiative was aimed at all three problems. In addition to contributing money and products, Microsoft sent employee volunteers to colleges to assess needs, contribute to curriculum



		development, and create faculty development institutes. Microsoft has achieved results that have benefited many communities while having a direct-and potentially significant-impact on the company.'
--	--	---

Lưu ý: Đây là bản dự đoán Sớm, tài liệu sẽ tiếp tục còn được cập nhật thêm các đề mới cho bản chính thức tới đây. Các em sử dụng để luyện tập nhé. Hy vọng tài liệu sẽ giúp các em ôn luyện được tốt hơn ở kỹ năng Reading này.



### Các khóa học IELTS Online Cá nhân hóa tại IELTS I-Ready:

- ❖ Khóa học IELTS Mất gốc 4 kỹ năng – Pre IELTS:  
<https://iredy.edu.vn/khoa-hoc/ielts-mat-goc-4-ky-nang-pre-ielts/>
- ❖ Khóa học IELTS Nền tảng 4 kỹ năng – IELTS Foundation:  
<https://iredy.edu.vn/khoa-hoc/khoa-ielts-foundation/>
- ❖ Khóa học IELTS Bứt tốc 4 kỹ năng Cá nhân hóa 1-1 – IELTS Intensive:  
<https://iredy.edu.vn/khoa-hoc/but-toc-4-ky-nang-ielts-intensive/>
- ❖ Khóa học IELTS Speaking bứt tốc Cá nhân hóa 1-1 – Speaking Acceleration:  
<https://iredy.edu.vn/khoa-hoc/speaking-but-toc-speaking-acceleration/>
- ❖ Khóa học IELTS Writing bứt tốc Cá nhân hóa 1-1 – Writing Acceleration  
<https://iredy.edu.vn/khoa-hoc/ielts-writing-but-toc-writing-acceleration/>

(Với thể mạnh về Bứt tốc Band cao 4 kỹ năng, đặc biệt Writing/ Speaking đã được khẳng định trước đến giờ với rất nhiều các bạn đạt 7.0, 7.5 và cả 8.0 Writing/Speaking: <https://iredy.edu.vn/ket-qua/>. Bạn nào cần lộ trình học phù hợp và sớm chinh phục Aim điểm trong thời gian ngắn nhé thì hãy inbox ngay cho Fanpage/ Zalo trên website của IELTS I-Ready nhé!)





# THANK YOU FOR READING

 091.638.2288

 [iready.edu.vn](http://iready.edu.vn)

IELTS cá nhân hóa  
Chuyên sâu