

VSTEP ĐỀ 03**PHẦN 1: NGHE HIỂU – VSTEP****Thời gian: Khoảng 40 phút****Số câu hỏi: 35**

Directions: In this section of the test, you will have an opportunity to demonstrate your ability to understand conversations and talks in English. There are three parts in this section with special directions for each part. Answer all the questions on the basis of what is stated or implied by the speakers in the recording. There will be time for you to read the instructions and you will have a chance to check your work. The recording will be played **ONCE** only.

Time allowance: about 40 minutes, including 05 minutes to transfer your answers to your answer sheet.

PART 1-Questions 1-8

Directions: In this part, you will hear **EIGHT** short announcements or instructions. There is one question for each announcement or instruction. For each question, choose the right answer A, B, C or D. Then, on the answer sheet, find the number of the question and fill in the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer that you have chosen.

Now, let's listen to an example. On the recording, you will hear:

Woman: Hello. This is the travel agency returning your call. You left a message about the holiday you've booked, asking which meals are included in the cost during your stay at Sunny Hotel. Lunch and dinner are free but if you wish to have breakfast in the hotel, you will need to pay an extra amount of money, depending

on what you order. Let me know if I can help you with any other information. Goodbye.

On the test book, you will read:

Which meal is NOT included in the price of the holiday?

A. Breakfast B. Lunch C. Dinner D. All

The correct answer is A. Breakfast. Now, let's begin with the first question.

1. What should the caller do to request for bus timetable?

1

A. Press 2

B. Press 3

C. Press 4

D. Stay on the line

2. What are the employees asked to do?

A. Fill out a form

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B. Bring their passes

☐

C. Attend a training session

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D. Display some identification

3. What is the purpose of the meeting?



A. To announce new rules

B. To collect progress reports

C. To assign work projects

D. To introduce a new worker

4. What trips are on special offers at the moment?

A. Trips to China

B. Trips to Kyoto

C. Trips to Europe

D. Trips to London

5. What is mentioned about Ms. Vinocasa's album?

A. It is sold out.

B. It is successful.

C. It has sold nearly two million copies

D. It received both positive and negative feedback

6. According to the speaker, what will the weather be like tomorrow?



A. warm



B. sunny

C. rainy

D. windy

7. What is Mr. Jackson asking local businesses to do?

A. Reduce their shipping costs

B. Decrease their pollution levels

C. Conserve energy

D. Conduct environmental research

8. What should visitors NOT do?

A. Bring a coat

B. Disturb the wild animals

C. Take photographs

D. Turn off their flash light

PART 2-Questions 9-20

In this part, you will hear THREE conversations. The conversations will not be repeated. There are four questions for each conversation. For each question, choose the correct answer A, B, C or D.

Questions 09 to 12. Listen to a conversation between Adam and Hailey about Alisha, one of Adam's friends

9. Which is true about Alisha?☐

A. Alisha hadn't arranged a birthday party before Friday.

☐

B. Alisha didn't feel like having a party.

C. Alisha had a lot of schoolwork to do.

D. Alisha's parents didn't want her to have a party.

10. Why did Alisha announce the party on Facebook?

A. She didn't know her friends' email addresses.

B. Her friends didn't answer her text messages.

C. It was too late to send invitations.

D. She wanted a lot of people to come to the party.

11. What bad mistake did Alisha make in her announcement?

A. She put the wrong address.

B. She put the wrong time.

C. She allowed everyone to see her Facebook page.

D. She only put the announcement on Facebook the day before the party.

12. How many of her friends came to the party?☐

A. About 200

☐

B. About 180



C. About 20



D. None.

Questions 13 to 16. Listen to a woman talk on to her friend about her plans for the afternoon.

13. Where is the woman going this afternoon?

A.To a doctor's appointment.

B.To an exercise club.

C.To a swimming pool.

D.To a school.

14. Why does the woman ask the man to go?

A.They're both regular members.

B. He likes to go there occasionally.

C.She wants him to try it out.

D. She hates to exercise alone.

15. According to the woman, what kinds of services does the health club offer?



A.A limited number.



B. Racquetball courts and a swimming pool.



C. Exercise machines, but not classes.



D. Just about anything.

16. What does the man decide to do?

A. Visit the club once.

B. Take out a membership.

C. Try the club unless he hurts himself.

D. See if he has time to go.

Questions 17 to 20. Listen to the conversation between two students

17. What is the topic of the conversation?

A. The price of textbooks.

B. History 101.

C. The university bookstore.

D. Ways to sell used books.

18. Why is the man interested in selling his books?



A. He desperately needs the money.



B. Reading doesn't interest him.

☐ C. He's finished using them.

☐ D. He'd rather have cheaper books.

19. Why does the man not want to sell the books to the bookstore?

A. The bookstore doesn't want to buy them.

B. He wouldn't get enough money.

C. He doesn't like the bookstore's advertisements.

D. It's too late to sell them to the bookstore.

20. What does the woman suggest that the man do?

A. Post some advertisements.

B. Take History 101

C. Give the books to the bookstore for nothing.

D. Keep the books.

PART 3-Questions 21-35

In this part, you will hear THREE talks or lectures. The talks or lectures will not be repeated. There are five questions for each talk or lecture. For each question, choose the right answer A, B, C or D.

Questions 21 to 25. Listen to a talk about appearance

21. What will happen if you are unhappy with your appearance?

- ☐ A. you'll make other people unhappy too.
- ☐ B. It will affect your behaviour.
- ☐ C. other people won't appreciate you.
- ☐ D. you'll become unconfident

22. What is NOT mentioned as one thing you can't change about yourself?

- A. height
- B. eyecolour
- C. foot size
- D. arm size

23. What advice does the speaker give us regarding clothes?

- A throwaway old clothes even if they look good.
- B throwaway clothes that don't suit us.
- C. pay for some good advice.
- D. buy some new clothes

24. Who should we ask for advice according to the speaker?

- ☐ A. our friends
- ☐ B. our family

☐ C. shop assistants

☐ D. a body builder

25. What is the speaker's attitude on the whole?

A. helpful.

B. critical.

C. neutral.

D. aggressive

Questions 26 to 30. Listen to a talk about water pollution

26. What major cause of water pollution in the 1950s was presented in this talk?

A. Natural soaps.

B. Synthetic detergents.

C. Biodegradable detergents.

D. Phosphates.

27. What are biodegradable substances?

A. Synthetic detergents.

☐ B. A major cause of water pollution.

☐ C. Substances that break down into simpler forms.

☐

D.The reason for the foaming water supply.

28. What happened when nonbiodegradable substances synthetic detergents were released into the water supply?

☐

A.They broke down into simpler forms.

B.They caused the water to become foamy.

C.They released phosphates into the water.

D.They damaged only the underground water supply.

29. What helped to treat the problem of foams in the 1960s?

A. Synthetic detergents.

B. natural soaps

C. phosphates

D. nonbiodegradable substances

30. What will probably be the topic of the talk that follows?

A.Water pollution in the 1950s.

B.Nonbiodegradable synthetic detergents.

C.The foamy water supply.

☐

D.Problems caused by the phosphates.

Questions 31 to 35. Listen to the following talk

31. What is the talk mainly about?

- ☐ A. The static atmosphere.
- ☐ B. The cause of changes in the atmosphere.
- ☐ C. The evolution of plant life.
- ☐ D. The process of photosynthesis.

32. What did the atmosphere originally contain?

- A. nitrogen
- B. nitrogen and oxygen
- C. ammonia and methane
- D. nitrogen and oxygen and other gases

33. When did the atmosphere first evolve into the composition that exists today?

- A. Two hundred million years ago.
- B. Twenty million years ago.
- C. Two hundred thousand years ago.
- D. Twenty thousand years ago.

34. What caused oxygen to develop in the atmosphere?

- ☐ A. The evolution of plants and photosynthesis.
- ☐ B. The variety of gases in the atmosphere.

- ☐ C. The high percentage of nitrogen.
- ☐ D. The ammonia and methane in the original atmosphere.

35. What is the assignment for tomorrow's class?

- A. Read about the composition of the atmosphere.
- B. Study the notes of today's lecture.
- C. Prepare for a quiz.
- D. Read the following chapter.

PHẦN 2: ĐỌC HIỂU – VSTEP

Thời gian: 60 phút

Số câu hỏi: 40

Directions: In this section of the test, you will read FOUR different passages, each followed by 10 questions about it. For questions 1-40, you are to choose the best answer A, B, C or D, to each question. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and fill in the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen. Answer all questions following a passage on the basis of what is stated or implied in that passage.

You have 60 minutes to answer all the questions, including the time to transfer your answers to the answer sheet.

Example

Read the following passage:

FALL WEATHER

One of the first things we look for in fall is the first frost and freeze of the season, killing or sending into dormancy the beautiful vegetation you admired all summer long. For some locations along the Canadian border, and in the higher terrain of the West, the first freeze typically arrives by the middle part of September. Cities in the South may not see the first freeze until November, though a frost is very possible before then. A few cities in the Lower 48, including International Falls, Minnesota and Grand Forks, North Dakota, have recorded a freeze in every month of the year.

0. When does the first freeze often arrive in the South?

A. Early September

B. Mid September

C. November

D. Before November

You will read in the passage that “Cities in the South may not see the first freeze until November”, so the correct answer is option C. November.

PASSAGE 1- Questions 1-10

ON THE RAILS

Four celebrities tell Andrew Morgan their favourite memories of railway journeys.

Andrea Thompson - Newsreader

I fell in love with the South of France a long time ago and try to get back there as often as I can. There's a local train from Cannes

along the coast which crosses the border with Italy. It takes you past some of the most amazing seascapes. It never matters what the weather is like, or what time of the year it is, it is always **enchanting**. Out of the other window are some of the best back gardens and residences in the whole of France. You feel like someone peeping into the property of the rich and famous. The travellers themselves are always lively because there is an interesting mix of tourists and locals, all with different itineraries but all admirers of the breath-taking journey.

Raj Patel - Explorer

I have enjoyed so many rail journeys through the years, but if I had to pick a favourite **one**, it would be the Nile Valley Express, which runs across the desert of northern Sudan. **The one misfortune in my youth, growing up in South Africa, was missing out on a family train journey from Cape Town to the Kruger National Park.** I was regarded as being too young and troublesome and was sent off to an aunt. When I came to live in England as a teenager, I still hadn't travelled by train. London Waterloo was the first real station I ever saw and its great glass dome tilted me with wonder.

Betty Cooper - Novelist

I am **indebted** to one train in particular: the Blue Train, which took my husband and me on our honeymoon across France to catch a boat to Egypt. It was on the train that my husband gave me a pink dress, which I thought was absolutely wonderful. Someone happened to mention that pink was good for the brain, and I've never stopped wearing the colour since. What I remember about the journey itself, however, is how lovely it was to travel through France and then by boat up the Nile to Luxor. It was, without a doubt, the perfect way to wind down after all the wedding preparations.

Martin Brown - Journalist

We were working on a series of articles based on a round-the-world trip and had to cross a desert in an African country. There wasn't a road, so the only way we could continue our journey was to take what was affectionately known as the Desert Express. The timetable was unreliable -we were just given a day. We also heard that, in any case, the driver would often wait for days to depart if he knew there were people still on their way. When it appeared, there was a sudden charge of what seemed like hundreds of people climbing into and onto the carriages - people were even allowed to travel on the roof free. During the night, the train crossed some of the most beautiful landscapes I have ever seen. It was like a dream, like travelling across the moon.

1. Andrea Thompson enjoyed the company of fellow passengers because

A. The seascapes are breath-taking

B. The weather is wonderful

C. It's lovely to travel with both locals and tourists

D. He can cross the border to another country.

2. The word '**enchanted**' in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to

☐

A. attractive

☐

B. boring

☐

C. bothering

☐

D. disgusting

3. In paragraph 2, what does Raj mean when he says, ‘**The one misfortune in my youth, growing up in South Africa, was missing out on a family train journey from Cape Town to the Kruger National Park**’

A. He found it lucky to go on the train trip to the Kruger National Park

B. He missed his family when he went on the train journey from Cape Town.

C. He felt like taking the train without his family.

D. He regretted not going on a particular train trip.

4. What’s Betty’s job?

A. a newsreader

B. a journalist

C. a novel writer

D. an explorer

5. The word “**indebted**” in paragraph 3 can be replaced by

A. given a debt

☐

B. grateful

☐

C. unappreciative



D. owed

6. Who was unsure of the number of passengers on the train?



A. Andrea Thompson

B. Raj Patel

C. Betty Cooper

D. Martin Brown

7. Who has a reason for feeling grateful to one special train?

A. Andrea Thompson

B. Raj Patel

C. Betty Cooper

D. Martin Brown

8. Why did Martin cross the desert on a train?

A. Because he liked the beautiful landscapes.

B. Because it was like a dream to travel by train.

C. Because it was the only choice.



D. Because it was free to catch the train there.

9. The word '**one**' in paragraph 2 refers to



A. jail



B. journey

C. express

D. desert

10. What is the purpose of this passage?

A. To describe the train journeys in different parts of the world.

B. To complain about the railway trips

C. To report memorable railway journeys by famous people

D. To discuss the advantages and disadvantages of travelling by train.

PASSAGE 2 Questions 11-20

Originally, the idea of a "food chain" was developed by a scientist named Charles Elton in 1927. Elton described a general food chain in terms of where plants and animals get their energy. He started with plants, which get energy from sunlight. Next, plant-eating animals get their energy by eating plants. At the next level of the chain, meat-eating animals get their energy from eating other animals. **Elton's idea of a "chain" related to the concept that all these animals are linked together by what they eat.** Anything that affects one part of the chain affects all of the other parts in the chain. The first part of the chain, plants, is called the producer. All of the parts of the chain above the producer are called consumers.

Here is a simple example of a food chain. Grass uses sunlight to produce sugars and proteins so that it can grow. Rabbits eat the grass and get energy from it. Foxes eat rabbits and get energy

from them. Foxes are at the "top" of this food chain because nothing eats them. Now imagine that a farmer plows up the **field** of grass where the rabbits usually eat. Some of the rabbits might die. **Others** will probably move to another location to find food. In either case, there are fewer rabbits. This means less food for the foxes. Thus, the foxes depend on the grass in a way, even though they don't eat the grass directly.

In the natural world, of course, there are no simple food chains like this. Rabbits eat lots of plants besides grass. Foxes eat lots of things besides rabbits. Additionally, there are lots of other things in nature that eat grass and rabbits! Therefore, when trying to describe the real world, it is more appropriate to think of food webs rather than food chains.

However, that does not mean the idea of a simple food chain is not important. Food chains are still a useful concept to consider, even if they are an oversimplification of reality. Take, for example, the case of DDT's effect on animals. In the 1960s, DDT, a common pesticide at that time, was used a lot by farmers. Farmers only used a little at a time, so large animals were not harmed. However, once DDT was used in a field, it did not go away. Whenever it was used, DDT just stayed in the environment. Eventually, rain washed it into rivers and lakes. Plankton, a tiny water organism, absorbed the DDT. Then, fish ate the plankton. There was not much DDT in one bit of plankton, but small, fish consumed many little bits of plankton. Then, larger fish ate lots of the smaller fish. So, the concentration of DDT in the larger fish became higher. Then, birds such as the osprey ate large quantities of the larger fish.

In the end, compared to the concentration of DDT in plankton, the concentration of DDT in osprey was 10 million times greater! The DDT did not kill the osprey, though. It just made the female osprey lay eggs with very thin shells. The shells were so thin that

when the mother sat on the eggs, they broke. Thus, the osprey population became greatly reduced before rebounding to today's levels.

11. According to the passage, which of the following is true about Elton's idea of food?

A. He only looked at plants and animals near his home.

B. Other scientists at the time rejected Elton's idea.

C. The chains started with plants

D. They measured the energy stored in food.

12. The expression "**depend on**" in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to

A. count on

B. have a relation to

C. need

D. trust

13. What does "**others**" in paragraph 2 refer to?

A. Farmers



B. Food chains



C. Foxes



D. Rabbits

14. In paragraph 3, what does the author imply?



A. Animals that do not eat other animals



B. How simple food chains are limited

C. The relationship of rabbits and foxes

D. Ways to teach food chains to children

15. As used in paragraph 2, what is the meaning of the word "field"?

A. An area of study

B. A piece of land for plants

C. A place for playing games

D. A region that is visible

16. Why does the author mention DDT in reference to food chains?

A. To compare this chemical's effect on producers and consumers

B. To explain why consumers sometimes become extinct

C. To illustrate the true complexity of nature



D. To show how the simple concept of food chains could be useful

17. All of the following are mentioned in the passage EXCEPT

- ☐ A. a simple example of a food chain
- ☐ B. consumers and producers in the jungle
- ☐ C. how a food chain helped explain a problem

D. who came up with the idea of food chains

18. Why did large fish in rivers and lakes have high concentrations of DDT in their bodies?

- A. The large fish ate small fish with DDT in them.
 - B. The large fish laid eggs in plankton with DDT in it.
 - C. The large fish naturally produced DDT.
 - D. The large fish swam in water with DDT in it.
19. What can be inferred from the last paragraph about osprey?
- A. They became extinct.
 - B. They began laying more eggs.
 - C. They stopped eating fish.
 - D. They were helped before all of them died.

20. What does the author mean by saying '**Elton's idea of a "chain" related to the concept that all these animals are linked together by what they eat.**'

☐

A. Elton was the first person to show a chain of events linking plant eaters to meat eaters.



B. The image of a chain was used to help show the connection between the parts of a food chain.

C. Chains are not usually thought of when people imagine food, but Elton still chose to use this image for his theory.

D. Animals and plants are linked by chains according to Elton's theory of natural foods.

PASSAGE 3 – Questions 21-30

Rainforests are disappearing in tropical areas around the world. They are being cut down, burned, and damaged through a process called "deforestation." This is a serious problem in developing countries within tropical regions. The impact of deforestation, though, also has vast global **implications**. It is, therefore, very important to find solutions to these problems. Unfortunately, progress in this area has been very slow.

According to World Bank statistics, many developing countries, such as Brazil, Ecuador, and Indonesia had lost almost half of their rainforests by 1991. Worldwide, in 1800 there were 7.1 billion acres of tropical forests, while today there are only 3.5 billion acres. Recent statistics suggest that an area of tropical forest larger than North Korea is deforested every year.

Most importantly, though, the rainforests play an important role in the health of our environment. Trees and other plants act as filters that clean pollutants out of the air and produce clean air. When trees are cut down in large numbers, we lose these filters and are left with unclean air to breathe. With air pollution increasing as forests decline, the world is facing a potential crisis with regard to air quality.

Poverty is one of the main forces behind deforestation in tropical countries, where many rely on farming as a **way of life**. The most practical method is "slash and burn" agriculture, in which a small area of trees is cut down and then burned to fertilize the soil. For a period of time, the soil can produce good crops, but rain gradually washes away the nutrients, reducing fertility and causing crops to grow at a slower rate. Eventually, the soil can no longer support crops, and farmers are often forced to abandon the land.

Government policies also contribute to the destruction of rainforests. In countries like Brazil, much of the rainforest is owned by the state. However, the state does not have enough resources to control access to the forests. Therefore, the government allows people to claim areas of land within the forest. To do **this**, the people must clear the land that they want to claim. Small farmers, then, often clear plots and then sell them. They then move to a new area, clear it, and sell it again. While this is good for the farmers, it is highly destructive to the forest.

Large companies contribute their own problems. Logging companies can do a great deal of damage on their own, but they also cause secondary damage through their effects on small farmers. Often, road construction companies hired by the government claim land that they clear during their projects, thus pushing small farmers further into the forest. In addition, the government might set low tax rates for agricultural production. Corporations and wealthy investors buy up land, and the small farmers are again forced to find plots in unclaimed areas of the forest.

The problem of deforestation is strongly affected by poverty in developing countries. Clearly, any long-term solution to deforestation must focus first on how poverty can be reduced. Any other solution can only be a temporary measure.

21. The word "**implications**" in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to

A. suggestions

B. policies

C. long-term solutions

D. possible results

22. The author mentions North Korea

A. to demonstrate the impact of deforestation in North Korea

B. to demonstrate that North Korean policy is favorable to that of Brazil

C. to demonstrate how much forest is being destroyed each year

D. to demonstrate that deforestation is not as serious as we thought

23. The phrase "**way of life**" in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to

☐

A. daily living

☐

B. hobby

☐

C. interest



D. future survival

24. According to the passage, why is slash and burn agriculture harmful?

A. It leaves areas of land infertile.

B. It pollutes the water supply.

C. It keeps farmers in poverty.

D. It can cause forest fires.

25. According to the passage, why does the Brazilian government allow farmers to make claims on rainforest land?

A. They want to improve the living conditions of farmers.

B. If the farmers don't claim them, large companies will.

C. They don't have the resources to prevent it.

D. The economy is based on agriculture. 26.

The word "**this**" in paragraph 5 refers to

A. claiming land

B. burning the forest



C. allowing farmers to claim land



D. making policies

27. From the passage, it can be inferred that

- ☐ A. deforestation is the main cause of poverty in tropical countries.
- ☐ B. deforestation must be addressed if developing countries are to succeed.
- C. deforestation is a serious problem for small farmers.
- D. deforestation is driven by economics.

28. What is the main purpose of paragraph 6?

- A. To explain the primary damage caused by logging companies
- B. To explain how large companies affect small farmers
- C. To explain agricultural taxes
- D. To show how corporations purchase land

29. According to the passage, which of the following would best address the problem of deforestation?

- A. Changing government policy
- B. increasing agricultural taxes
- C. Reducing poverty
- D. Studying plant life for medicinal benefits

30. All of the following are mentioned in the passage EXCEPT

- ☐ A. the extent of rainforest destruction
- ☐

B. the fast food industry clearing rainforests for grazing land

☐

C. the practice of slash and burn agriculture in Brazil

☐

D. logging companies and their effects on

farmers **PASSAGE 4 – QUESTIONS 31 – 40**

Discovering the Cell

Since the earliest days of scientific study, people have been trying to understand how life forms and functions. Over hundreds of years, the collective work of researchers revealed that all living organisms are composed of units called cells. Though they may carry out different functions and be different sizes, the fundamental structure and purpose of all cells are essentially the same. They regulate the growth and physical characteristics of every type of organism, from single-celled bacteria to humans, whose bodies contain trillions of cells. The knowledge of cells that scientists enjoy today is the result of an accumulation of many individual discoveries and achievements.

Cells went **undetected** for centuries for one very simple reason: they are so small that they cannot be perceived by the naked eye. Some early philosophers did suggest the existence of some kind of basic "building block" common to all living things, but none of them had the means to scientifically prove their theories. Thus, One very important occurrence in the history of the understanding of the cell took place in 1595 with the invention of the first compound microscope-that is, the first microscope to make use of more than One len0 in its magnification process. Early models were of course very limited, but they offered a more detailed inspection of specimens than had previously been possible.

It was such a device that allowed English scientist Robert Hooke in 1663 to become the first known human to observe a cell. He cut some thin **slivers** of cork which is a tissue made of dead plant

matter, and viewed them under the microscope. [A] What he saw was a network of millions of tiny chambers packed tightly together. [B] These were in fact the walls of dead cells, since cork comes from dead plant material. [C] Hooke decided to call these chambers “cells” because they reminded him of the small monastery cells that monks lived in. [D]

For more than a century after Hooke's discovery, a lack of advancement in microscope designs made it impossible for more in-depth research on the cell to be conducted. In the 1800s, however, **it** began again at a remarkable pace. During the early part of the century, many thinkers staled to propose that cells were the most fundamental part of all living organisms. Living plant cells as opposed to those of Hooke's Cork samples, were found to contain a variety of smaller "cytoplasm." In 1833, the naturalist Robert Brown discovered the nucleus, or Central structure, of plant cells. Then in 1839, through a combination of collaboration and independent research, German scientists Matthias Schleiden and Theodor Schwann conclusively determined that cells are the basic unit of organization in both plant and animal life. Schwann subsequently **formulated** what became known as **the Cell Theory**.

Essentially, this theory stated that, in addition to being the most fundamental unit of life, cells were themselves alive. They took in energy, regulated their own growth, and performed repairs on themselves. These ideas have been proven and are part of the modern version of the Cell Theory, but when it came to cell reproduction, Schwann's explanation was incorrect. He proposed that cells were generated spontaneously, and that they could arise anywhere - even from non-living matter. In 1855, the German researcher Rudolf Virchow corrected this misunderstanding, **asserting** that cells reproduce by dividing and that they can only be created by other cells. He also elaborated on the other characteristics of cells in greater detail, formalizing

the version of the Cell Theory that has remained mostly unchanged to this day.

In modern times, the study of cells focuses on DNA, a substance that is usually found in a cell's nucleus and directs the growth of that cell. Scientists have thus discovered ways to map the genetic makeup of plants and animals, gaining new insights into the mysteries of life. As time goes on, there will surely be further exciting innovations in **science and medicine** made possible by the study of the cell. In this way, the work begun so long ago by early philosophers and scientists will continue.

31. In paragraph 1, the author describes the study of the cell as

A. a combination of contributions from separate scientists

B. a direct result of the discovery of bacteria

C. the most important scientific field in modern times

D. an attempt to cure diseases caused by bacteria

32. The word '**undetected**' in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to

A. unable

B. untouched

C. unseen

☐ |

D. unlocked

33. The word **slivers** in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning

☐ |

to A. slices



B. slots

C. branches

D. spires

34. The word 'it' in paragraph 4 refers to

A. discovery

B. advancement

C. microscope

D. research

35. In paragraph 4, the author introduces the Cell Theory by

A. comparing the careers of two different scientists

B. describing the evolution of the microscope in the 1800s

C. identifying the differences between it and earlier theories

D. discussing the discoveries that immediately preceded it

36. The word **formulated** in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to

A. copied



B. developed



C. denied



D. believed

37. According to the passage, the person who first determined what lies at the center of a plant's cell was



A. Matthias Schleiden

B. Robert Hooke

C. Robert Brown

D. Theodor Schwann

38. According to paragraph 5, how did Rudolf Virchow change the original Cell Theory?

A. He emphasized the importance of non-living matter.

B. He discovered that cells are not capable of repairing themselves.

C. He translated the original theory into other languages.

D. He provided the correct explanation of how new cells are created

39. The word **asserting** in paragraph 5 is closest in meaning to

A. admitting

B. wondering



C. declaring



D. returning

40. Why does the author mention **science and medicine** in paragraph 6?

- ☐ A. to show how cellular research is expected to change in the future
- ☐ B. to acknowledge the role of early philosophers and scientists
- ☐ C. to give examples of fields that benefit from cellular research
- ☐ D. to suggest that more information about DNA is needed.

Đáp án

Phần Nghe Hiểu (35 câu):

1.B	2.B	3.A	4.D	5.B
6.A	7.B	8.B	9.A	10.C
11.C	12.C	13.B	14.C	15.D
16.A	17.D	18.C	19.B	20.A
21.C	22.D	23.B	24.C	25.A
26.C	27.C	28.B	29.C	30.D
31.B	32.C	33.B	34.A	35.D

Phần Đọc Hiểu (40 câu):

1.C	2.A	3.D	4.C	5.B
6.D	7.C	8.C	9.B	10.C
11.C	12.C	13.D	14.B	15.B
16.D	17.B	18.A	19.D	20.B
21.D	22.C	23.A	24.A	25.C
26.A	27.D	28.B	29.C	30.B
31.A	32.C	33.A	34.D	35.D
36.B	37.C	38.D	39.C	40.C