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| **Cách thức nộp bài phần tự luận (Giảng viên ghi rõ):** ***Gợi ý:***- SV gõ trực tiếp trên khung trả lời của hệ thống thi;Lưu ý: Phần trắc nghiệm, không thay đổi thứ tự câu hỏi, các đáp án có thể trộn |

**PHẦN TRẮC NGHIỆM (5 điểm)**

**Passage 1: Read the passage and answer the questions.**

**LYING ON A DIFFERENT LEVEL**

**A**

On a recent morning, I visited Dan Ariely, a psychologist at Duke University and one of the world's foremost experts on lying. Ariely became fascinated with dishonesty about 15 years ago. Looking through a magazine on a long-distance flight, he came across a mental

aptitude test. He answered the first question and flipped to the key in the back to see if he

got it right. He found himself taking a quick glance at the answer to the next question.

Continuing in this vein through the entire test, Ariely, not surprisingly, scored very well.

"When I finished, I thought - I cheated myself," he says. "Presumably, I wanted to know

how smart I am, but I also wanted to prove I'm this smart to myself." The experience led

Ariely to develop a lifelong interest in the study of lying and other forms of dishonesty.

**B**

In experiments he and his colleagues have run on college campuses and elsewhere,

volunteers are given a test with 20 simple math problems. They must solve as many as they

can in five minutes and are paid based on how many they get right. They are told to destroy

the sheets by dropping them into a shredder before reporting the number they solved

correctly. But the sheets don't actually get shredded. A lot of volunteers lie, as it turns out.

On average, volunteers report having solved six problems, when it was really more like

four. The results are similar across different cultures. Most of us lie, but only a little.

**C**

The question Ariely finds interesting is not why so many lie, but rather why they don't lie a

lot more. Even when the amount of money offered for correct answers is raised

significantly, the volunteers don't increase their level of cheating. "Here we give people a

chance to steal lots of money, and people cheat only a little bit. So something stops us most of us - from not lying all the way," Ariely says. The reason, according to him, is that

we want to see ourselves as honest, because we have, to some degree, internalized honesty

as a value taught to us by society. Which is why, unless one is a sociopath, most of us place limits on how much we are willing to lie. How far most of us are willing to go - Ariely and others have shown - is determined by social norms arrived at through unspoken consensus, like the tacit acceptability of taking a few pencils home from the office supply cabinet.

**D**

But there are a minority of people who lie without such limits. Patrick Couwenberg was a

well-respected judge in the Los Angeles County Superior Court, United States. His

colleagues and staff also believed him to be an American hero. By his account, he had

received a Purple Heart - a military award given in the name of the president - during his

service in Vietnam. He'd participated in undercover operations for the Central Intelligence

Agency. The judge also boasted of an impressive educational background as well - an

undergraduate degree in physics and a master's degree in psychology. But none of it was

true.

**E**

When confronted about his lies, Couwenberg's defense was to blame a psychological

condition called pseudologia fantastica - a tendency to tell stories containing facts

interwoven with fantasy. The argument, however, didn't save him from losing his job.

**F**

There appears to be no agreement among psychiatrists about the relationship between

mental health and lying, even though people with certain psychiatric disorders seem to exhibit specific lying behaviors. Sociopathic individuals - those diagnosed with antisocial

personality disorder - tend to tell manipulative lies, while narcissists may tell falsehoods to

boost their image.

**G**

But is there anything unique about the brains of individuals like Judge Couwenberg who lie more than others? In 2005, psychologist Yaling Yang and her colleagues compared the

brain scans of three groups: 12 adults with a history of repeated lying, 16 who met the

criteria for antisocial personality disorder but were not frequent liars, and 21 who were

neither antisocial nor had a lying habit. The researchers found that the liars had at least 20

percent more neural fibers by volume in their prefrontal cortices, suggesting that habitual

liars have greater connectivity within their brains. It's possible this predisposes them to

lying because they can think up lies more readily than others, or it might be the result of

repeated lying.

**H**

In another study, psychologists Nobuhito Abe at Kyoto University and Joshua Greene at

Harvard University scanned the brains of subjects using functional magnetic resonance

imaging (fMRI) and found that those who acted dishonestly showed greater activation in

the nucleus accumbens - a part of the brain that plays a key role in reward processing. "The

more excited your reward system gets at the possibility of getting money - even in a

perfectly honest context - the more likely you are to cheat," explains Greene. In other

words, greed may increase one's predisposition to lying.

**I**

It has also been suggested that one lie can lead to another - and another. An experiment by

Tali Sharot, a neuroscientist at University College London, and colleagues showed how the

brain becomes better at dealing with the stress or emotional discomfort that happens when

we lie, making it easier to tell the next fib. In the fMRI scans of the participants, the team

focused on the amygdala, a region of the brain involved in processing emotions. The researchers found that the amygdala's response to lies got progressively weaker with each

lie, even as the lies got bigger. "Perhaps engaging in small acts of deception can lead to

bigger acts of deception," she says.

1. What event made Dan Ariely become interested in lying?
**A.** He cheated while taking a test in a magazine.
**B.** Somebody lied to him while he was on a long distance flight.
**C.** He read a magazine article that contained a number of lies.
**D.** He met an expert on lying while on a long distance flight.

ANSWER: A

2. Which of the following is NOT true about Ariely's experiment?
**A.** The answer sheets were destroyed once the test had finished.
**B.** Volunteers were required to complete a simple math test.
**C.** The volunteers received money depending on their performance in the test.
**D.** The volunteers worked out their test scores by themselves and reported it.

ANSWER: A

3. In Ariely's experiment, what happened when the amount of money for correct answers was increased?
**A.** There was no increase in the amount of cheating.
**B.** The amount of cheating increased significantly.
**C.** There was a reduction in the amount of cheating on the test.
**D.** The ways in which people cheated became more creative.

ANSWER: A

4. In the passage, "taking a few pencils home from the office supply cabinet" is given as an example of…………………..
**A.** a socially acceptable dishonest act
**B.** a common lie that people told in Ariely's experiment
**C.** an act that only sociopaths are capable of
**D.** behavior that Ariely's research has shown is uncommon

ANSWER: A

5. Patrick Couwenberg is someone who…………………..
**A.** doesn't limit his lying like others do
**B.** has done extensive research into dishonesty
**C.** obtained excellent educational qualifications
**D.** lied about being a judge

ANSWER: A

6. Which of the following is the most accurate description of *pseudologia fantastica*?
**A.** a condition that causes someone to make up stories that combine the truth with lies
**B.** a condition that causes a person to believe everything they hear
**C.** a condition that makes someone believe the lies that they tell
**D.** a condition that makes people tell incredible stories that have no element of truth

ANSWER: A

7. According to the information in paragraph F, which of the following is true?
**A.** Certain psychiatric conditions result in the telling of specific types of lies.
**B.** Most psychiatrists agree about the link between mental health and telling lies.
**C.** Sociopaths are likely to tell lies that boost their image.
**D.** Narcissists tell mostly manipulative lies.

ANSWER: A

8. The purpose of Yaling Yang's 2005 study was to……………………..
**A.** discover the causes of antisocial personality disorder in adults
**B.** find out how many people with antisocial personality disorder were also frequent liars
**C.** find out if the brains of people who lie regularly are different to others
**D.** identify the types of lies that people with antisocial personality disorder tell

ANSWER: A

9. According to Abe and Greene's study, ………………..
**A.** there is a link between lying and activity in the nucleus accumbens part of the brain
**B.** the nucleus accumbens is not a part of the brain associated with reward processing
**C.** people who act dishonestly have less activity in their brain's nucleus accumbens
**D.** studying the nucleus accumbens is less effective than studying the prefrontal cortex

ANSWER: A

10. According to the experiment by Tali Sharot,……………….
**A.** if a person tells an increasing number of lies, they stop feeling so bad about doing so.
**B.** most people tell bigger and bigger lies as they get older
**C.** the amygdala is a part of the brain that deals with reward processing
**D.** the more lies that someone tells, the more stress they will have in their life

ANSWER: A

**Passage 2: Read the passage and decide whether each statement below is TRUE, FALSE, or NOT GIVEN.**

**LONGEVITY AND LARON SYNDROME**

**A**

To uncover the secrets of long life, studies into longevity and health in old age are

increasingly turning to genetics to provide the answers. As a result, much scientific

attention is turning to people like Nicolas Añazco, known as "Pajarito," Little Bird in

Spanish.

**B**

In many ways Little Bird is a typical teen. He plays computer games and soccer. He lives

with his family in a four-room home in the rural uplands of Ecuador's El Oro Province. The young man helps his father process the sugarcane that surrounds the house.

**C**

Little Bird, 17, said he became grudgingly aware of the reason for his nickname at age six,

when he looked around at his classmates: "I realized that I was going to be smaller than

them." Much smaller. Because of a recessive mutation in a single gene, Little Bird looks

like an eight-year-old and is three feet nine inches tall. The mutation causes a disease of

impaired growth called Laron syndrome. But it may also protect Little Bird from serious

diseases that typically ravage humans as they age.

**D**

One afternoon, Little Bird and three other Laron syndrome men from the region agreed to

an interview at the back of an appliance store, their feet dangling in child's-size shoes from

their chairs. Joining Little Bird were Freddy Salazar, 39 years old and three feet ten inches

tall, Victor Rivera, 23 years old and slightly taller than Salazar, and Luis Sanchez, the

oldest member of the group at 43. When someone asked if the four men were aware of the

latest scientific reports about their condition, the response was a chorus of high-pitched

laughter. "We are laughing," explained Sanchez, "because we know we are immune to

cancer and diabetes."

**E**

That somewhat overstates the scientific results to date but reflects a growing interest among researchers to investigate the genomes of unusually healthy or long-lived groups of people, whose isolation, geographical or cultural, makes it easier to find genetic clues to longevity, disease resistance, and good health at an advanced age.

**F**

One such scientist is Little Bird's physician, Jaime Guevara. Fascinated by the region's

"little people," as they have been known since before their condition even had a name, he

began to study them around 1987, and during a quarter century of research he identified

about a hundred people with the Laron mutation scattered through the hills of southern

Ecuador.

**G**

Meche Romero Robles, a 40-year-old single mother, is also one of Guevara's patients. Just

over four feet tall, Robles lives with her teenage daughter, Samantha, in a simple home.

"Look at her!" Guevara cried, giving the elder Robles an affectionate hug. "She should have diabetes. Given her body mass index, she must have diabetes. But she doesn't." Even to a nonmedical eye, Meche appeared overweight. Like so many little people, however, she

remained free of diabetes. "I realized this in 1994," Guevara said, "but no one would

believe me."

**H**

That began to change in 2005, when Valter Longo, a cell biologist at the University of

Southern California who studies aging, invited Guevara to USC to describe his research.

Longo thought Guevara's patients might represent an experiment of nature - an isolated

population with a condition that linked genetics to longevity.

**I**

A decade earlier Longo had begun to manipulate the genes of simple organisms like

single-celled yeast, creating mutations that allowed them to live longer. Others were

studying the same processes. In 1996 Andrzej Bartke, a scientist at Southern Illinois

University, tinkered with mouse genes that are involved with growth. He showed - not

surprisingly - that shutting down the growth hormone pathway resulted in smaller mice.

What was surprising was that they lived longer - about 40 percent longer - than normal

mice. Could similar processes be at work in humans?

**J**

Guevara and Longo began to collaborate in 2006. Guevara had found a homogeneous group in one geographic location with a known genetic mutation that seemed to block the

development of diabetes and cancer in individuals. Within the Laron syndrome group there

were no cases of diabetes and only a single, nonlethal instance of cancer. In a control group

of people the same age living in the same area, Guevara and Longo found that five percent

developed diabetes and 20 percent died of cancer. Follow-up experiments conducted by

Longo at USC showed that blood taken from the Guevara's group seemed to protect human

cells from laboratory-induced cancers. What was the magic ingredient in their blood?

**K**

"Nothing," Longo says. Nothing? In fact, it was the absence of something - a hormone

known as IGF-1, which plays an important role in childhood growth but has also been

implicated as an accelerant of cancers and as a powerful regulator of metabolism. The

blood was protective, Longo says, because it had unusually low levels of IGF-1. Could

controlling the presence of one hormone in human blood postpone the diseases of old age?

It's probably not quite that simple, but the IGF-1 connection keeps popping up in longevity

research.

11. Because of his genetic condition, Little Bird is unable to play sports or do physical work.

**A.** FALSE

**B.** TRUE

**C.** NOT GIVEN

ANSWER: A

12. Little Bird was the youngest of the four people with Loran syndrome who were interviewed.
**A.** TRUE

**B.** FALSE

**C.** NOT GIVEN

ANSWER: A

13. Victor Rivera is taller than Little Bird.

**A.** TRUE

**B.** FALSE

**C.** NOT GIVEN

ANSWER: A

14. Only males can have Loran syndrome.

**A.** FALSE

**B.** TRUE

**C.** NOT GIVEN

ANSWER: A

15. Loran syndrome is named after the scientist, Zvi Laron, who first studied it.

**A.** NOT GIVEN

**B.** FALSE

**C.** TRUE

ANSWER: A

16. The first time Valter Longo carried out research into aging was in 2005.

**A.** FALSE

**B.** TRUE

**C.** NOT GIVEN

ANSWER: A

17. Andrzej Bartke's research found a connection between growth hormones and longevity in mice.

**A.** TRUE

**B.** FALSE

**C.** NOT GIVEN

ANSWER: A

18. In the group of people with Loran syndrome studied by Guevara none had developed diabetes.

**A.** TRUE

**B.** FALSE

**C.** NOT GIVEN

ANSWER: A

19. In the group of people with Loran syndrome studied by Guevara none had developed cancer.

**A.** FALSE

**B.** TRUE

**C.** NOT GIVEN

ANSWER: A

20. It is the high concentration of the IGF-1 hormone that protects people with Loran syndrome from diabetes and cancer.

**A.** FALSE

**B.** TRUE

**C.** NOT GIVEN

ANSWER: A

**PHẦN TỰ LUẬN (5 điểm)**

**Câu hỏi (5 điểm):**

**Write an essay (at least 250 words) to answer the following question.**

Many colleges and universities around the world are now offering tuition-free education for everyone. Some people believe that this will help improve education around the world. Others believe that it will lower the quality of education. Do you think university education should be free?

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**Giảng viên biên soạn đề thi:** **Lương Thị Kim Phụng**

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**Phó trưởng Bộ môn kiểm duyệt đề thi: Lê Quang Thảo**