VIVIAN – TIENGANHB1.COM 1

**Bài luyện: Ý chính**

**Passage 1**

One identifying characteristic of minerals is their relative hardness, which can be determined by scratching one mineral with another. In this type of test, a harder mineral can scratch a softer one, but a softer mineral is unable to scratch the harder one. The Mohs' hardness scale is used to rank minerals according to hardness. Ten minerals are listed in this scale, ranging from talc with a hardness of 1 to diamond with a hardness of 10. On this scale, quartz (number 7) is harder than feldspar (number 6) and is therefore able to scratch it; however, feldspar is unable to make a mark on quartz.

1. Which of the following best states the subject of this passage?

A. The hardness of diamonds

B. Identifying minerals by means of a scratch test

C. Feldspar on the Mohs' scale

D. Recognizing minerals in their natural state 2. The main idea of this passage is that

A. the hardness of a mineral can be determined by its ability to make a mark on other minerals

B. diamonds, with a hardness of 10 on the Mohs' scale, can scratch all other minerals

C. a softer mineral cannot be scratched by a harder mineral

D. talc is the first mineral listed on the Mohs' scale



VIVIAN – TIENGANHB1.COM 1

VIVIAN – TIENGANHB1.COM 2

**Passage 2**

Hurricanes generally occur in the North Atlantic from May through November, with the peak of the hurricane season in September; only rarely will they occur from December through April in that part of the ocean. The main reason for the occurrence of hurricanes during this period is that the temperature on the water’s surface is at its warmest and the humidity of the air is at its highest.

Of the tropical storms that occur each year in the North Atlantic, only about five, on the average are powerful enough to be called hurricanes. To be classified as a hurricane, a tropical storm must have winds reaching speeds of at least 117 kilometers per hour, but the winds are often much than that; the winds of intense hurricanes can easily surpass 240 kilometers per hour.

3. The passage mainly discusses

A. How many hurricanes occur each year

B. The strength of hurricanes

C. The weather in the North Atlantic

D. Hurricanes in one part of the world

4. The best title for this passage would be

A. The North Atlantic Ocean

B. Storms of the Northern Atlantic

C. Hurricanes: The Damage and Destruction

D. What happens from May through November



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VIVIAN – TIENGANHB1.COM 3

**Passage 3**

Because different tree species adapted to different climates and soil types have evolved over millennia, many kinds of forests occupy the earth today. The primitive forests of several hundred million years ago consisted of fewer kinds of trees. In fact, the earliest “trees,” which grew nearly 500 million years ago, were like giant club mosses. They lacked true roots and consisted of a tangle of specialized branches that clambered over rocky ground. Fifty million years later came the dense forests of tree terns that prevailed in tropical climates of that era. The forerunners of modern conifers were on the scene 300 million years ago, when plant life abundantly colonized marshy land, building the tremendous coal and oil reserves so important today. By the time the dinosaurs roamed the earth some 180 million years ago, during the Cretaceous period, seed-bearing trees had evolved that shed their leaves in winter; from these have sprung the angiosperms and our present deciduous forests.

5. What is the main idea of the passage?

A. Conifers are the oldest trees in today’s forests.

B. Climate affected the development of trees over millennia.

C. The predecessors of today’s forests were giant club mosses and tree ferns.

D. The variety of trees in today’s forests are a result of millions of years of evolution.



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VIVIAN – TIENGANHB1.COM 4

**Passage 4**

Birds have two basic types of sounds: songs and calls. Songs are usually more complex than calls and are utilized primarily by adult males during the breeding season to establish territories or attract mates. Calls are normally simple notes, single or repeated, vocalized by males and females in all seasons to express alarm or maintain contact with mates, offspring, or other birds of the same species. All songs and most calls are distinctive, and with concentrated study and practice, bird watchers can learn to identity many birds by their sounds and to call them as well.

6. What is the main idea of the passage?

A. Bird calls and songs are distinctive, meaningful, and identifiable.

B. Bird songs are complicated and used mainly by males to attract mates.

C. Birds have their own language by which they maintain contact.

D. Birdwatchers can identity many bird calls and their meanings and learn to mimic them as well.



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VIVIAN – TIENGANHB1.COM 5



**Passage 5**

Strictly speaking, cartography is the drawing or compiling of maps. The explorers and surveyors go out and make the measurements and gather the information from which the cartographers draw their maps. Sometimes the fieldwork and the creation of the map are done by the same person. But when the scope is broad and the sources of information many, maps are more often a compilation of that information. They represent the accumulated work of many people, brought together under the supervision of one person, the compiler. The value of the map depends, of course, on the expertise of the compiler, who must sift through available information, select the most accurate data, and come up with a thoughtful and accurate synthesis of the geographic knowledge of the region.

7. What is the main idea of the passage?

A. The definition of cartography is the drawing or compiling of maps.

B. Maps are the product of a group effort brought together usually by one person.

C. Not all of the information initially compiled for maps is accurate.

D. The compiler's task is more important than that of the explorers and surveyors.



VIVIAN – TIENGANHB1.COM 5

VIVIAN – TIENGANHB1.COM 6

**Passage 6**

Hawaii was originally settled by the natives of the South Pacific, who arrived in the islands in canoes laden with breadfruit, yams, taro, coconut, bananas, pigs, and chickens. Supplementing these foods were over a hundred ditỉerent edible fishes and 40 kinds of seaweed from the surrounding waters. Hawaiian food was eaten raw or wrapped in taro leaves, seasoned with coconut, and cooked.

In the early 1800s, the whalers and missionaries introduced stews, chowders, curries, corned beef, dried beef, salt salmon, and Indian and cornstarch puddings. Most likely, pipkaula (jerked beef), lomi lomi salmon, and haupia (coconut pudding) evolved during this period.

In the late nineteenth century immigrants from China, Japan, and Korea were brought to Hawaii to work the sugar plantations. The Chinese brought rice, soybeans, and vegetables and their ways of cooking them. The Japanese brought sukiyaki and teriyaki, among many other foods. Settlers from the Continental United States also brought their favorite recipes and in the spirit of aloha, the Hawaiians have accepted each group’s offerings and drawn the best from them. Thus a Hawaiian feast is a gastronomic experience, the essence of Hawaii and its many cultures.

8. What is the main topic of the passage?

A. Whalers and missionaries introduced new kinds of foods to the people of Hawaii.

B. Sugar plantations were worked by immigrants from Asia, who brought their native foods with them.

C. Hawaiian food is a combination of the foods of many peoples and a reflection of Hawaii’s history.

D. The natives of the South Pacific who first settled in Hawaii ate raw food, whereas other immigrants cooked theirs.



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VIVIAN – TIENGANHB1.COM 7

**Bài luyện: Ý chính – Answer Key**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |  |
|  | B | A | D | B | D | A | B | C |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |



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