

TRƯỜNG ĐẠI HỌC VĂN LANG
KHOA: NGOẠI NGỮ

ĐỀ THI VÀ ĐÁP ÁN ĐỀ THI KẾT THÚC HỌC PHẦN
Học kỳ 1, năm học 2023 - 2024

Mã học phần: 72ENGL30172

Tên học phần: Đọc nâng cao

Mã nhóm lớp học phần: : 231_72ENGL30172_01

Thời gian làm bài (phút/ngày): 60 phút

Hình thức thi: **Trắc nghiệm kết hợp tự luận**

SV được tham khảo tài liệu: Có

Không

Cách thức nộp bài phần tự luận (Giảng viên ghi rõ yêu cầu): sinh viên gõ trực tiếp vào khung trả lời.

Vui lòng không đảo thứ tự câu hỏi trong các bài đọc

PHẦN TRẮC NGHIỆM (7.5 điểm)

PART 1: Read the passage, choose a suitable answer for each question

Basic to any understanding of Canada in 20 years after the Second World War is the country's impressive population growth. For every three Canadians in 1945, there were over **five** in 1996. In September 1966 Canada's population passed the 20 million mark. Most of this **surging** growth came from natural increase. The depression of the 1930's and the war had held back marriages and the catching - up process began after 1945. The baby boom continued through the decade of the 1950's, producing a population increase of nearly fifteen percent in the five years from 1951 to 1956. This rate of increase had been exceeded only once before in Canada's history, in the decade before 1911, when the prairies were being settled. Undoubtedly, the good economic conditions of the 1950's supported a growth in the population, but the expansion also derived from a **trend** toward earlier marriages and an increase in the average size of families. In 1957 the Canadian birth rate stood at 28 per thousand, one of the highest in the world.

After the **peak** year of 1957, the birth rate in Canada began to decline. It continued falling until in 1966 it stood at the lowest level in 25 years. Partly this decline reflected the low level of births during the depression and the war, but it was also caused by changes in Canadian society. Young people were staying at school longer, more women were working, young married couples were buying automobiles or houses before starting families, rising living standards were cutting down the size of families. It appeared that Canada was once

more falling in step with the trend toward smaller families that had occurred all through the Western world since the time of the Industrial Revolution.

Although the growth in Canada's population has slowed down by 1966 (the increase in the first half of the 1960's was only nine percent). Another large population wave was coming over the horizon. **It** would be composed of the children of the children who were born during the period of the high birth rate prior to 1957.

What does the passage mainly discuss?

- A. Population trends in postwar Canada
- B. Educational changes in Canadian society
- C. Canada during the Second World War
- D. Standards of living in Canada

ANSWER: A

According to the passage, when did Canada's baby boom begin?

- A. After 1945
- B. In the decade after 1911
- C. During the depression of the 1930's
- D. In 1966

ANSWER: A

The word "five" in paragraph 1 refers to

- A. Canadians
- B. Years
- C. Decades
- D. Marriages

ANSWER: A

The word "surging" in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to

- A. accelerating
- B. extra
- C. new
- D. surprising

ANSWER: A

The word "trend" in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to

- A. tendency
- B. aim
- C. growth
- D. directive

ANSWER: A

The word "peak" in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to

- A. maximum
- B. dismal
- C. mountain

D. pointed

ANSWER: A

When was the birth rate in Canada at its lowest postwar level?

A. 1966

B. 1957

C. 1956

D. 1951

ANSWER: A

The author mentions all of the following as causes of declines in population growth after 1957 EXCEPT

A. people getting married earlier

B. people being better educated

C. better standards of living

D. couples buying houses

ANSWER: A

It can be inferred from the passage that before the industrial Revolution

A. families were larger

B. population statistics were unreliable

C. the population grew steadily

D. economic conditions were bad

ANSWER: A

The word "It" in the last paragraph refers to

A. population wave

B. horizon

C. nine percent

D. first half

ANSWER: A

PART 2: Read the passage, and choose a suitable answer for each question

Perhaps the most striking quality of satiric literature is its freshness, its originality of perspective. Satire rarely offers original ideas. Instead, it presents the familiar in a new form. Satirists do not offer the world new philosophies. What they do is look at familiar conditions from a perspective that makes these conditions seem foolish, harmful or affected. Satire jars us out of complacency into a pleasantly shocked realization that many of the values we unquestioningly accept are false. Don Quixote makes chivalry seem absurd, Brave New World ridicules the pretensions of science, A Modest proposal dramatizes starvation by advocating cannibalism. None of these ideas is original. Chivalry was suspect before Cervantes, humanists objected to the claims of pure science before Aldous Huxley and people were aware of famine before Swift. It was not the originality of

the idea that made these satires popular. It was the manner of expression of the satiric method that made them interesting and entertaining. Satires are read because they are **aesthetically** satisfying works of art, not because they are morally wholesome or ethically instructive. They are stimulating and refreshing because with commonsense briskness they brush away illusions and secondhand opinions. With spontaneous irreverence, satire rearranges perspectives, scrambles familiar objects into incongruous juxtaposition and speaks in a personal idiom instead of abstract platitude.

Satire exists because there is need for it. It has lived because readers appreciate a **refreshing** stimulus, an irreverent reminder that they lived in a world of platitudinous thinking, cheap moralizing, and foolish philosophy. Satire serves to prod people into an awareness of truth though rarely to any action on behalf of truth. Satire tends to remind people that much of what **they** see, hear, and read in popular media is sanctimonious, sentimental, and only partially true. Life resembles in only a slight degree the popular image of it. Soldiers rarely hold the ideals that movies attribute to them, nor do ordinary citizens devote their lives to unselfish **service of humanity**. Intelligent people know these things but tend to forget them when they do not hear them expressed.

What does the passage mainly discuss?

- A. Reasons for the popularity of satire.
- B. Popular topics of satire
- C. New philosophies emerging from satiric literature
- D. Difficulties of writing satiric literature

ANSWER: A

Why does the author mention Don Quirote, Brave New World and Modest Proposal?

- A. They are famous examples of satiric literature
- B. They present commonsense solutions to problems.
- C. They are appropriate for readers of all ages.
- D. They are books with similar stories.

ANSWER: A

The word “aesthetically” in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to

- A. artistically
- B. exceptionally

C. realistically

D. dependably

ANSWER: A

Which of the following can be found in satire literature?

A. Odd combinations of objects and ideas

B. Newly emerging philosophies

C. Abstract discussion of moral and ethnics

D. Wholesome characters who are unselfish

ANSWER: A

According to the passage, there is a need for satire because people need to be

A. Reminded that popular ideas are inaccurate

B. Informed about new scientific developments

C. Exposed to original philosophies when they are formulated

D. Told how they can be of service to their communities.

ANSWER: A

The word “refreshing” in paragraph 2 is closet in meaning to

A. Unusual

B. Popular

C. Ridiculous

D. Meaningful

ANSWER: A

The word “they” in paragraph 2 refers to

A People

B Movies

C Ideals

D Media

ANSWER: A

As a result of reading satire literature, readers will be most likely to

A. Reexamine their opinions and values.

B. Accept conventional point of view

C. Become better informed about current affairs

D. Teach themselves to write fiction

ANSWER: A

The various purposes of satire include all of the following EXCEPT

- A. Introducing readers to unfamiliar situations
- B. Brushing away illusion
- C. Reminding readers of the truth
- D. Exposing false values

ANSWER: A

Why does the author mention “service of humanity” in paragraph 2?

- A. To emphasize that popular media is not the true reflection of real life.
- B. To show that it is an ideal that is seldom achieved
- C. To point out that readers appreciate knowing about it
- D. To explain why people need to be reminded to take action

ANSWER: A

PART 3: Read the passage, and choose a suitable answer for each question

The modern age is an age of electricity. People are so used to electric lights, radio, televisions, and telephones that it is hard to imagine what life would be like without them. When there is a power failure, people grope about in flickering candlelight. Cars hesitate in the streets because there are no traffic lights to guide them, and food spoils in silent refrigerators.

Yet, people began to understand how electricity works only a little more than two centuries ago. Nature has apparently been experimenting in this field for millions of years. Scientists are discovering more and more that the living world may hold many interesting secrets of electricity that could benefit humanity.

Al living cells sent out tiny pulses of electricity. As the heart beats, it sends out pulses of recorded electricity; they form an electrocardiogram, which a doctor can study to determine how well the heart is working. The brain, too, sends out brain waves of electricity, which can be recorded in an electroencephalogram. The electric currents generated by most living cells are extremely small-of-ten so small that sensitive instruments are needed to record them. But in some animals, certain muscle cells have become so specialized as electrical generators that they do not work as muscle cells at all. When large numbers of these cells are linked together, the effects can be astounding.

The electric eel is an amazing storage battery. It can send a jolt of as much as eight hundred volts of electricity through the water in which it lives. An electric house current is only one hundred twenty volts.) As many as four fifths of all the cells in the electric eel's body are specialized for generating electricity, and the strength of the shock it can deliver corresponds roughly to the length of its body.

What does the word "hesitate" in the first paragraph mean?

- A. be uncertain
- B. stop
- C. crash
- D. be fast

ANSWER: A

How long ago did human know about electricity?

- A. more than two hundred years ago
- B. more than twenty years ago
- C. more than two thousand years ago
- D. more than two million years ago

ANSWER: A

From the sentence: "All living cells sent out tiny pulses of electricity", we can infer

- A. A fly has pulses of electricity
- B. Very tiny animals like mosquitoes do not have
- C. A dead elephant still have electric pulses
- D. Electric pulses of animals are dangerous for themselves

ANSWER: A

In paragraph 3, the word "astonishing" can be replaced by

- A. surprising
- B. small
- C. strong
- D. weak

ANSWER: A

In paragraph 4, the phrase "four fifths" means

- A. 4/5
- B. 5/4
- C. 45
- D. 54

ANSWER: A

What is the main idea of the passage?

- A. Biology and electricity appear to be closely related
- B. Electric eels are potentially dangerous
- C. People would be at a loss without electricity
- D. Scientists still have much to discover about electricity

ANSWER: A

The author mentions all of the following as results of a blackout EXCEPT

- A. elevators and escalators do not function
- B. traffic lights do not work
- C. people must rely on candlelight
- D. refrigerated food items may go bad

ANSWER: A

Why does the author mention electric eels?

- A. To give an example of a living electrical generator
- B. To compare their voltage to that used in houses
- C. To warn the reader to stay away from them
- D. To describe a new source of electrical power

ANSWER: A

How many volts of electricity can an electric eel emit?

- A. 800
- B. 1000
- C. 200
- D. 120

ANSWER: A

It can be inferred from the passage that the longer an eel is the

- A. more powerful will be its electrical charge
- B. more beneficial it will be to science
- C. easier it will be to find
- D. tougher it will be to eat

ANSWER: A

PHẦN TỰ LUẬN (2.5 điểm)

Read the article and answer the questions (2 marks)

Perhaps the most striking quality of satiric literature is its freshness, its originality of perspective. Satire rarely offers original ideas. Instead, it presents the familiar in a new form. Satirists do not offer the world new philosophies. What they do is look at familiar conditions from a perspective that makes these conditions seem foolish, harmful or affected. Satire jars us out of complacency into a pleasantly shocked realization that *many of the values we unquestioningly accept* are false. Don Quixote makes chivalry seem absurd, Brave New World ridicules the pretensions of science, A Modest proposal dramatizes starvation by

advocating cannibalism. None of these ideas is original. Chivalry was suspect before Cervantes, humanists objected to the claims of pure science before Aldous Huxley and people were aware of famine before Swift. It was not the originality of the idea that made these satires popular. It was the manner of expression of the satiric method that made them interesting and entertaining. Satires are read because they are aesthetically satisfying works of art, not because they are morally wholesome or ethically instructive. They are stimulating and refreshing because with commonsense briskness they brush away illusions and secondhand opinions. With spontaneous irreverence, satire rearranges perspectives, scrambles familiar objects into incongruous juxtaposition and speaks in a personal idiom instead of abstract platitude.

Satire exists because there is need for it. It has lived because readers appreciate a **refreshing** stimulus, an irreverent reminder that they lived *in a world* of platitudinous thinking, cheap moralizing, and foolish philosophy. Satire serves to prod people into an awareness of truth though rarely to any action on behalf of truth. Satire tends to remind people that much of what they see, hear, and read in *popular media* is sanctimonious, sentimental, and only partially true. Life resembles in only a slight degree the popular image of it. Soldiers rarely hold the ideals that movies attribute to them, nor do ordinary citizens devote their lives to unselfish **service of humanity**. *Intelligent people* know these things but tend to forget them when they do not hear them expressed.

Decide if the authors attitude toward the topic is positive (P) or negative (N). Write down 2-3 evidences that signal the author's attitude

Câu 1 (0.5 điểm): The common values the we accept (paragraph 1)

The author's attitude:

Evidence:

Đáp án Câu 1:

The author's attitude: N

Evidence: false, shocked, realization

Câu 2 (0.5 điểm): The contemporary world that the readers were living (paragraph 2)

The author's attitude:

Evidence:

Đáp án Câu 2:

The author's attitude: N

Evidence: Cheap moralizing, foolish philosophy

Câu 3 (0.5 điểm): The role of satire (paragraph 2)

The author's attitude

Evidence:

Đáp án Câu 3:

The author's attitude: P

Evidence: Promp people into an awareness of truth. Stimulating and refreshing

Câu 4 (0.5 điểm): Most news on popular media (paragraph 2)

The author's attitude:

Evidence:

Đáp án Câu 4:

The author's attitude: N

Evidence: Sanctimonious, sentimental, partially true

Câu 5: (0.5 điểm): Intelligent people (paragraph 2)

The author's attitude:

Evidence:

Đáp án Câu 5:

The author's attitude: N

Evidence: tend to forget them.

Ngày biên soạn: 30/9/2023

Giảng viên biên soạn đề thi: Trương Hồng Ngọc

Ngày kiểm duyệt: 14/10/2023

Trưởng Khoa kiểm duyệt đề thi: TS. Phan Thế Hưng