

SAMPLE TEST FOR ENTRANCE EXAM

Test time: 120 minutes

Page Total: 14

SECTION 1. STRUCTURE, VOCABULARY AND WRITTEN EXPRESSION (25 pts)

PART A: Choose the word or phrase that best completes each sentence. Then write A, B, C or D for the answer you have chosen on your answer sheet. (10 pts)

For

1. Holidays can be good ^{For} your health even though sometimes a holiday can change your life completely.

- A. with B. on C. at **D. for**

Retirement

2. The bank will celebrate ^{Retirement} the of the senior accountant at the upcoming monthly meeting.

- A. retire **B. retirement** C. retiring D. retired

3. **As soon as** he waved his hand, she turned away. ^{Ngay khi anh ta vừa vẫy tay, cô ấy quay đi}

A. He saw her turn away and he waved his hand.

B. No sooner had he waved his hand than she turned away. ^{Không lâu sau khi anh ta vẫy tay, cô ấy quay đi}

C. She turned away because he waved his hand too early. ^{As soon as= no sonner}

D. Although she turned away, he waved his hand.

4. John **wishes** he had remembered to send Mary a Christmas card.

A. John regrets not to send Mary a Christmas card.

B. John regrets forgetting not to send Mary a Christmas card.

C. John regrets not remembering sending Mary a Christmas card.

D. John regrets forgetting to send Mary a Christmas card.

Regret to do sth: lấy làm tiếc khi phải làm gì
or regret doing sth: hối tiếc vì đã làm gì

5. _____ you study for the exams, _____ you will do it.

^{2 bên đều là so sánh hơn}

- A. The harder the better** B. The more the much
C. The harder/ the much D. The more hard the more good

6. He sometimes gets _____ if he's not allowed to do what he wants.

- A. sensible **B. moody** C. mean D. selfish

7. She's just _____ because you got a higher score in the test yesterday,
 A. ambitious Tham vọng B. spoilt C. jealous Ghen tỵ, đố kị D. thoughtful
8. A football _____ is about 100 metres long,
 A court B. hall C. slope D. pitch
9. It is very important to warm _____ before doing sport
 A. up B. in C. at D. on
10. Volleyball and basketball are usually played indoors in a sports _____
 A pitch B court C. hall nhà thi đấu D. slope

PART B. Choose the word, phrase or sentence in parentheses that means the same as the underlined word, phrase or sentence. Then write the answer you have chosen on your answer sheet (5 pts)

11. In Diego's bedroom, you can see his stetson bat and a huge pair of shoes - he had enormous feet.

(naked/tiny / very big / boundless) Bao la, bát ngát

12. When women talk to women, their conversations are far from frivolous, and cover many more topics than when men talk to other men.

Behaving in a silly way and not taking anything seriously
phù phiếm, linh tinh

(joking / meaningful important / serious)

13. Wendy Wilson and her older sister Carnie formed the band Wilson Philips with the daughter of Michelle Philips and their first album was a worldwide hit.

(punch/bestseller / compliment/breakthrough)

14. As the machine was no longer under guarantee, he called a local repairer.

(While / Before / As soon as / Because) as= because

15. Joggers who get up early and run through the park, executives who try to work off stress with a game of squash, and people who do bodybuilding may all be shortening their lives.

Work off= reduce.

(delete / cope with / reduce / manage)

11.....

12.....

13.....

14.....

15.....

If you work off an unpleasant feeling, you get rid of it by doing something energetic:

- She works off stress by running for at least half an hour every day.

PART C. Choose the underlined word or phrase that is incorrect. Then write the answer you have chosen on your answer sheet. (5 pts) Tìm lỗi sai, không sửa

16. The job can get even more difficulty when you are a woman who is refereeing a men's match.

này là danh từ

More + adj or adv

17. Locals walked along the cliff to try to get a glimpse of the creature, or took its theirs families on Sunday motorboat outings to visit him.

Try to do sth: cố gắng làm gì
Or try doing sth: thử làm gì đó.

18. After several years, your risk of heart disease could be similar to those of someone who has never smoked at all.

Would be: tương lai
Could be: hiện tại

19. Diagnosis of kidney stones are best accomplished using an ultrasound, intravenous pyelography (IVP), or a CT scan.

Is best mới đúng

The best (so sánh nhất: the + (most) + adj)

20. Spence damaged his right eye at the age by thirteen while he was playing with his grandfather's gun on a visit to Ireland.

Of

21. Zika virus is primarily transmitted to people through the bite of an infecting mosquito from the *Aedes* genus, mainly *Aedes aegypti* in tropical regions.

Infected

An + adj + noun

22. When networking and joining online community, it is better to be cautious about the amount of personal information you share.

communities

23. Most of Dany's work in the Fire Brigade these days is as a manager in an office, so she still attends emergencies.

Đối lập

24. Which made Tolkein's work so compelling was that it was a perfectly realised work of fantasy.

What

25. Clothing was not only used for protection from the elements, but has also been a means of displaying one's status and sense of style for as long as humans had had civilization.

Have had

16.....	17.....	18.....	19.....
20.....	21.....	22.....	23.....
24.....	25.....		

SECTION 2. READING COMPREHENSION (40 pts)

PASSAGE 1 (10 pts): Read the article and choose the best answer to each question. Write A, B, C, or D for each question.

A popular resident

For centuries, Dingle Harbour in Ireland (home to an isolated fishing village called Dingle) has provided seafarers a safe haven from the sometimes huge waves of the Atlantic Ocean. In the autumn of 1983, Dingle fishermen noticed that it had attracted a new visitor - a dolphin who swam alongside their boats as they sailed out to sea. Although tradition held that a dolphin was a sign of good luck, the mammals occasionally became tangled in their giant nets and the fisherman sometimes killed them because the carcass was easier to remove from expensive nets than a desperately fighting mammal. This dolphin not only avoided the nets, he ventured into the harbour. The fishermen assumed he'd soon move on.

But this dolphin appeared **every morning and evening like clockwork**. As each trawler left the pier in the day's first light, the dolphin would swim playfully alongside. At the mouth of the harbour, he turned back to the next boat. Some days, he followed as many as 30 boats. At dusk, when the men sailed back into the harbour, he would race to meet them. He would swim next to their trawlers until they neared the pier, then swim back to the next boat. The fisherman called him Fungie after one of the local fisherman from the village

Gradually, the dolphin's trust in his human playmates grew, and by 1986, he was playful and affectionate. He'd grab people's flippers in his mouth and nudge swimmers with his nose to get a scratch. He was so persistent that he could be annoying at times. But Fungie quickly proved he was more than just a mischievous playmate. One day, a diver was climbing into his boat when he dropped his mask and snorkel overboard. Borrowing another diver's mask, he dived in to find his own. As he looked for the mask he felt Fungie nudging his shoulder. Assuming Fungie wanted to play, the diver ignored him. **Finally, he looked at the dolphin and saw that he was holding the lost equipment in his mouth.**

Fungie quickly became Dingle's most popular resident. Locals walked along the cliff to try to get a glimpse of the creature, or took their families on Sunday motorboat outings to visit him. Fishermen removed nets from the areas where the dolphin swam, even at the risk of missing a catch, for fear that Fungie might get fatally tangled in them.

As word of the dolphin trickled out more and more visitors streamed in, and for years Fungie has healed, inspired and befriended townspeople and visitors alike.

Kevin Flannery from Ireland's Department of Marine has observed Fungie closely since 1983. He suspects he was once in captivity, perhaps released from an aquarium in Britain.

'He's obviously used to humans. Just about every month 18-20 dolphins come to the harbour play with Fungie, feed with him, mate with him. Then they leave and he stays. That tells me he's different.' Elsewhere in the world, cases have been recorded of lone dolphins venturing into shallow waters and befriending people. But Fungie has lived in this particular harbour for over twenty consecutive years now. This is one of the longest documented periods that a single friendly dolphin has stayed around. Most have disappeared or died within a few years.

Today, Fungie brings joy not only to Dingle natives, but to people from all over the world. At the height of summer, hundreds of visitors a day board special viewing boats to see him. But Fungie's greatest gift is to the **disabled** children that swim with him every year. No one knows why Fungie seems to be able to heal hurt and reduce grief in people who has lost loved ones

Many people believe that dolphins sophisticated sonar system allows **them** to sense and respond to people's emotional states. After spending days watching Fungie interact with people, I believe the explanation is much simpler: Fungie embodies all that is worthwhile in our lives. He is joy, freedom, and love - topped-off with a contagious grin. Nor does anyone know why he chose this particular harbour as his home. Every bar stool expert in Dingle has a theory. One thing is certain, this wild mammal is a 3-metre, 240 kilo gift that has inspired the artistic to create, the sick to have hope and the bereaved to smile again.

26. The fishermen of Dingle _____

- A. sailed in a particularly dangerous harbour
- B. always encouraged dolphins to stay in the harbour.
- ☒ C. didn't expect the dolphin to stay permanently
- D. believed that the dolphin was damaging their nets at first

27. The dolphin _____

- A. followed the fishing boats wherever they went
- B. wouldn't actually follow the boats inside the harbour
- ☒ C. appeared at the same time no matter how dark it was
- D. seemed to be waiting for the fishermen to leave and later return.

28. What happened when the diver dropped his mask into the water?

- A. Fungie swam off with it
- ☒ B. Fungie returned it to him
- C. Fungie refused to let go of it.
- D. Fungie tried to eat it.

29. What effect did Fungie have on the fishermen?

- A. He seriously affected the amount of fish they caught.
- B. They were slightly afraid of him.
- C. Some days they didn't go out in their boats because they thought they might hurt him
- D** D. They became protective towards him. They removed all the nets

30. How did Fungie get to be famous?

- A** A. People slowly began to hear about him.
- B. He was headline news almost immediately
- C. Local people publicized his presence in the national papers.
- D. He became a big problem to the fishermen

31. According to Kevin Flannery, Fungie _____

- A** A. probably hasn't spent all his life in the wild.
- B. is not sociable with other dolphins.
- C. will not allow other dolphins to stay in the area.
- D. can't survive without human contact

32. The word 'disabled' is closest in meaning to _____

- A very close tàn tật **B** B. handicapped
- C. careless
- D. active

33. According to the text, Fungie _____

- A. can teach disabled children to swim.
- B. is more intelligent than humans.
- C** C. can have a strong emotional impact on people.
- D. only communicates with people who have some kind of problem.

34. The word "them" refers to

- A. people
- B. emotional states
- C** C. dolphins
- D. None is correct.

35. The writer believes that

- A. the people of Dingle are the only ones who really understand Fungie
- B** B. people respond to positive influences
- C. dolphins represent the challenges in our life.
- D. the best thing about Fungie is his creativity.

PASSAGE 2 (10 pts): Read the article and choose the best answer to each question. Write TRUE, FALSE or NOT GIVEN for each of the following statements below.

A balanced diet - the important lesson in our schools

It makes for worrying reading - 15 percent of children are obese and one in four needs to lose weight. There's barely a child in the country who has three - let alone the recommended five-portions of fruit and vegetables every day, School meals have a lot to answer for and vital changes are necessary to protect the nation's health. Recently, the 'fat kids' headlines in the newspapers have been coming thick and fast. Health and education professionals have begun to count the cost of letting our children's waistlines expand while exercise levels fall. It seems the overweight 10-year-olds of today could be the early stroke, heart attack and diabetes cases of tomorrow.

How though, do you encourage the goodness of an apple in competition with the razzmatazz created by celebrity-promoted crisps and fizzy drinks? It's estimated that more than £400 million per year is poured into advertising food products that exceed the recommended salt, sugar and saturated fat intake for children. We're talking biscuits, processed cheese spread, ice-cream, sweets and snacks.

Clearly, parents are finding it impossible to keep these tempting advertisements from the eyes of their children. But surely our growing concern should at least ensure we feed our children properly when they are at school. The uncomfortable truth is that more than 50 percent of schoolchildren don't actually eat school meals, preferring to bring in their own packed lunch or pop out to the shops instead. Do those who buy their lunch elsewhere go to health-food stores and buy rolls filled with fresh organic vegetables and lean meat? No, they buy pizzas and kebabs. And do the packed lunch-bringers tuck into lovingly prepared home-made salads? No. A survey by the Food Standards Agency (FSA) says nine out of ten lunchboxes for the nation's primary school children contain twice their recommended daily amount of sugar and up to half the recommended intake of salt.

School meals aren't anything to get excited about either. The modern policy of contracting out essential services means that kitchens are run by industrial-scale catering companies who supply in bulk. With expenses high and profits small, some firms have introduced food 'solutions' which aren't even the product of one country, let alone one animal. It seems everyone's talking about our children's diet. Despite that fact, what comes out of the school oven is still the same procession of high-fat, high-salt dishes that we're all meant to be so concerned about.

So does this mean the nation's youngsters are destined for the largest sized clothing and more to the point - the cardiac unit of the local hospital? Not necessarily. There are few

brave individuals working in school food who've declared enough is enough' says Dr Joe Harvey, Director of the Health Education Trust. "Now it's time for more people to step forward and do the same. " When head teacher Ray Woodward was asked if he would like to replace the school's contract caterers he took on the challenge without hesitation **The service they'd been providing was terrible,**' says Ray. The food was processed and unexciting, the deliveries from contract caterers were unreliable, and conditions for staff were poor. Our decision to go for it alone has given our cooks new pride in their work. and our children are much healthier and have more interesting meals as a result. **It's more work for everyone involved,** but serving nutritious meals at lunchtime has had a direct impact on the children and their and their behaviour in the afternoon. **Traditional unhealthy favourites, such as beef burgers and chicken nuggets haven't been banned completely,** but they are balanced out with roasts, fresh fruit, bottled water and plenty of vegetables - the children's favourite is broccoli.

It's Ray's belief that children need to be steered towards healthy eating habits with a friendly but firm hand. 'If a child already has a slice of pizza on his or her plate, the serving lady will refuse to dish out chips and will offer a green vegetable instead. **We've put a ban on chocolate and fizzy-drinks vending machines, too - even though they could earn the school around £15,000 a year.** When we started doing this, fewer than 50 children were opting for school meals - now it's 250 and rising. We've used the extra income that's coming into build an extension to the kitchen and to buy a food mixer and dishwasher. We also purchased a new deep-fat fryer. Which I know sounds at odds with our healthy outlook, but the children love fried fish. As well as the obvious health benefits nutritious meals have brought to the children, **teachers have also noticed a marked improvement in classroom behaviour.**

The children are now able to concentrate for longer periods of time than they used to There is generally much less disruptive behaviour. They are calmer and more focused. Nutritionists have proved that diet has a great effect on mood, particularly in young children. The important thing now is for more schools to take on the challenge and for parents to provide a balanced diet at home.

36. Twenty five percent of British children are overweight NG

37. There have been many articles about obesity in the newspapers recently T

38. Advertising agencies have recently started to promote healthier foods over junk food. F

39. It isn't always true that packed lunches are healthier than school dinners. T

40. Many school kitchens try to save money at the expense of the quality of the food.

F

41 Ray Woodward realized that the food at his school was unsatisfactory

T

42. The kitchen at Ray's school is much easier to run now.

NG

43. No unhealthy food is offered in Ray's school now.

F

44. Ray's school is making a profit out of school dinners now.

F

45. The children have started to behave better because of the changes in their diet.

T

PASSAGE 3 (10 pts): Read the passage and answer the questions.

CMV gastroenteritis is inflammation of the stomach or intestine due to infection with cytomegalovirus (CMV). This same virus can also cause lung infection, infection at the back of the eye and infection of a baby while still in the womb. CMV is a herpes-type virus, which is related to the virus that causes chickenpox. Infection with CMV is very common. It is spread by saliva, urine, respiratory droplets, sexual contact, and blood transfusions. Most people are exposed at some point, but most of the time, the virus produces mild or no symptoms in healthy people. Serious CMV infections can occur in people with weakened immune systems due to AIDS, chemotherapy treatment for cancer, during or after bone marrow or organ transplant, ulcerative colitis or Crohn's disease. Rarely, serious CMV infection involving the GI tract has occurred in people with a healthy immune system.

Gastrointestinal CMV disease may affect one area or the entire body. Ulcers can occur in the esophagus, stomach, small intestine, or colon. These ulcers are associated with symptoms such as abdominal pain, difficulty swallowing or pain with swallowing, nausea, vomiting. When the intestines are involved, the ulcers may cause abdominal pain, bloody stools, diarrhea, fever, weight loss. More severe infections can result in gastrointestinal bleeding or a hole through the wall of the bowel.

Treatment is meant to control the infection and relieve symptoms. Medicines to fight the virus are prescribed. The medicines may be given through a vein, and sometimes by mouth, for several weeks. The most commonly used medicines are "ganciclovir" and "valganciclovir". In some cases, long-term therapy may be needed. A medicine called CMV hyper-immune globulin may be used when other drugs don't work. However, the drugs used to fight the virus may cause side effects. The type of side effect depends on the

specific drug used. For example, the drug "ganciclovir" may lower your white blood cell count. Another drug, "foscarnet". may lead to kidney problems.

Questions

46. Which type of viruses is cytomegalovirus (CMV) categorized into?

CMV is herpes- type virus, which is related to the virus that causes chickenpox

47. According to the above passage, what can the infection with CMV lead to?

CMV gastroenteritis is inflammation of the stomach or intestine due to infection with cytomegalovirus (CMV). This same virus can also cause lung infection, infection at the back of the eye and infection of a baby while still in the womb.

48. What are the mentioned routes of cytomegalovirus transmission?

It is spread by saliva, urine, respiratory droplets, sexual contact, and blood transfusions.

49. What are some symptoms accompanying the ulcers in gastrointestinal CMV disease?

abdominal pain, difficulty swallowing or pain with swallowing, nausea, vomiting bloody stools, diarrhea, fever, weight loss.

50. What does a decrease in a patient's white blood cell count result from?

the drug "ganciclovir" may lower your white blood cell count

PASSAGE 4 (5 pts): Complete the following passage with the words given.

Complete the following passage with the words given. Write your answer on your

Có 1 số từ dư không điền vào ô trống

analysis	dead	analyzed	major
heart	paralyzed	injuries	anti-smoking
majority	oncology	smoking	death
non-smokers	minority	cardiology	

Vietnam is set to record around 34,000 new cases of lung cancer by 2020. About 22,000 new cases of lung cancer are recorded in Vietnam each year, statistics show. That figure is set to rise to about 34,000 new cases a year by 2020, according to a senior doctor. Pham

Xuan Dung, deputy director of Ho Chi Minh City's (51.) Oncology Hospital, said that about two thirds of patients diagnosed with lung cancer are in the advanced stages.

Lung cancer is the most common cause of cancer-related deaths in Vietnamese men and the second most common cause in women. Statistics show about 19,500 people die from lung cancer in Vietnam every year. Smoking is to blame for the (52.) Majority of cases. More than one in four people smoke regularly in Vietnam, according to a joint survey by the Ministry of Health and the World Health Organization. Vietnam's Health Education and Communication Center estimates that 40,000 people die of smoking each year. Smoking is one of the leading causes of (53.) Death in the Southeast Asian country, with more than 100 people dying from tobacco-related diseases per day.

The latest report by the Health Ministry showed a slight decrease in cigarette smokers in Vietnam between 2010 and 2015, dropping from 23.8 percent to 22.5 percent. The report (54.) Analyzed nearly 100,000 men and women aged 15 years and older across the country. Despite the declining number of smokers, Vietnam still has one of the highest rates of tobacco smokers in the world, according to the World Health Organization, Vietnam, with a population of 93 million, has some 15.6 million tobacco smokers, mostly men, which translates into one out five people, both men and women, over 15 years old smoker regularly.

The survey respondents were also asked about secondary smoke, and the results showed most smokers were not aware of the negative effects it can have on family members, coworkers and other people who don't smoke. The rate of secondhand smokers remains high with around 80 percent of those surveyed saying they suffer from passive smoking in restaurants, 62 percent at home and 42 percent at work. While (55.) Anti-smoking campaigns have so far been largely ineffective, the Vietnamese government has tried to take other measures to curb smoking such as imposing tough restrictions on tobacco advertising and banning cigarette imports. Tobacco taxes currently make up more than three percent of the national budget. Health officials are planning to ask the government to step up these efforts by imposing higher taxes on tobacco, said Deputy Minister of Health Nguyen Viet Tien.

PASSAGE 5 (5 pts):

Read the passage and use the word given in capitals to form a word that its each gap. ***Biến đổi từ***

Many people would agree that the London Underground map is extremely well designed. It is not only simple and easy to understand but also quite attractive and, most importantly, it performs its primary task of guiding both Londoners and (56)(TOUR) tourists round the Underground system in the city very well. The man behind this great (57)

(ACHIEVE) Achievement was called Henry Beck. He was an employee of the London Underground Drawing Office, and first came up with his design for the map in 1931. The map which had been in use before 1931 was messy and (58)(CLEAR) unclear Beck decided that a traditional map, which gives accurate information about distance, was not necessary for the Underground and instead produced a diagram which showed only the stations on the Underground system. This new map was an enormous success with the public when, in 1933, it made its first (59)(APPEAR) Appearance on Underground platforms and at station entrances. The design of the map showed great (60)(ORIGINAL) origin because it provided a very clear representation of a highly complex network of communication Beck's approach was later adopted by most of the world's underground systems.

SECTION 4. WRITING (20 pts)

A. Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it means the same as the sentence printed before it.

Viết lại câu, không đổi nghĩa, dùng những từ cho sẵn

61. Daisy is studying in New York City. The city is called the "Big Apple".

Daisy is... Studying in New York City where is called the Big Apple

62. We are going to paint the room next week.

The room... is going to be painted next week

63. You can't smoke in pubs in England.

Smoking... Is not allowed in pubs in england

64. The hotel was the most expensive one we had ever stayed at.

The hotel was far ... More expensive than any other hotels we had ever stayed at

65. Thomas hasn't gone to the UK for 20 years.

It is... 20 years since Thomas went to the UK

B. Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given.

Viết lại câu dùng từ trong ngoặc cho sẵn

Example: A very friendly taxi driver drove us into town. (DRIVEN)

We were driven into town by a very friendly taxi driver.

66. The English teacher told us not to be late for his class. **(BETTER)**

"You... **Had better to not to be late for the English class**....."

Regret + v-ing: tiếc đã làm gì đó
Regret + to...: tiếc vì việc cb làm

67. We regret telling her all the truth. **(TOLD)**

We wish **We had not told her all the truth**.....
Remember to do sth: nhớ phải làm gì
Remember + v-ing: nhớ đã làm gì rồi

68. My mother tried to stay cheerful though she felt sick. **(DESPITE)** **Of + cụm danh từ**

My mother... **Tried to stay cheerful despite of her sickness**.....

69. Tom apologized to the old lady. He spilled her coffee. **(FOR)** **For + cụm danh từ ...**

Tom... **Apologized to the old lady for spilling her coffee**.....

70. I find that kind of music really irritating. **(GETS)**

That kind of music... **Gets irritated to me**.....

SECTION 5. TRANSLATION (15 pts)

Translate the two following passages into Vietnamese on your answer sheet.

PASSAGE 1 (5 pts):

béo phì là một trong những bệnh mãn tính, phổ biến cần phải có những chiến lược cho dự phòng và điều trị. Đây là nguyên nhân hàng đầu gây tàn tật, tử vong và chi phí chăm sóc, sự phổ biến của béo phì tiếp tục gây nên một gánh nặng cho nền y tế nước Mỹ. Béo phì được định nghĩa là sự dư thừa mô mỡ, có nhiều cách để xác định điều này, trong đó phổ biến nhất là sử dụng BMI. 1 tế bào mỡ là 1 tế bào nội tiết và mô mỡ là 1 cơ quan nội tiết. Ví dụ, mô mỡ tiết ra nhiều sản phẩm, bao gồm chuyển hoá, cytokines, lipids và các yếu tố đông máu. Quan trọng hơn, sự dư thừa mô mỡ ở béo phì có thể gây tăng lượng acid béo lưu hành và các phản ứng viêm. Điều này có thể dẫn tới đề kháng insulin, mà đây là nguyên nhân dẫn đến ĐTĐ type 2. Tỷ lệ bệnh nhân béo phì đang tăng trên toàn thế giới. Chỉ số khối cơ thể cao với các vấn đề sức khoẻ trên toàn thế giới như duy dinh dưỡng bà mẹ và trẻ em, THA, tăng cholesterol, quan hệ tình dục không an toàn, thiếu sắt, hút thuốc lá, uống rượu và nước bẩn là những gánh nặng của bệnh tật.

Obesity

Obesity is one of the most pervasive, chronic diseases in need of new strategies for medical treatment and prevention. As a leading cause of United States mortality, morbidity, disability, healthcare utilization and healthcare costs, the high prevalence of obesity continues to strain the United States healthcare system.

Obesity is defined as excess adipose tissue. There are several different methods for determining excess adipose tissue; the most common being the Body Mass Index (BMI) (see below). A fat cell is an endocrine cell and adipose tissue is an endocrine organ. As such, adipose tissue secretes a number of products, including metabolites, cytokines, lipids, and coagulation factors among others. Significantly, excess adiposity or obesity causes increased levels of circulating fatty acids and inflammation. This can lead to insulin resistance, which in turn can lead to type 2 diabetes.

Obesity is increasing around the world. High body mass index now ranks with major global health problems such as childhood and maternal under-nutrition, high blood pressure, high

cholesterol, unsafe sex, iron deficiency, smoking, alcohol and unsafe water in total global burden of disease.

PASSAGE 2 (10 pts):

The hardest language

People often ask which is the most difficult language to learn, and it is not easy to answer because there are many factors to take into consideration. Firstly, in a first language the differences are unimportant as people learn their mother tongue naturally, so the question of how hard a language is to learn is only relevant when learning a second language.

A native speaker of Spanish, for example, will find Portuguese much easier to learn than a native speaker of Chinese, for example, because Portuguese is very similar to Spanish, while Chinese is very different, so first language can affect learning a second language. The greater the differences between the second language and our first, the harder it will be for most people to learn. Many people answer that Chinese is the hardest language to learn, possibly influenced by the thought of learning the Chinese writing system, and the pronunciation of Chinese does appear to be very difficult for many foreign learners. However, for Japanese speakers, who already use Chinese characters in their own language, learning writing will be less difficult than for speakers of languages using the Roman alphabet.

Some people seem to learn languages readily, while others find it very difficult. Teachers and the circumstances in which the language is learned also play an important role, as well as each learner's motivation for learning. If people learn a language because they need to use it professionally, they often learn it faster than people studying a language that has no direct use in their day to day life. No language is easy to learn well, though languages which are related to our first language are easier. Learning a completely different writing system is a huge challenge, but that does not necessarily make a language more difficult than another. In the end, it is impossible to say that there is one language that is the most difficult language in the world.

Đề 14 trang, 5 phần, phần cuối cùng là dịch, cố gắng làm hết đề

THE END

Mọi người thường hỏi đâu là ngôn ngữ khó học nhất, và thật khó để trả lời câu hỏi này bởi vì có rất nhiều yếu tố để cân nhắc. Thứ nhất, ngôn ngữ đầu tiên, sự khác biệt thì không quan trọng bởi vì mọi người có thể học ngôn ngữ mẹ đẻ của họ một cách tự nhiên, vì vậy câu hỏi một ngôn ngữ khó như thế nào chỉ dành cho bạn khi học ngôn ngữ thứ 2. Ví dụ một người bản xứ Tây Ban Nha, sẽ học tiếng Bồ Đào Nha dễ hơn so với học một ngôn ngữ khác như Tiếng trung, bởi vì tiếng Tây Ban Nha rất tương đồng với tiếng Bồ Đào Nha, trong khi tiếng Trung thì rất khác. Vì vậy ngôn ngữ đầu tiên có thể ảnh hưởng đến khả năng học một ngôn ngữ thứ hai. Ngôn ngữ thứ nhất khác ngôn ngữ thứ 2 càng nhiều thì càng khó học. Rất nhiều người nói rằng tiếng Trung khó học nhất, thường là do ảnh hưởng của hệ thống chữ viết Trung Quốc và phát âm tiếng Trung có vẻ như rất khác so với các loại ngôn ngữ khác. Tuy nhiên, với người nói tiếng Nhật đã sử dụng những ký tự Trung Quốc trong ngôn ngữ, việc viết sẽ bớt khó khăn hơn so với những người sử dụng các ngôn ngữ hệ Latinh Alphabet.

Một số người dường như luôn sẵn sàng cho việc học ngôn ngữ, trong khi số đông ngược lại thì rất khó. Việc học qua giáo viên và các tình huống đóng 1 vai trò quan trọng, cũng như động lực cho người học. Nếu một người học 1 ngôn ngữ bởi vì họ cần sử dụng nó 1 cách chuyên nghiệp, họ thường học nhanh hơn so với những người không biết sử dụng ngôn ngữ đó trong cuộc sống của họ. Không có ngôn ngữ nào dễ học, cho dù nó có liên quan đến tiếng mẹ đẻ. Việc học 1 hệ thống chữ viết hoàn toàn khác biệt là 1 thử thách cực kỳ lớn, nhưng điều đó không cần thiết để làm cho ngôn ngữ khó hơn một ngôn ngữ khác. Rút cuộc không thể nói là có ngôn ngữ nào khó nhất thế giới.