[Loai: ĐỌC HIỂU ĐỀ 1 – 5 CÂU]

[Q]

**Read the following passage and choose the correct answer to each of the questions from 51 to 55.**

Although speech is the most advanced form of communication, there are many ways of communicating without using speech. Signals, signs, symbols, and gestures may be found in every known culture. The basic function of signal is to impinge uponthe environment in such a way that ***it*** attracts attention, for example, the dots and dashes of a telegraph circuit. Coded to refer to speech, the potential for communication is really great. Less adaptable to the codification of words, signs also contain meaning in and of themselves. A stop sign or barber pole conveys meaning quickly and conveniently. Symbols are more difficult to describe than either signals or signs because of their intricate relationship with the receiver’s cultural perceptions. In some culture, applauding in a theater provides performers with an auditory symbol of approval. Gestures such as waving and handshaking also convey certain cultural messages.

Although signals, signs, symbols, and gestures are very useful, they do have a major disadvantage. They usually do not allow ideas to be shared without the sender being directly adjacent to the receiver. As a result, means of communication intended to be used for long distances and extended periods are based upon speech. Radio, television, and the telephone are only a few.

Q

Which of the following would be the best title for the passage?

0. Gestures

0. Signs and signals

0. Speech

1. Communication

[Q]

What does the author say about the speech?

0. It is dependent upon the advances made by inventor.

1. It is the most advanced form of communication.

0. It is necessary for communication to occur.

0. It is the only true form of communication.

[Q]

All of the following are true, EXCEPT\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

0. Signal, symbols, signs and gestures are found in every culture.

0. Signal, symbols, signs and gestures are very useful.

0. Signal, symbols, signs and gestures also have some disadvantage.

1. Signal, symbols, signs and gestures are only used for long distance contact.

[Q]

The word “ ***it***” in paragraph 1 refers to .

0. way

0. environment

0. speech

1. signal

[Q]

Why were the telephone, radio, and the television invented?

0. Because people were unable to understand signs, signals, and symbols.

1. Because people wanted to communicate across long distances.

0. Because people believed that signs, signals, and symbols were obsolete.

0. Because people wanted new forms of communication.

[Loai: ĐỌC HIỂU ĐỀ 2 – 5 CÂU]

[Q]

**Read the following passage and choose the correct answer to each of the questions from 51 to 55.**

We first learn about loving and caring relationships from our families. Family is defined as a domestic group of people with some degree of kinship - whether through blood, marriage, or adoption. Ideally, each child is nurtured, respected, and grows up to care for others and develop strong and healthy relationships. This does not mean that it is always easy to make and keep friends; it just means that we share the goal of having strong relationships. "Family" includes your **siblings** and parents, as well as relatives who you may not interact with every day, such as your cousins, aunts, uncles, grandparents, and stepparents.  
These are probably the people you are closest to and with whom you spend the most time. Having healthy relationships with your family members is both important and difficult.

Families in the 21st century come in all shapes and sizes: traditional, single parent, blended (more than one family together in the same house], and gay and lesbian parents -just to name a few. No matter the "type" of family you have, there are going to be highs and lows - good times and bad. Many times, however, families become blocked in their relationships by hurt, anger, mistrust, and confusion. **These** are natural and normal, and few families do not have at least a few experiences with them. The worst time for most families, is during a divorce. By making a few simple changes in the way we look at the world and deal with other people, it is possible to create happier, more stable relationships. Families need to be units of mutual caring and support; they can be sources of lifelong strength for all individuals.

Q

What is the main idea of the passage?

0. The importance of sharing housework in a family.  
0. The importance of having children in a family.  
0. The role of members in family.  
1. The healthy relationships among members in family.

[Q]

Ideally, each child is nurtured, respected, and grows up \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

0. to keep in touch with the people around them.  
0. to keep a track of the people around them.  
0. to be familiar with the people around them.  
1. to be concerned about the people around them.

[Q]

What does the word "These" in paragraph 2 refer to?  
 0. good and bad times  
 1. feelings  
 0. Relationships   
 0. highs and lows

[Q]

Which of the following is closest in meaning to "siblings" in paragraph 2?

1. brothers and sisters  
0. husband and wife  
0. children  
0. friends

[Q]

According to the passage, which example below is probably NOT TRUE about the definition of family?

0. wife and husband relationship  
0. step-father and daughter relationship  
1. nanny and baby relationship  
0. god-mother and god-son relationship

[Loai: ĐỌC HIỂU ĐỀ 3 – 5 CÂU]

[Q]

**Read the following passage and choose the correct answer to each of the questions from 51 to 55.**

There is a common trend for people to indulge in leisure activities. Did you ever watch a video on the Internet? Maybe you used YouTube. YouTube is a Web site where people can share their video. Today, YouTube is an important part of the Internet. However, that wasn’t always true.

YouTube started with a young man named Jawed Karim and two friends. One day, Karim was on the Internet. He wanted information about the 2004 tsunami in Southeast Asia. He found news stories about it, but he couldn’t find any videos. **This** gave Karin an idea. He wanted to help people put videos on the Internet. Karim told his friends about this idea. Together, they created a company - YouTube.

YouTube become a global success. Millions of people around the world visited the Web site. It was clear to Google, another Internet company, that YouTube had a lot of value. Google made a deal. It bought YouTube for 1.65 USD. As a result, YouTube investors and its employees made a lot of money. The three friends who started YouTube were very big investors. Therefore, they made an **enormous** amount of money.

Karim became very rich, and he continued to work toward his PhD. There was something else he wanted to do. He wanted to help young people go into business. He used money and experience to start a new company called Youniversity Ventures. This company helps young people who have good business ideas. It gives them advice and money to start Internet businesses. Milo is one business that students started with the help of Youniversity Ventures.

Milo is a shopping Web site. It helps people find products in stores near their homes. Another example is AirBoB. This Web site helps people find for video conferences. People in different places can use this site to have business meetings.

Karim has some advice for students who want to start business. First, find a successful company. Do a lot of research about the company and the top people in the company. There, copy the way they do things. For students who wants to start Internet business, Karim is probably a very good example to copy.

Q

What can be the best title for the passage?

1. Sharing Success on the Internet.

0. To be successful on the Internet

0. Support from Youniversity Ventures

0. The best videos from YouTube

[Q]

What does the word “**This**” in paragraph 2 refer to?

0. the information of the 2004 tsunami

1. that he could find no videos

0. the 2004 tsunami in Southeast Asia

0. the news stories he could find

[Q]

How did the YouTube investors make a lot of money?

1. Google bought their YouTube company.

0. They invested a lot of money in Google.

0. They sold things on Milo Website.

0. They made a profit from Youniversity Ventures.

[Q]

Which of the following is NOT mentioned about Karim?

1. He created a lot of sample videos for YouTube.

0. He earned a lot of money from YouTube.

0. He is the owner of Youniversity Ventures

0. He had the original idea of YouTube.

[Q]

Which of the following can replace the word **“enormous”** in paragraph 3?

1. huge

0. considerable

0. favourable

0. increasing

[Loai: ĐỌC HIỂU ĐỀ 4 – 5 CÂU]

[Q]

**Read the following passage and choose the correct answer to each of the questions from 51 to 55. (4-20)**

Cyberspace offers a new way of communicating around the world. It is a person, a place, or a thing? Actually, cyberspace is the place where you communicate information using a personal computer and a telephone line. Persons, places, things and idea are the information generated in cyberspace. Other names for this world are the information superhighway of the electronic highway.

Why bother with cyberspace? Information 24 hours a day is one reason. Imagine an incredibly rich library of computer software available at any time of the day or night. Add to that are newspapers, encyclopedias, magazines, games, discussion groups, and contests with prizes. Most importantly, you can connect with millions of people around the world. You’d never have the chance to meet these people in the real world, but in cyberspace you can. Friendships and businesses can now operate in cyberspace whether you live in the United States or Korea.

What do I need to enter cyberspace? All you need is a personal computer, a modem which is a telephone line for computers, and an online computer service such as CompuServe, America Online, or Prodigy. Then you’ll be ready to travel, join discussion groups, go shopping around the world, and make new

friends too.

Q

**Which of the following is NOT true?**

0. With a computer and a modem, you can now access the world of cyberspace

0. Another name for cyberspace is the information highway

0. Cyberspace is the place where you can find information about people, places, things and ideas.

1. Cyberspace enables you to get to the internet quickly

[Q]

**According to the passage, what is the most important reason for joining cyberspace?**

0. Playing games

0. Finding information

1. Connecting to people

0. Entering contests

[Q]

**Which of the following is true?**

1. In cyberspace, information is available 24 hours a day.

0. Games and contests are the most popular in cyberspace

0. Making friends in cyberspace is difficult.

0. If you live in the United States or Korea, you cannot enter cyberspace.

[Q]

Which of the following is not essential for entering cyberspace?

0. A personal computer

0. A computer service

0. A modem

1. A webcam

[Q]

What is the main purpose of this passage?

0. To show how to enter cyberspace

1. To provide information on cyberspace

0. To describe the importance of cyberspace

0. To advise people to enter cyberspace

[Loai: ĐỌC HIỂU ĐỀ 5 – 5 CÂU]

[Q]

**Read the following passage and choose the correct answer to each of the questions from 51 to 55.**

## ENGLISH SPELLING

English was the first written down in the 6th century. At that time, writers had to use the twenty-three letters of Latin alphabet to write down what they heard. Because English has sounds that do not exist in Latin, they added letters to represent the forty-four sounds of English. This resulted in some irregular spelling. After the Norman invasion of England in 1066, French became the language spoken by the king and other people in positions of power and influence. Many French words were introduced and the spelling of many English words changed to follow French patterns. The result was a rich and irregular mix of spellings.

The printing press was invented in the 15th century. Many early printers of English texts spoke other first languages, especially Dutch. They often paid little attention to how English words were spelled. Sometimes technical decisions were made to give columns of print straight edges. To do this, letters were taken off the ends of words and sometimes added to words. With times, people became used to seeing words spelled in the same way. Fixed spellings were therefore created by the printers’ decisions. Spoken English, however, was not fixed. It continued to change, as it still does. It is no wonder that English spelling seems irregular. Words such as *although*, *through* and *cough*, for example, all have the same spelling at the end, but are pronounced differently. Words such as feet, meat and seize, on the other hand, are spelled differently but have the same sound in the middle.

Q

When was English first written down?

0. in the 10th century

1. in the 6th century

0. in the 15th century

0. in the 16th century

[Q]

Which of the following statements is NOT true?

0. The Latin alphabet has twenty three letters

0. English has sounds that do not exist in latin

0. The Normans invaded England in 1066

1. English spelling did not follow the French pattern at all.

[Q]

According to the passage, which of the following did not influence English spelling?

0. The addition of letters to represent the English sounds

0. The introduction of French words.

1. The tourists’ decisions

0. The decisions made by the early printers of English texts.

[Q]

Spoken English \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. has always changed

0. has been fixed.

0. has been interesting

0. was invented by Dutch people

[Q]

Such words as *although*, *through* and *cough* .

0. have the same spelling, but are pronounced differently

0. are differently spelled, but pronounced all the same

1. have the same spelling at the end, but are pronounced differently

0. have the same meanings, but different spelling at the end

[Loai: ĐỌC HIỂU ĐỀ 6 – 5 CÂU]

[Q]

**Read the following passage and choose the correct answer to each of the questions from 51 to 55.**

## TRY BEFORE YOU BUY?

## Shop owners around the world are getting increasingly annoyed with the latest trend of customers coming into their shops just to try things on, but not to buy. They have decided to do something to stop it. As online shopping has become more and more popular, some shop owners have noticed that although their shops look busy, they aren’t making much money. This is because customers are keen to save money by buying online but they are worried about choosing the wrong size or colour. So they go to stores to try on clothes before going home to order them from a website. But now stores in Australia have come up with an idea to stop this. They are asking customers to pay a ‘trying on’ fee. Winter sportswear shops have introduced charges of up to $50 to try on boots or other ski wear. This charge is refunded if customers come back to buy the items within seven days.

## It isn’t just ski wear; some bridal shops have also introduced charges. Martha Jones, owner of Wedded Bliss, a bridal shop in Melbourne, explains, “We get a lot of people who are not here to buy dresses at all. Either they try on in- store and then shop online, or they are girls who are not even getting married; they just want to see what they look like in different wedding dresses. Fitting a woman for her wedding dress is a specialist skill that we take very seriously, and we put in time and effort to make sure the dress is exactly right’. The fee has been successful: ‘We’ve had fewer time – wasters, explains Jones, ‘which means we have been able to give our real customers an even better service.’ Would you pay to try on clothes? Do you think it is fair to charge brides to try on dresses? Let us know in the comments section below.

Q

Shop owners are getting upset by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. new shopping habits.

0. the new trends in fashion.

0. the increasing price of clothes.

0. the behavior of shop assistants.

[Q]

Shops aren’t making a lot of money because people are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

0. too busy to shop.

1. looking but not buying.

0. saving all their money.

0. worried about buying the wrong size.

[Q]

Customers in some ski wear shops \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. are charged extra for trying clothes on.

0. have to pay by credit card.

0. can’t try anything on.

0. only get refunds after seven days.

[Q]

According to Martha Jones, some girls come in to Wedded Bliss to

0. buy a wedding dress online.

0. talk about getting married.

1. look at themselves in a wedding dress.

0. buy lots of wedding dresses

[Q]

**Martha Jones says choosing the right dress for a bride** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

0. is a waste of time.

0. can be done easily.

1. is a very skilful job.

0. is really difficult.

[Loai: ĐỌC HIỂU ĐỀ 7 – 5 CÂU]

[Q]

**Read the following passage and choose the correct answer to each of the questions from 51 to 55.**

Jupiter is the largest and most massive planet and is fifth in order of distance from the sun. It is well placed for observation for several months in every year and on average is the brightest of the planets apart from Venus, though for relatively brief periods Mars may outshine **it**. Jupiter’s less than 10 hour rotation period gives it the shortest day in the solar system in so far as the principal planets are concerned. There are no true seasons on Jupiter because the axial inclination to the perpendicular of the orbital plane is only just over 3°-less than that for any other planet.

The most famous mark on Jupiter is the Great Red Spot. It has shown variations in both **intensity** and color, and at times it has been invisible, but it always returns after a few years. At its greatest extent it may be 40,000 kilometers long and 14,000 kilometers wide, so its surface area is greater than that of Earth. Though the latitude of the Red Spot varies little, it drifts about in longitude. Over the past century the total longitudinal drift has amounted to approximately 1200°. The latitude is generally very close to -22°. It was once thought that the Red Spot might be a solid or semisolid body floating in Jupiter’s outer gas. However, the Pioneer and Voyager results have refuted that idea and proven the Red Spot to be a phenomenon of Jovian meteorology. Its longevity may well due to its exceptional size, but there are signs that it is decreasing in size, and it may not be permanent. Several smaller red spots have been seen occasionally but have not lasted.

Q

The main purpose of the passage is

**0.**to show which of the planets shines the brightest

**0.**to prove that Jupiter is shrinking

**0.**to explain why the Great Red Spot changes

**1.**to give an introduction to Jupiter and its Red Spot

[Q]

According to the passage, Jupiter has the shortest day among the principal planets because

0. it is on the average the brightest of all the planets

**0.** the axial inclination is only just over 3°

**1.** its rotation period is shorter than 10 hours

**0.**there is the interference of the Great Red Spot

[Q]

According to the passage, Mars outshines Jupiter

1. from time to time

0. every several months

0. less often than any other planet

0. on a regular basis

[Q]

The word “**intensity**” in the second paragraph could best be replaced with

0. density

1. visibility

0. surface area

0. brilliance

[Q]

According to the passage, all of the following are true about Jupiter EXCEPT

1. it is 14,000 kilometers wide

0. there are four planets closer to the sun

0. there is still much to be learned about the Red Spot

0. Pioneer and Voyager have added to our knowledge of Jupiter

[Loai: ĐỌC HIỂU ĐỀ 8 – 5 CÂU]

[Q]

**Read the following passage and choose the correct answer to each of the questions from 51 to 55.**

Ever since humans have inhibited the earth, they have made use of various forms of communication. Generally, this expression of thoughts and feelings has been in the form of oral speech. When there is a language barrier, communication is accomplished through sign language in which motions stand for letters, words, and ideas. Tourists, the deaf, and the mute have had to resort to this form of expression. Many of **these** symbols of whole words are very picturesque and exact and can be used internationally; spelling, however, cannot.

Body language transmits ideas or thoughts by certain actions, either intentionally or unintentionally. A wink can be a way of flirting or indicating that the party is only joking. A nod signifies approval, while shaking the head indicates a negative reaction.

Other forms of non-linguistic language can be found in Braille (a system of raised dots read with the fingertips), signal flags, Morse code, and smoke signals. Road maps a picture signs also guide, warn, and instruct people. And picture signs also guide, warn, and instruct people.

While verbalization is the most common form of language, other systems and techniques also express thoughts and feelings.

Q

Which of the following best summarizes this passage?

1. When language is a barrier, people will find other forms of communication.

0. Everybody uses only one form of communication.

0.Non Linguistic language is invaluable to foreigner.

Although other forms of communication exist, verbalization is the fastest.

[Q]

The word "**these**" in paragraph 1 refers to

0. tourists

0. the deaf and the mute

0. thoughts and feelings

1. sign language motions

[Q]

Which form other than oral speech would be most commonly used among blind people?

0. Picture signs

1. Braille

0. Body language

0. Signal flags

[Q]

How many different forms of communication are mentioned here?

0. 5

0. 7

1. 9

0. 11

[Q]

People need to communicate in order to

1. create language barriers

0. keep from reading with their fingertips

0. be picturesque and exact

1. express thoughts and feelings

[Loai: ĐỌC HIỂU ĐỀ 9 – 5 CÂU]

[Q]

**Read the following passage and choose the correct answer to each of the questions from 51 to 55.**

We can communicate not only through words but also through body language. Body language includes our posture, facial expression, and gestures. Because body language is so important, you’ll want to know what yours is saying and how to interpret other people’s too. Here are some examples of body language and its meaning. If your posture is slumped and your head is downed, this could mean that you are sad or you lack confidence. If your posture is straight but relaxed, you are expressing confidence and friendliness. A smile is a sign of friendliness and interest. But people sometimes smile just to be polite. To get another clue from people’s faces, notice their eyes. Friendliness and interest are expressed when a person’s eyes meet yours and then look away and meet yours again. A person who doesn’t look away is expressing a challenge. A person who doesn’t look at you is expressing lack of interest or is shy. Hand gestures can mean a person is interested in the conversation. But repeated movements- like tapping a pencil or a foot- often mean the person is either impatient or nervous. Stay away from someone who points at you while talking to you. That person might be angry at you or feel superior to you.

Q

We can communicate .

0. only through words

0. only through body language

0. neither words nor body language

1. both words and body language

[Q]

What does body language consist of?

0. beckon, nod, wave

1. posture, facial expression, and gestures

0. bow to someone

0. shake hands

[Q]

This could mean that\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ if your posture is slumped and your head is downed.

0. you lack confidence

0. you are upset

0. you express friendliness

1. you are sad or lack confidence.

[Q]

Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?

0. Hand gestures can mean a person is interested in the conversation.

0. Stay away from someone who points at you while talking to you.

0. A smile is a sign of friendliness and interest

1. To get another clue from people’s faces, notice their faces.

[Q]

The word “**challenge**” in line 9 refers to .

1. dare

0. shyness

0. sadness

0. interest

[Loai: ĐỌC HIỂU ĐỀ 10 – 5 CÂU]

[Q]

**Read the following passage and choose the correct answer to each of the questions from 51 to 55.**

The large movement of earth under the water causes a very large and powerful tsunami. The tsunami was called the Asian tsunami in most of the world. It was called the Boxing Day Tsunami in England, Australia, South Africa and Canada because it happened on the holiday they call Boxing Day. The tsunami caused a lot of damage to countries such as Philippines, Thailand, Indonesia and Sri Lanka.

Waves as high as 30m killed many people and damaged or destroyed a lot of building and other properties. Over 225,000 people died or were not found after the Tsunami. The wave traveled as far away as South Africa (8000km) where as many as 8 people died because of high water caused by the wave. Because much damage was caused and many people were affected by the earthquake, over $7 billion was donated to help the **survivors** and rebuild the areas damaged.

Q

Why was the tsunami called the Boxing Day Tsunami in England?

0. Because it happened when people were boxing.

0. Because it happened when people were collecting boxes

1. Because it happened on Boxing Day.

0. Because it destroyed a lot of boxes.

[Q]

How high were the waves?

0. Thirteen meters

1. Thirty meters

0. Eighteen meters

0. Two hundred and twenty-five meters

[Q]

What were some people in South Africa killed by?

0. Earthquake

0. High wind

0. Damage

1. High wave

[Q]

What does the word “**suvivors**” mean?

0. houses that aren’t destroyed.

0. offices that are being built.

0. people that are dead.

1. people that are left alive.

[Q]

Which of the following is NOT true?

0. The tsunami caused a lot of damage to Indonesia.

1. Only in Asia the tsunami was called Asian Tsunami.

0. Many people died because of the high waves.

0. A lot of money was raised to help people.

[Loai: ĐỌC HIỂU ĐỀ 11 – 5 CÂU]

[Q]

**Read the following passage and choose the correct answer to each of the questions from 51 to 55.**

Born on June 30, 1985 in Baltimore, Maryland, to Fred and Debbie Phelps, the youngest of three children, Michael Phelps and his sisters grew up in the neighbourhood of Rodger Forge. His father, Fred, a former all-rounded athlete, was a state trooper and his mother Debbie was a middle-school principal. When Phelps’s parents divorced in 1994, he and his siblings lived with their mother, with whom Michael grew very close. Even at the age of 7, Phelps was still a little scared to put his head under water, so his instructors allowed him to float around on his back. Not surprisingly, despite the fact that later he is very good at butterfly swimming, the first stroke he mastered was not the easily-practised breaststroke but the backstroke. At the age of 15, Phelps became the youngest American male swimmer to compete at an Olympic Games in 68 years. While he didn’t win any medals at the 2000 Summer Olympics in Sydney, Australia, he would soon become a major force in competitive swimming.

In the spring of 2001, Phelps set the world record in the 200-meter butterfly, becoming the youngest male swimmer in history at the age of 15 years and 9 months. At the 2001 World Championships in Japan, he then broke his own record with a time of 1:54:58, earning his first international medal. In 2002, Phelps continued to establish several records including the 100-meter butterfly and the 200-meter individual medley. The following year, at the same event, he broke his own world record in the 400-meter individual medley with a time of 4:09.09.

After the London Olympics in 2012, Phelps announced he was retiring from his sport. However, at the 2016 Olympic Games, he came out of retirement and returned to professional competition. This was also the event which he won one silver and five gold medals, becoming the oldest individual gold medalist in Olympic swimming history, as well as the first swimmer to win four consecutive golds in the same event, the 200-meter individual medley.

Q

Phelps’s father used to be a comprehensive .

0. principal

0. trooper

1. athlete

0. instructor

[Q]

The first style of swimming Phelps was good at is .

0. butterfly

0. freestyle

0. breaststroke

1. backstroke

[Q]

He didn’t win any medals at the Olympics of .

0. 2002

1. 2000

0. 2012

0. 2016

[Q]

At the 2001 World Championships in Japan, he broke the record of .

1. 200-meter butterfly

0. 100-meter butterfly

0. 200-meter individual

0. 400-meter individual

[Q]

The word **consecutive** in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to

0. stoppable

0. unending

1. uninterrupted

0. unrestricted

[Loai: ĐỌC HIỂU ĐỀ 12 – 5 CÂU]

[Q]

**Read the following passage and choose the correct answer to each of the questions from 51 to 55.**

## ROOTED IN THE PAST

## Good manners are a treasure to the people who possess them, as well as to the community they live in. Manners are taught, and passed from generation to generation.

## Even hundreds of years ago, children were taught to behave responsibly. They learnt to respect seniority. When they passed an object to another person, they had to use both hands. When they entered a room, they had to bow and greet the oldest person first. Boys learnt to work hard to support their families. Girls learnt to do housework, and to take care of others. Loyalty and honesty were highly appreciated. When they made a mistake, they woul not let another person be punished for it. That would be cowardly and mean. They were taught that families were strong, and everybody should stick together in adversity. Fortunately, many of these values have been well preserved. They have contributed to making the unique Vietnamese culture, and strengthening our society.

Q

Good manners are\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. of great value

0. of the community

0. traditional

0. only for the old

[Q]

What was seen as a boy’s main duty?

0. to respect seniority

1. to support his family

0. to do housework

0. to share good things

[Q]

The sentence: “When they made a mistake, they would not let another person be punished for it” means they would \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

0. deny their mistake

1. admit their mistake

0. keep it a secret

0. be punished

[Q]

The underlined word “**they**” refers to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

0. tradition

0. generation

1. children

0. seniority

[Q]

**“…cowardly and mean**” is used to describe \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_behavior

0. acceptable

0. good

0. proper

1. unacceptable

[Loai: ĐỌC HIỂU ĐỀ 13 – 5 CÂU]

[Q]

**Read the following passage and choose the correct answer to each of the questions from 51 to 55.**

The modern comic strip started out as ammunition in a newspaper war between giants of the American press in the late nineteenth century. The first full-color comic strip appeared in January 1894 in the New York World, owned by Joseph Pulitzer. The first regular weekly full-color comic supplement, similar to today’s Sunday funnies, appeared two years later, in William Randolph Hearst’s rival New York paper, the Morning Journal. Both were imhmensely popular and publishers realized that supplementing the news with comic relief boosted the sale of papers.

The Morning Journal started another feature in 1896, the “Yellow Kid”, the first continuous comic character in the United States, whose creator, Richard Outcault, had been lured away from the World by the ambitious Hearst. The “Yellow Kid” was in many ways a pioneer. Its comic dialogue was the strictly urban farce that came to characterize later strips, and **it** introduced the speech balloon inside the strip, usually placed above the characters’ heads. The first strip to **incorporate** all the elements of later comics was Rudolph Dirks’s “Katzenjammer Kids”, based on Wilhelm Busch’s Max and Moritz, a European satire of the nineteenth century.

The “Kids” strip, first published in 1897, served as the prototype for future American strips. It contained not only speech balloons, but a continuous cast of characters, and was divided into small regular panels that did away with the larger panoramic scenes of earlier comics. Newspaper syndication played a major role in spreading the popularity of comic strips throughout the country. Though weekly colored comics came first, daily black-and-white strips were not far behind. The first appeared in the Chicago American in 1904. It was followed by many imitators, and by 1915 black-and-white comic strips had become a staple of daily newspapers around the country.

Q

**In what order does the author discuss various comic strips in the passage?**

0. From most popular to least popular

0. According to the newspaper in which they appeared

0. In alphabetical order by title

1. In the order in which they were created.

[Q]

**The word “incorporate” is closest in meaning to** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

0. mention

1. combine

0. create

0. affect

[Q]

**The word “it” refers to** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

0. balloon

0. farce

1. dialogue

0. the “Yellow Kid”

[Q]

**The passage suggests that comic strips were popular for which of the following reasons?**

0. Readers enjoyed the unusual drawings.

1. They were about real-life situations.

0. Readers could identify with the characters.

0. They provided a break from serious news stories.

[Q]

**What does the passage mainly discuss?**

0. The differences between early and modern comic strips

0. Features of early comic strips in the United States.

0. A comparison of two popular comic strips.

1. The effects of newspapers on comic strip stories.

[Loai: ĐỌC HIỂU ĐỀ 14 – 5 CÂU]

[Q]

**Read the following passage and choose the correct answer to each of the questions from 51 to 55.**

## RED NOSE DAY

In 1985 there was a terrible famine in the African country of Sudan. Richard Curtis, a British comedy writer, and his friend Alexander Mendis saw the news reports and wanted to make a difference. They began a charity called Comic Relief, with the help of charity worker Jane Tewson .

In 1988, the charity had the idea of selling red plastic noses to raise money. **It** was a huge success, and selling red noses became a regular part of the charity’s fundraising efforts. They also encouraged people around Britain to organize sponsored events- the funnier the better. The money helped projects all over Africa and in the UK too.

In 1997, BBC television supported Comic Relief with a whole afternoon and evening of special TV programmes, calling it Red Nose Day.

People around Britain organized fundraising events around the same time and sent their money to Red Nose Day. In total, the event raised over 27 million pounds for charity.

Since it began, Comic Relief has raised more than 600 million pounds, thanks to the generosity of the British public and the help of the celebrities who take part. The charity produces books, CDs and other items to help raise money. In 2001, JK Rowling wrote two books for Comic Relief based on her famous Harry Potter novels, and all the money from the sales went to the charity.

Q

Curtis and Mentis started Comic Relief because

1. they wanted to help people in Sudan

0. they knew a lot of people in TV

0. Jane Tewson asked them to

0. it was easy for them to raise money

[Q]

They sold red plastic noses to raise money for people

0. in poor countries around the world

1. in Africa and the UK

0. all around Britain

0. in Africa and Latin America

[Q]

What was different about Red Nose Day in 1997?

1. Red Nose Day was on TV

0. Some famous people took part

0. The BBC organized fundraising events

0. People bought red noses

[Q]

The author JK Rowling helped Comic Relief by

0. donating money she made from Harry Potter

0. making a Harry Potter CD

1. writing two special books for the charity

0. wearing a red nose on TV

[Q]

The word “**It**” in paragraph 2 refers to .

1. the idea of selling red plastic nose to raise money

0. the charity

0. red plastic nose

0. fundraising efforts

[Loai: ĐỌC HIỂU ĐỀ 15 – 5 CÂU]

[Q]

**Read the following passage and choose the correct answer to each of the questions from 51 to 55.**

One way of training for your future occupation in Germany is by pursuing a dual vocational training programme. Such programmes offer plenty of opportunity for on-the-job training and work experience. Programmes usually last between two and three and a half years and comprise theoretical as well as practical elements. You will spend one or two days a week, or several weeks at once, at a vocational school where you will acquire the theoretical knowledge that you will need in your future occupation. The rest of the time will be spent at a company. There you get to apply your newly acquired knowledge in practice, for example by learning to operate machinery. You will get to know what your company does, learn how ***it*** operates and find out if you can see yourself working there after completing your training.

This combination of theory and practice gives you a real head start into your job: by the time you have completed your training, you will not only have the required technical knowledge, but you will also have ***hands-on*** experience in your job. There are around 350 officially recognised training programmes in Germany, so chances are good that one of them will suit your interests and talents. You can find out which one that might be by visiting one of the jobs and vocational training fairs which are organised in many German cities at different times in the year.

Employment prospects for students who have completed a dual vocational training programme are very good. This is one of the reasons why this kind of training is very popular with young Germans: around two thirds of all students leaving school go on to start a vocational training programme.

*(Source: http ://www. make-it-in-germany. com)*

Q

How many German school leavers choose this vocational training programme?

0. around one out of five

0. less than a third

1. about 70%

0. well over 75%

[Q]

The word “***it***” in the first paragraph refers to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

0. organisation

0. machinery

0. knowledge

1. company

[Q]

Which of the following statements best describes the dual vocational training programmes?

1. These programmes provide you with both theoretical knowledge and practical working experience.

0. These programmes consist of an intensive theoretical course of two and a half years at a vocational school.

0. These programmes require you to have only practical working time at a certain company.

0. These programmes offer you some necessary technical skills to do your future job.

[Q]

The word “***hands-on***” in the second paragraph is closest in the meaning to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. practical

0. technical

0. theoretical

0. integral

[Q]

Which of the following is probably the best title of the passage?

0. Employment Opportunities and Prospects in Germany

1. Dual Vocational Training System in Germany

0. Combination of Theory and Practice in Studying in Germany

0. Higher Education System in Germany