



KHÓA HỌC IELTS READING ONLINE

VIDEO A

A

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BỘ TÀI LIỆU KHÓA IELTS READING ONLINE

Chào mừng bạn đến với khóa học IELTS Reading Online của Huyền. Cảm ơn các bạn đã tin tưởng Huyền và lựa chọn đăng ký khóa học.

Để đạt được sự hiệu quả tối đa từ khóa học, sau đây là một số điều bạn cần lưu ý.

- Trong mỗi video bài giảng Huyền đều rút ra bảng từ đồng nghĩa và từ vựng cần học, do vậy, bạn nên chuẩn bị 1 quyển vở để ghi lại những phần này.
- Tài liệu của khóa học gồm 2 giáo trình chính: Sách VIDEO A và SÁCH VIDEO B. Các bạn cần đi in 2 quyển này nhé.

Video A: quyển lý thuyết chỉ cách làm các dạng bài tập. Mỗi lần mở video có chứa chữ cái “a” bạn hãy mở quyển sách này để theo dõi.

Video B: đây là quyển bài tập, trong đây các bài tập đều được chia ra làm từng dạng rất dễ dàng cho việc làm bài. Sau khi xem xong video “a”, các bạn sẽ làm bài tập trong quyển này **TRƯỚC KHI** xem các video có chữ cái “b” nhé.

- Khóa học gồm 28 video bài giảng. Huyền đã sắp xếp video theo thứ tự logic (video trước có liên quan đến video sau) → do đó bạn cần xem video theo đúng thứ tự Huyền đã sắp xếp để có được hiệu quả cao nhất nhé.
- Huyền đầu tư rất nhiều công sức vào khóa học này, các bạn có thể thấy được điều đó qua việc Huyền giải chi tiết từng bài tập, bài nào Huyền cũng rút ra bảng từ đồng nghĩa, từ/ cụm từ cần học (dịch sẵn tiếng Việt, Anh và kèm ví dụ), chứ không chỉ đơn thuần đưa đáp án cho các bạn dò.
- Sau khi học xong khóa học, bạn sẽ nắm được chiến lược làm từng dạng bài, và chiến thuật làm bài khi không dịch được đoạn văn (chiến lược này dùng khi trong đề thi thật, mình không thể dịch được đoạn chứa đáp án). Ngoài ra, các bạn có được nguồn từ vựng, từ đồng nghĩa quan trọng – trang bị cho kỳ thi thật.

- Các bài tập trong khóa học có nguồn gốc từ các sách IELTS của nhà xuất bản Cambridge và trên website của cựu giám khảo IELTS Simon.
- Và điều cuối cùng là: Huyền đã dành rất nhiều tâm huyết, công sức và thời gian để cho ra khóa học này. Do đó Huyền rất mong các bạn **KHÔNG CHIA SẺ HAY PUBLIC VIDEO** để Huyền có thể dành thời gian vào việc update thêm các video bài tập mới cho các bạn nhé.

Xin chân thành cảm ơn và chúc các bạn học thật tốt.

Thân ái

Nguyễn Huyền

V02. CÁCH TÌM TỪ KHÓA

I. TỪ KHÓA KHÔNG BIẾN ĐỔI

◆ tên người:

Frederick realised the potential of potato but he had to handle the _____ against potatoes from ordinary people.

◆ địa danh:

The water levels in the Toiro River are falling because of _____.

◆ từ/cụm từ học thuật:

The Ants, describes a supercolony of the ant _____ *Formica yessensis* on the Ishikari Coast of Hokkaido.

◆ Từ/cụm từ được đặt trong ngoặc nháy hay được in nghiêng/đậm:

Who is the person that first used the word 'serendipity'?

◆ Số*: in 1780

II. TỪ KHÓA BIẾN ĐỔI

1. Đồng nghĩa

Trong câu hỏi	Trong bài văn
enough	sufficient
10 years	a decade
30%	about a third
50%	half

2. Bị động – Chủ động

The government should invest money in education

→

→

3. Thay đổi thể loại từ

He decided to visit his relatives last week.

→

4. Thay đổi trật tự từ trong câu

English is one of the compulsory subjects in school.

→

III. CÁC BƯỚC ĐI TÌM TỪ KHÓA

1. Tea and beer both helped to prevent dysentery in Britain.
2. Roy Porter disagrees with Professor Macfarlane's findings.
3. After 1740, there was a reduction in population in Britain.

V03. CÁCH ĐOÁN NGHĨA TỪ MỚI

PP1. DỰA VÀO TỪ LOẠI

- **Ex 1.** Authority doesn't have to inhibit innovation but it often does.
- **Ex 2.** She liked to wear red and always wore jewelry made of carnelian.

PP 2. DỰA VÀO 1 SỐ CẤU TRÚC

a) Dấu câu

- **Ex 1.** Nicotine, a colorless drug in tobacco, stains the teeth of chain smokers.
- **Ex 2.** The soldiers advanced down the small deep-sided gulch (a narrow valley) into an ambush.
- **Ex 3.** Metamemory - knowledge about one's memory processes - is helpful in helping us store and recall information.

b) Từ vựng giải thích nghĩa

- **Ex 1.** A *souk* is an open-air marketplace in North Africa.
-
- **Ex 2.** *Criterion* means a standard or rule.

c) Cấu trúc tương phản

- **Ex 1.** My sister is extremely neat in appearance, while she is *slovenly* in her housekeeping.

- **Ex 2.** On the one hand, it has some benefits. On the other hand, it has many *major drawbacks*.

d) Cấu trúc tương đồng

- **Ex 1.** Birds are *oviparous*; similarly, fish and reptiles lay eggs that hatch outside of the body.
- **Ex 2.** Taking out the garbage was an *onerous* task; likewise, washing dishes can be a hard job.

e) Cấu trúc thể hiện ví dụ

- **Ex 1.** *Potentates* such as kings, queens, and *emperors* are very powerful and wealthy people.
- **Ex 2.** *Canines*, such as collies, pugs, and poodles, are good pets.

PP3. DỰA VÀO TIỀN TỔ, HẬU TỔ

Tiền tố	Nghĩa	Ví dụ
Anti-	chống đối, kháng lại	Antifan, antivirus
Co-	Cùng với, hợp tác	Co-worker (đồng nghiệp)
de	Giảm	Devalue (làm giảm giá trị)
dis	Trái ngược, không	Disagree (không đồng ý)
il-, im-, in, ir-, -un	không	illegal (không hợp pháp), impossible (không thể), insufficient (không đủ), irregular (không thường xuyên), unread (không được đọc)
mis-	sai	Misunderstand (hiểu sai)
non-	không	Non-smoking (không hút thuốc)
over-	Hơn, quá mức	Overuse (sử dụng quá mức)
under-	Kém/thấp hơn/chưa	Undercooked (chưa chín)
multi-	Đa, đa dạng	Multi-cultural (đa văn hóa)

Hậu tố	Nghĩa	Ví dụ
-er, -or	Người hay vật làm 1 hành động/nhiệm vụ cụ thể	Teacher, cooker, inventor
-ism	Chủ nghĩa, đạo	
-ist	Người hay vật làm 1 hành động/nhiệm vụ cụ thể	Scientist (nhà khoa học)
-able, -ible	Có khả năng, có thể	Understandable (có thể hiểu được)
-less	không	Harmless (không có hại)
-ward, -wards	Phương hướng	Towards (về phía trước), backwards (về phía sau)

V05. SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

Freya Stark, explorer and writer

Freya Stark travelled to many areas of the Middle East, often alone. Freya Stark was an explorer who lived during a time when explorers were regarded as heroes. Stark was born in Paris in 1893. Although she had no formal education as a child, she moved about with her artist parents and learned French, German and Italian. She entered London University in 1912, but at the start of World War I, she joined the nurse corps and was sent to Italy. After the war, she returned to London and attended the School of Oriental Studies.

Her studies there led to extensive travel in the Middle East, enabling her to eventually become fluent in Persian, Russian and Turkish. Stark became well known as a traveller and explorer in the Middle East. She travelled to the Lebanon in 1927 at the age of 33 when she had saved enough money, and while there, she studied Arabic.

In 1928, she travelled by donkey to the Jebel Druze, a mountainous area in Syria. During another trip, she went to a distant region of the Elburz, a mountain range in Iran, where she made a map. She was searching for information about an ancient Muslim sect known as the Assassins, which she wrote about in *Valley of the Assassins* (1934), a classic for which she was awarded a Gold Medal by Royal Geographic Society. For the next 12 years, she continued her career as a traveller and writer, establishing a style which combined an account of her journey with personal commentary on the people, places, customs, history and politics of the Middle East.

Answer the questions with **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER**

1. What word did people use to describe explorers when Stark was alive?
2. What historical event interrupted Stark's university education?
3. What did Stark produce while travelling in Iran, in addition to a book?

V06. SENTENCE COMPLETION**The Burden of Thirst**

If the millions of women who haul water long distances had a faucet by their door, whole societies could be transformed.

- A. Binayo dropped out of school when she was eight years old, in part because she had to help her mother fetch water from the Toiro River. The water is dirty and unsafe to drink; every year that the ongoing drought continues, the once mighty river grows more exhausted. But it is the only water Foro has ever had.
- B. Nearly 900 million people in the world have no access to clean water. Furthermore, 2.5 billion people have no safe way to get rid of human waste. Polluted water and lack of proper hygiene cause disease and kill 3.3 million people around the world annually, most of them children.
- C. Communities where clean water becomes accessible and plentiful are transformed. All the hours previously spent hauling water can be used to cultivate more crops, raise more animals or even start a business. Families spend less time sick or caring for family members who are unwell.

Complete the sentences. Write NO MORE THAN ONE WORD AND/OR A NUMBER for each answer.

- 1. The water levels in the Toiro River are falling because of
- 2. Globally, the number of people who die each year as a result of using dirty water is
- 3. When families have clean water, they can spend more time growing

V07. SUMMARY COMPLETION

Example 1.

Sleep helps reduce errors in memory

Study participants were ‘trained’ by being shown or listening to lists of words. Then, twelve hours later, they were shown individual words and asked to identify which words they had seen or heard in the earlier session. One group of students was trained at 10 a.m. and tested at 10 p.m. after the course of a normal sleepless day. Another group was trained at night and tested twelve hours later in the morning, after about six hours of sleep. Three experiments were conducted. In each experiment, the results showed that students who had slept did not have as many problems with false memory and chose fewer incorrect words.

Complete the summary using the list of words and phrases, A – J, below

Fenn’s Memory Experiments

The groups in the study saw or heard lists of words at (1).....times of the day. After (2).....hours, the groups tried to identify these words correctly in a test. Before the test, one group had (3).....sleep and chose the words in the evening. The other group has their test in the morning.

In three experiments, the results were (4).....: the group that had slept during the experiment remembered (5).....words correctly than the other groups.

- A. more
- B. complex
- C. 12
- D. six
- E. less
- F. ten
- G. different
- H. no
- I. fewer
- J. the same

Example 2.**The discovery of penicillin.**

The discovery of penicillin is attributed to Scottish scientist Alexander Fleming. Fleming recounted that the date of his breakthrough was on the morning of September 28, 1928. It was a lucky accident: in his laboratory in the basement of St. Mary's Hospital in London, Fleming noticed a petri dish containing Staphylococcus culture that he had mistakenly left open. The culture had become contaminated by blue-green mould, and there was a halo of inhibited bacterial growth around the mould. Fleming concluded that the mould was releasing a substance that was repressing the growth of the bacteria. He grew a pure culture and discovered that it was a Penicillium mould, now known to be Penicillium notatum. Fleming coined the term "penicillin" to describe the filtrate of a broth culture of the Penicillium mould.

Choose ONE WORD ONLY from the passage for each answer.

Alexander Fleming discovered penicillin by _____ on September 28, 1928. He found that the growth of bacteria on a petri dish was _____ by a blue-green mould that had contaminated the culture. He realised that the mould was producing a substance that was responsible for _____ bacterial growth.

V08. TABLE/ FLOW CHART COMPLETION

The world's friendliest city

A. A team of social psychologists from California has spent six years studying the reactions of people in cities around the world to different situations. The results show that cities where people **have less** money generally have friendlier **populations**. Rio de Janeiro in Brazil, which is often **known** for its crime, comes out top, and the capital of Malawi, Lilongwe, comes third.

B. They carried out a study into the way locals treated strangers in 23 cities around the world. The team conducted their research through a series of tests, where they dropped pens or pretended they were blind and needed help crossing the street.

C. The study concludes that people are more helpful in cities with a more relaxed **way of life** such as Rio. While they were there, researchers received help in 93 percent of cases, and the percentage in Lilongwe was only a little lower. However, richer cities such as Amsterdam and New York are considered the least friendly. Inhabitants of Amsterdam helped the researchers in 53 percent of cases and in New York just 44 percent. The psychologists found that, in these cities, people tend to **be short of** time, so they hurry and often **ignore** strangers.

Now complete the table. Choose ONE word from the passage for each answer.

City	Positive aspects	Negative aspects	% of help received
Rio de Janeiro	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Friendly inhabitants More (1).....lifestyle 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> People don't have so much (2)..... Has reputation for (3)..... 	93%
Amsterdam and New York	richer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> People have little (4)..... Don't pay attention to (5)..... 	Amsterdam: 53% New York: 44%

Freya Stark, explorer and writer

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For the next 12 years , she continued her career as a traveller and writer, establishing a style which combined an account of her journey with personal commentary on the people, places, customs, history and politics of the Middle East.

Choose **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER** from the passage for each answer.

Freya Stark

Born in Paris in 1893



First formal education at (1).....



Worked as a (2)in Italy



Studied at School of oriental Studies



Travelled to the Lebanon where she learned (3)



Made a journey to the Syrian mountains on a (4)



In 1934 won a (5) for a book



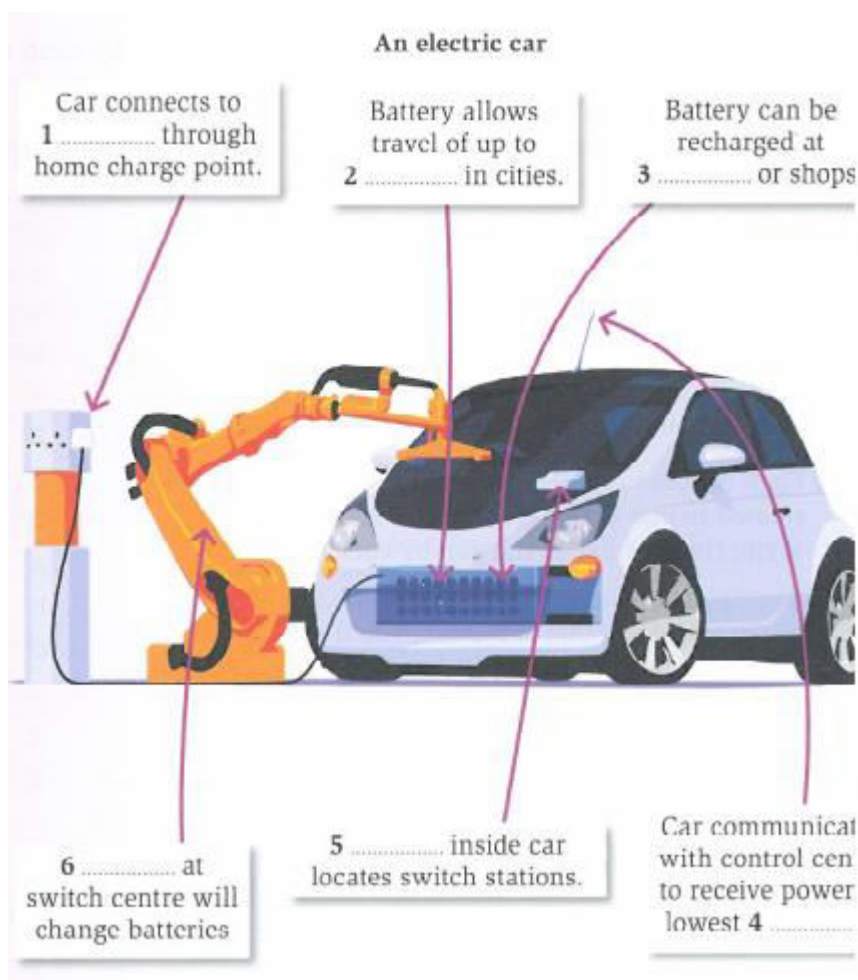
Spent a further (6)in the Middle East.

V09 - PLAN/ MAP/ DIAGRAM COMPLETION

The electric revolution

A. The plan is simple but revolutionary. It starts with the installation of a home charge point, and through this, the vehicle will be plugged into the electricity grid whenever it is in the garage, typically at night. In the morning, with the fully charged battery, the car is capable of as much as 160 km in urban motoring conditions. In addition to the home charge point, the battery can be topped up by charge point at work and at supermarkets.

B. The battery is linked to a control centre by smart technology inside the vehicle. Better Place can then ensure that the car is charged with electricity from renewable sources at the cheapest price. For longer trips, a navigation system directs the driver to the nearest switch station, where the depleted battery can be replaced with a charged one by a robot within a couple of minutes.



V10. TRUE/ FALSE/ NOT GIVEN – YES/ NO/ NOT GIVEN

Read the following passage about "mass media".

In the late 20th century, mass media could be classified into eight mass media industries: books, the Internet, magazines, movies, newspapers, radio, recordings, and television. The explosion of digital communication technology in the late 20th and early 21st centuries gave rise to the question: what forms of media should be classified as "mass media"? For example, it is controversial whether to include cell phones and video games in the definition.

Each mass medium has its own content types, creative artists, technicians, and business models. For example, the Internet includes blogs, podcasts, web sites, and various other technologies built atop the general distribution network. Internet and mobile phones are often referred to collectively as digital media, and radio and TV as broadcast media. Some argue that video games have developed into a distinct mass form of media, in the sense that they provide a common experience to millions of people across the globe and convey the same messages and ideologies to all their users.

Are the statements below true, false or not given?

- 1 In the 21st century, it is widely accepted that there are now more than eight mass media industries.
- 2 Digital media can be subdivided into various content types.
- 3 Video games are the newest mass media platform.

“All our life, so far as it has definite form, is but a mass of habits,” William James wrote in 1892. Most of the choices we make each day may feel like the products of well-considered decision making, but they’re not. They’re habits. And though each habit means relatively little on its own, over time, the meals we order, what we say to our kids each night, whether we save or spend, how often we exercise, and the way we organize our thoughts and work routines have enormous impacts on our health, productivity, financial security, and happiness. One paper published by a Duke University researcher in 2006 found that 40 percent or more of the actions people performed each day weren’t actual decisions, but habits.

Do the statements below agree with the ideas expressed by the author? Write YES, NO or NOT GIVEN.

- 4 The majority of choices we make on a daily basis are conscious decisions.
- 5 Saving money is the key to financial security.
- 6 Habits account for at least 40 percent of the things we do each day.

V11. MATCHING FEATURES

Here today, gone tomorrow

A. In addition, it seems that a high number of visitors return to the poles. ‘ Looking at six years’ worth of data, of the people who have been to the polar regions, roughly 25 percent go for a second time ,’ says Louisa Richardson, a senior marketing executive at tour operator Exodus.

B. Although polar tourism is widely accepted, there have been few regulations up until recently. At the meeting of the Antarctic Treaty in Baltimore, the 28 member nations adopted proposals for limits to tourist numbers. These included safety codes for tourist vessels in Antarctic waters, and improved environmental protection for the continent. They agreed to prevent ships with more than 500 passengers from landing in Antarctica, as well as limit the number of passengers going ashore to a maximum of 100 at any one time, with a minimum of one guide for every 20 tourists. ‘ Tourism in Antarctica is not without its risks ,’ says Downie. After all, Antarctica doesn’t have a coastguard rescue service.’

C. ‘ So far, no surveys confirm that people are going quickly to see polar regions before they change ,’ says Frigg Jorgensen, General Secretary of the Association of Arctic Expedition Cruise Operators (AECO). ‘However, Hillary Clinton and many other big names have been to Svalbard in the northernmost part of Norway to see the effects of climate change . The associated media coverage could influence others to do the same.’

D. These days, rarely a week passes without a negative headline in the newspapers. The suffering polar bear has become a symbol of a warming world, its plight a warning that the clock is ticking. It would seem that this ticking clock is a small but growing factor for some tourists. ‘ There’s an element of “do it now” ,’ acknowledges Prisca Campbell, Marketing director of Quark Expeditions, which takes 7,000 People to the poles annually. Leaving the trip until later, it seems, may mean leaving it too late.

Questions 8-12

Look at the following statements and the list of people below.

Match each statement with the correct person, A-D.

NB You may use any letters more than once

8. Some tourists believe they should not delay their trip to the poles.
9. There are some dangers to travelling in Antarctica.
10. Some famous people have travelled to polar regions to look at the impacts of global warming.
11. Some tourists make more than one trip to the poles.
12. There is no evidence that visitors are hurrying to the poles.

List of People

- A. Lousia Richardson
- B. Rod Downie
- C. Frigg Jorgensen
- D. Prisca Campbell

V12. MATCHING SENTENCE ENDINGS

The Rorschach Test

The Rorschach test, also known as the Rorschach inkblot test, the Rorschach technique, or simply the inkblot test, is a psychological test in which subjects' perceptions of inkblots are recorded and then analysed using psychological interpretation, complex algorithms, or both. Some psychologists use this test to examine a person's personality characteristics and emotional functioning, especially in cases where patients are reluctant to describe their thinking processes openly. The test is named after its creator, Swiss psychologist Hermann Rorschach.

Using interpretation of "ambiguous designs" to assess an individual's personality is an idea that goes back to Leonardo da Vinci and Botticelli. Rorschach's test, however, was the first systematic approach of this kind. The subject, or person taking the test, is shown a set of inkblot images, and his or her responses are recorded and interpreted by the psychologist. The underlying assumption is that an individual will class external stimuli based on person-specific needs, motives and conflicts.

It has been suggested that Rorschach's use of inkblots may have been inspired by German doctor Justinus Kerner who, in 1857, had published a popular book of poems, each of which was inspired by an accidental inkblot. French psychologist Alfred Binet had also experimented with inkblots as a creativity test, and, after the turn of the century, psychological experiments where inkblots were utilised multiplied, with aims such as studying imagination and consciousness.

In fact, Rorschach never intended the inkblots to be used as a general personality test, but developed them as a tool for the diagnosis of schizophrenia. It was not until 1939 that the test was used as a projective test of personality, a use of which Rorschach had always been skeptical.

Complete the following sentences by choosing the correct sentence endings from the box below.

- 1) The Rorschach test is often used by psychologists to
- 2) The test is based on the belief that people will
- 3) Rorschach's original aim was not to assess personality, but to

- A) test people's creativity.
- B) interpret ambiguous images according to their own specific perceptions of life.
- C) diagnose a mental disorder.
- D) assess subjects who are unwilling to express their thoughts.

VIDEO 13. MATCHING HEADINGS

Traffic Jams — No End in Sight

There are no easy answers to the problems of traffic congestion.

A. Traffic congestion affects people throughout the world. Traffic jams cause smog in dozens of cities across both the developed and developing world. In the U.S., commuters spend an average of a full work week each year sitting in traffic, according to the Texas Transportation Institute. While alternative ways of getting around are available, most people still choose their cars because they are looking for convenience, comfort and privacy.

B. The most promising technique for reducing city traffic is called congestion pricing, whereby cities charge a toll to enter certain parts of town at certain times of day. In theory, if the toll is high enough, some drivers will cancel their trips or go by bus or train. And in practice it seems to work: Singapore, London and Stockholm have reduced traffic and pollution in city centers thanks to congestion pricing.

C. Another way to reduce rush hour traffic is for employers to implement flexitime, which lets employees travel to and from work at off-peak traffic times to avoid the rush hour. Those who have to travel during busy times can do their part by sharing cars. Employers can also allow more staff to telecommute (work from home) so as to keep more cars off the road altogether.

List of headings

- i. A solution which is no solution
- ii. Changing working practices
- iii. Closing city centres to traffic
- iv. Paying to get in
- v. A global problem

1. Paragraph A
2. Paragraph B
3. Paragraph C

VIDEO 14. WHICH PARAGRAPH CONTAINS**Amundsen's South Pole expedition**

- A. The first expedition to reach the geographic South Pole was led by the Norwegian explorer Roald Amundsen. He and four others arrived at the pole on 14 December 1911, [n 1] five weeks ahead of a British party led by Robert Falcon Scott as part of the Terra Nova Expedition. Amundsen and his team returned safely to their base, and later learned that Scott and his four companions had died on their return journey.
- B. Amundsen's initial plans had focused on the Arctic and the conquest of the North Pole by means of an extended drift in an icebound ship. He obtained the use of Fridtjof Nansen's polar exploration ship Fram, and undertook extensive fundraising. Preparations for this expedition were disrupted when, in 1909, the rival American explorers Frederick Cook and Robert E. Peary each claimed to have reached the North Pole. Amundsen then changed his plan and began to prepare for a conquest of the South Pole; uncertain of the extent to which the public and his backers would support him, he kept this revised objective secret. When he set out in June 1910, he led even his crew to believe they were embarking on an Arctic drift
- C. The expedition's success was widely applauded. The story of Scott's heroic failure overshadowed its achievement in the United Kingdom, unable to accept that a Norwegian had been the first person to set foot in the South Pole, but not in the rest of the world. Amundsen's decision to keep his true plans secret until the last moment was criticised by some. Recent polar historians have more fully recognised the skill and courage of Amundsen's party; the permanent scientific base at the pole bears his name, together with that of Scott.

Which paragraph contains the following information?

Write the correct letter A—C on your answer sheet.

NB You may use any letter more than once.

1. The success of Roald Amundsen was celebrated worldwide, except in one country.
2. Amundsen only heard about the death of Scott after he has reached the South Pole.
3. The base at the South Pole bears both Amundsen's name and Scott's.
4. Amundsen had originally planned an exhibition to the North Pole.
5. When Amundsen decided to aim for the South Pole he did not reveal his intentions.

VIDEO 15. MULTIPLE CHOICE

Example 1. Part of the passage:

There is one stubborn question for which archaeology has yet to provide any answers: how did the Lapita accomplish the ancient equivalent of a moon landing, many times over? No-one has found one of their canoes or any rigging, which could reveal how the canoes were sailed. Nor do the oral histories and traditions of later Polynesians offer any insights, for they turn into myths long before they reach as far back in time as the Lapita.

Question:

According to the writer, there are difficulties explaining how the Lapita* accomplished their journeys because

- A) the canoes that have been discovered offer relatively few clues.
- B) archaeologists have shown limited interest in this area of research.
- C) little information relating to this period can be relied upon for accuracy.
- D) technological advances have altered the way such achievements are viewed.

Example 2. Read the following excerpt from a passage about etymology.

Etymology is the study of the history of words, their origins, and how their form and meaning have changed over time. For a language with a long written history, etymologists make use of texts in these languages, and texts about the languages, to gather knowledge about how words were used during earlier periods of their history and when they entered the languages in question.

Etymologists also apply the methods of comparative linguistics to reconstruct information about languages that are too old for any direct information to be available. By analysing related languages with a technique known as the comparative method, linguists can make inferences about their shared parent language and its vocabulary. In this way, word roots have been found that can be traced all the way back to the origin of, for instance, the Indo-European language family.

The word etymology is derived from the Greek word ἔτυμολογία, etymologia, itself from ἔτυμον, etymon, meaning "true sense", and the suffix -logia, denoting "the study of".

Which TWO of the following statements agree with the information above?

- A) Etymology involves the study of historical texts.
- B) Some languages are too old for linguists to understand.
- C) The ancient Greeks were the first to study the origins of words.
- D) Most words have their origins in Indo-European languages.
- E) The word 'etymology' derives from a word meaning 'the study of true sense'.