

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

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Được sử dụng tài liệu: Có

Không

Cách thức nộp bài phần tự luận (Giảng viên ghi rõ yêu cầu):

- SV gõ trực tiếp trên khung trả lời của hệ thống thi;

PHẦN TRẮC NGHIỆM (8 điểm)

SECTION 1 (1.5 marks)

Read the article. Choose A, B, C, or D.

South Pole Adventurer

In the race to the South Pole, there was a Japanese team attempting to be first, led by heroic explorer Nobu Shirase

For a few weeks in January 1912, Antarctica was full of explorers. Norwegian Roald Amundsen had reached the South Pole on 14 December and was speeding back to the coast. On 17 January, Robert Scott and the men of the British Antarctic expedition had arrived at the pole to find they had been beaten to it. Just then, a third man arrived; Japanese explorer Nobu Shirase. However, his part in one of the greatest adventure stories of the 20th century is hardly known outside his own country, even by fellow explorers. Yet as Scott was nearing the pole and with the rest of the world still unaware of Amundsen's triumph, Shirase and his

team sailed into Antarctica's Bay of Whales in the smallest ship ever to try its luck in these dangerous waters.

Since boyhood Shirase had dreamed of becoming a polar explorer. Like Amundsen, he initially set his sights on the North Pole. But after the American Robert Peary claimed to have reached it in 1909, both men hastily altered their plans. Instead they would aim for the last big prize: the South Pole. In January 1910, Shirase put his plans before Japanese government officials, promising to raise the flag at the South Pole within three years. For many of them, the question wasn't could he do it but why would it be worth doing? 15 years earlier the International Geographical Congress had said that as the last unknown continent the Antarctic offered the chance to add to knowledge in almost every branch of science. So, like the British, Shirase presented his expedition as a search for knowledge: he would bring back fossils, make meteorological measurements and explore unknown parts of the continent.

The response from the government was cool, however, and Shirase struggled to raise funds. Fortunately, a few months later, Japan's former prime minister Shigenobu Okuma came to Shirase's rescue. With Okuma's backing, Shirase got together just enough money to buy and equip a small ship. He eventually acquired a scientist, too, called Terutaro Takeda. At the end of November 1910, his ship the *Kainan Maru* finally left Tokyo with 27 men and 28 Siberian dogs on board. Before leaving, Shirase confidently outlined his plans to the media. He would sail to New Zealand, then reach Antarctica in February, during the southern summer, and then proceed to the pole the following spring. This was not to be, however. Bad weather delayed the expedition and they didn't reach New Zealand until 8 February; Amundsen and Scott had already been in Antarctica for a month, preparing for winter.

In New Zealand local reporters were astonished: the ship was half the size of Amundsen's ship. True, it was reinforced with iron plate and extra wood, but the ship had only the feeblest engine to help force its way through ice. Few doubted Shirase's courage, but most reckoned the expedition to be ill-prepared as the Japanese had only lightweight sledges for transport across the ice, made of bamboo and wood.

But Shirase's biggest challenge was time. Antarctica is only accessible by sea for a few weeks in summer and expeditions usually aimed to arrive in January or February. "Even with their determination and daring, our Japanese friends are running it rather fine," wrote local reporters. Nevertheless, on 11 February the *Kainan Maru* left New Zealand and sailed

straight into the worst weather the captain had ever seen. Then, on 6 March, they approached the coastline of Antarctica's Ross Sea, looking for a place to land. The ice began to close in, threatening to trap them for the winter, an experience no one was likely to survive. With a remarkable piece of seamanship, the captain steered the ship out of the ice and turned north. They would have to wait out the winter in a warmer climate.

A year later than planned, Shirase and six men finally reached Antarctica. Catching up with Scott or Amundsen was out of the question and he had said he would stick to science this time. Yet Shirase still felt the pull of the pole and eventually decided he would head southward to experience the thrills and hardships of polar exploration he had always dreamed of. With provisions for 20 days, he and four men would see how far they could get.

Shirase set off on 20 January 1912 with Takeda and two dog handlers, leaving two men at the edge of the ice shelf to make meteorological measurements. For a week they struggled through one blizzard after another, holing up in their tents during the worst of the weather. The temperature fell to -25°C , and frostbite claimed some of the dogs. On 26 January, Shirase estimated there were enough provisions to continue for two more days. Two days later, he announced it was time to turn back. Takeda calculated they had reached $80^{\circ} 5$ south and had travelled 250 kilometres. The men hoisted the Japanese flag.

On 3 February, all the men were heading home. The ship reached Tokyo in June 1912 - and Shirase was greeted like a hero despite the fact that he never reached the pole. Nor did he contribute much to science - but then nor did Amundsen, whose only interest was in being first to the pole. Yet Shirase's expedition was heroic. They travelled beyond 80° south, one of only four teams to have gone so far south at the time. Furthermore, they did it all without the advantages of the other teams and with no previous experience.

When reporters in New Zealand met Shirase, they were _____

- A.** concerned about the quality of his equipment.
- B.** impressed with the design of his ship.
- C.** certain he was unaware of the dangers ahead.
- D.** surprised by the bravery he demonstrated.

ANSWER: A

What are we told about the captain of the Kainan Maru in the fifth paragraph?

- A. His skill at sailing saved the boat and crew.
- B. He had given Shirase some poor advice.
- C. He refused to listen to the warnings of others.
- D. He was originally confident they could reach Antarctica.

ANSWER: A

After Shirase finally reached Antarctica, he realised that ____.

- A. he might not have enough food to get to the South Pole.
- B. he was unsure of the direction he should follow.
- C. he would have to give up on fulfilling his personal ambition.
- D. he still wanted to compete in the race against the other teams.

ANSWER: A

What is the writer doing in the seventh paragraph?

- A. describing the conditions that the expedition faced.
- B. criticising a decision concerning scientific research.
- C. explaining why a particular mistake had occurred.
- D. rejecting the idea that Shirase was poorly prepared.

ANSWER: A

What is the writer's main point in the final paragraph?

- A. Considering the problems Shirase had to deal with, his achievement was incredible.
- B. In Japan, the reaction to Shirase's adventure in Antarctica came as a surprise to him.
- C. It was obvious that Amundsen would receive more attention as an explorer than Shirase.
- D. Shirase had achieved more on the Antarctic expedition than even he had expected.

ANSWER: A

SECTION 2 (2 marks)

Read the passage below. Decide if each statement to be True, False, or Not Given.

TRUE if the statement agrees with the information

FALSE if the statement contradicts the information

NOT GIVEN if there is no information on this

Saving the Seahorses

(A) Gregorio Dano is a seahorses fisherman, and he's not happy. A decade ago, he and the other subsistence fishers from the central Philippine village of Handumon supported their families by collecting dozens of seahorses a day from the coral reefs of nearby Danajon Bank. But as the six-month-long seahorse-fishing season begins next month, Dano will be lucky to catch a half dozen of the elusive fish in a full night's diving, enough to buy only a day's worth of rice.

(B) Seahorses and their relatives, the only animal species whose males, rather than females, become pregnant, are popular with home collectors and public aquariums alike. Since the charismatic fish die easily in captivity, they must be replaced frequently from the wild. Dried seahorses are prized by practitioners of traditional Chinese medicine, in remedies for every- thing from asthma to impotence. As disposable income in China has risen over the last decade, so too has demand for seahorse-based cures. That has caused overfishing at Danajon Bank and throughout the fishes' range, leading to the loss of at least 20 million wild seahorses a year. Populations have been plummeting everywhere seahorses are fished - in sea grass beds and mangrove stands from Florida to Ecuador, and on coral reefs from India to Vietnam.

(C) Last week 35 researchers and representatives of major public aquariums from around the world met at Chicago's John G. Shedd Aquarium to discuss what can be done to reverse the trend. "We've seen population declines of 50 per cent over the last five years, and that's unacceptable," says Amanda Vincent, a conservation biologist at Montreal's McGill University and co-founder of Project Seahorse. One way to reduce aquariums' dependence on wild stocks is to improve captive breeding techniques. Jorge Gomezjurado, a biologist at San Francisco's Steinhart Aquarium, has spent the last year trying to raise *Hippocampus ingens*, the Giant Pacific seahorse. Prized as the largest of the seahorses at up to 12 inches long, *H. ingens* is also one of the trickiest to breed. Like all seahorses, they're fussy eaters, and in captivity they're susceptible to disease. By experimenting with food supplements, Gomezjurado has managed to raise three successive generations.

(D) Another researcher, a Ph.D. candidate at the London Institute of Zoology named Stephen Casey, has been studying the six-inch-long Tiger-Tail seahorse (*H. comes*), the most

heavily exploited species on the Danajon Bank. Casey spent six weeks in Handumon, going out with seahorse fishers nightly to collect specimens. He paid the fishers the going rate for their catch, a few pesos each, which allowed him to sample without further depleting the population. His research will help determine whether seahorses can move from one spot on a reef to another. Adults rarely stray more than a few feet from their small home range, but juveniles might be transported to distant areas by waves or currents. If so, the progeny of an isolated pocket of reproducing adults would spread out, recolonizing distant reefs that have been depopulated by fishing.

(E) The Shedd Aquarium is tackling the depopulation problem from a different angle. Together with Project Seahorse, Shedd's merchandizing department developed a project with the Handumon villagers to lessen their dependency on seahorses. The Shedd gift shop now stocks 34 different products made by Handumon fishers and their families. Straw beach mats and handbags with seahorse motifs are big sellers. Dano and his wife have gone into business making wooden diving goggles, sold at the Shedd gift shop for \$7, and have earned enough to get out of debt and buy food and medicine for their six children.

(F) Project Seahorse is also encouraging traditional Chinese medicine practitioners to identify alternatives to seahorses, and the researchers are helping villagers to develop sustainable fishing techniques. The villagers have established an 80-acre "no fishing" zone around Handumon. Populations of both seahorses and other species have rebounded so well that the idea is spreading to other villages, says Philippine biologist Marivic Pajaro, though the fish suffered a setback a year ago when the night watchman sneaked away to attend a fiesta and the area was poached of seahorses.

(G) As the workshop concluded last week, Vincent said she was more hopeful than ever before that seahorse decline can be reversed before disaster strikes. She now hopes to get all of the "stakeholders", including fishers, traders, medical practitioners and biologists, to meet together and work out how best to manage seahorses so that all parties - including the fish - get what they need. "Fish are seen as food, not wildlife," says London Zoo curator and Project Seahorse co-founder Heather Hall, summing up the difficulty of preserving underwater species. "We're just lucky that seahorses are about as cute as you get in the fish world." Those good looks may be what eventually saves them in the wild. The researchers hope that less popular but equally threatened species that share their watery homes may be saved in the bargain.

Because there are fewer seahorses to be caught, Dano and his family are trying new ways to support themselves.

- A. True
 - B. False
 - C. Not given
- ANSWER: A

Seahorses are concentrated in sea waters in Southeast Asia.

- A. Not given
 - B. True
 - C. False
- ANSWER: A

Hippocampus ingens is a breed of seahorse that has the largest population.

- A. Not given
 - B. True
 - C. False
- ANSWER: A

Efforts to save seahorses so far are unsuccessful.

- A. False
 - B. True
 - C. Not given
- ANSWER: A

Seahorses are very picky about their food.

- A. True
 - B. False
 - C. Not given
- ANSWER: A

SECTION 3 (3 marks)

Complete each sentence with the correct word from the word bank.

Consumers choose organic meat for a number of reasons, including perceived health _____.

- A. benefits
- B. biodiversity
- C. conservation
- D. consolidated
- E. constraints
- F. crucial
- G. gig
- H. isolated
- I. obsolete
- J. plan B
- K. thrive
- L. wage

ANSWER: A

Elderly people easily become socially _____.

- A. isolated
- B. biodiversity
- C. conservation
- D. consolidated
- E. constraints
- F. crucial
- G. gig
- H. benefits
- I. obsolete
- J. plan B
- K. thrive
- L. wage

ANSWER: A

He played with the band at a recent _____.

- A. gig
- B. biodiversity
- C. conservation
- D. consolidated
- E. constraints
- F. crucial
- G. benefits
- H. isolated
- I. obsolete
- J. plan B
- K. thrive
- L. wage

ANSWER: A

If Plan A fails, go to _____.

- A. plan B
- B. biodiversity
- C. conservation
- D. consolidated
- E. constraints
- F. crucial
- G. gig
- H. isolated
- I. obsolete
- J. benefits
- K. thrive
- L. wage

ANSWER: A

Italy _____ their lead with a second goal.

- A. consolidated
- B. biodiversity
- C. conservation
- D. benefits
- E. constraints
- F. crucial
- G. gig
- H. isolated
- I. obsolete
- J. plan B
- K. thrive
- L. wage

ANSWER: A

New businesses _____ in this area.

- A. thrive
- B. biodiversity
- C. conservation
- D. consolidated
- E. constraints
- F. crucial
- G. gig
- H. isolated
- I. obsolete
- J. plan B
- K. benefits
- L. wage

ANSWER: A

Such data can be helpful in evaluating the _____ status of plants.

- A. conservation

- B. attempt
- C. benefits
- D. consolidated
- E. constraints
- F. crucial
- G. gig
- H. isolated
- I. obsolete
- J. plan B
- K. thrive
- L. wage

ANSWER: A

The average _____ for unskilled workers is very low.

- A. wage
- B. biodiversity
- C. conservation
- D. consolidated
- E. constraints
- F. crucial
- G. gig
- H. isolated
- I. obsolete
- J. plan B
- K. thrive
- L. benefits

ANSWER: A

The government has placed tight _____ on spending this year.

- A. constraints
- B. biodiversity

- C. conservation
- D. consolidated
- E. benefits
- F. crucial
- G. gig
- H. isolated
- I. obsolete
- J. plan B
- K. thrive
- L. wage

ANSWER: A

Winning this contract is _____ to the success of the company.

- A. crucial
- B. biodiversity
- C. conservation
- D. consolidated
- E. constraints
- F. benefits
- G. gig
- H. isolated
- I. obsolete
- J. plan B
- K. thrive
- L. wage

ANSWER: A

SECTION 4 (1.5 marks)

Choose the correct heading of each paragraph below.

(A) Gregorio Dano is a seahorses fisherman, and he's not happy. A decade ago, he and the other subsistence fishers from the central Philippine village of Handumon supported their

families by collecting dozens of seahorses a day from the coral reefs of nearby Danajon Bank. But as the six-month-long seahorse-fishing season begins next month, Dano will be lucky to catch a half dozen of the elusive fish in a full night's diving, enough to buy only a day's worth of rice.

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juveniles might be transported to distant areas by waves or currents. If so, the progeny of an isolated pocket of reproducing adults would spread out, recolonizing distant reefs that have been depopulated by fishing.

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(G) As the workshop concluded last week, Vincent said she was more hopeful than ever before that seahorse decline can be reversed before disaster strikes. She now hopes to get all of the "stakeholders", including fishers, traders, medical practitioners and biologists, to meet together and work out how best to manage seahorses so that all parties - including the fish - get what they need. "Fish are seen as food, not wildlife," says London Zoo curator and Project Seahorse co-founder Heather Hall, summing up the difficulty of preserving underwater species. "We're just lucky that seahorses are about as cute as you get in the fish world." Those good looks may be what eventually saves them in the wild. The researchers hope that less popular but equally threatened species that share their watery homes may be saved in the bargain.

Paragraph B_____

- A. Peculiar creatures
- B. Finding ways to protect seahorses
- C. Alternative sources of income

- D.** Sustainable fishing techniques
- E.** Getting all parties to work together
- F.** Regulating fishing activities
- G.** Medicinal use of seahorses

ANSWER: A

Paragraph C_____

- A.** Finding ways to protect seahorses
- B.** Peculiar creatures
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ANSWER: A

Paragraph E_____

- A.** Alternative sources of income
- B.** Peculiar creatures
- C.** Finding ways to protect seahorses
- D.** Sustainable fishing techniques
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- G.** Medicinal use of seahorses

ANSWER: A

Paragraph F_____

- A.** Sustainable fishing techniques
- B.** Peculiar creatures
- C.** Finding ways to protect seahorses
- D.** Alternative sources of income

- E. Getting all parties to work together
- F. Regulating fishing activities
- G. Medicinal use of seahorses

ANSWER: A

Paragraph G _____

- A. Getting all parties to work together
- B. Peculiar creatures
- C. Finding ways to protect seahorses
- D. Alternative sources of income
- E. Sustainable fishing techniques
- F. Regulating fishing activities
- G. Medicinal use of seahorses

ANSWER: A

PHẦN TỰ LUẬN (2 điểm)

SECTION 5 (2 marks)

Read the article below. Then use NO MORE THAN 10 WORDS to write short answers to these questions.

South Pole Adventurer

In the race to the South Pole, there was a Japanese team attempting to be first, led by heroic explorer Nobu Shirase

For a few weeks in January 1912, Antarctica was full of explorers. Norwegian Roald Amundsen had reached the South Pole on 14 December and was speeding back to the coast. On 17 January, Robert Scott and the men of the British Antarctic expedition had arrived at the pole to find they had been beaten to it. Just then, a third man arrived; Japanese explorer Nobu Shirase. However, his part in one of the greatest adventure stories of the 20th century is hardly known outside his own country, even by fellow explorers. Yet as Scott was nearing the pole and with the rest of the world still unaware of Amundsen's triumph, Shirase and his

team sailed into Antarctica's Bay of Whales in the smallest ship ever to try its luck in these dangerous waters.

Since boyhood Shirase had dreamed of becoming a polar explorer. Like Amundsen, he initially set his sights on the North Pole. But after the American Robert Peary claimed to have reached it in 1909, both men hastily altered their plans. Instead they would aim for the last big prize: the South Pole. In January 1910, Shirase put his plans before Japanese government officials, promising to raise the flag at the South Pole within three years. For many of them, the question wasn't could he do it but why would it be worth doing? 15 years earlier the International Geographical Congress had said that as the last unknown continent the Antarctic offered the chance to add to knowledge in almost every branch of science. So, like the British, Shirase presented his expedition as a search for knowledge: he would bring back fossils, make meteorological measurements and explore unknown parts of the continent.

The response from the government was cool, however, and Shirase struggled to raise funds. Fortunately, a few months later, Japan's former prime minister Shigenobu Okuma came to Shirase's rescue. With Okuma's backing, Shirase got together just enough money to buy and equip a small ship. He eventually acquired a scientist, too, called Terutaro Takeda. At the end of November 1910, his ship the *Kainan Maru* finally left Tokyo with 27 men and 28 Siberian dogs on board. Before leaving, Shirase confidently outlined his plans to the media. He would sail to New Zealand, then reach Antarctica in February, during the southern summer, and then proceed to the pole the following spring. This was not to be, however. Bad weather delayed the expedition and they didn't reach New Zealand until 8 February; Amundsen and Scott had already been in Antarctica for a month, preparing for winter.

In New Zealand local reporters were astonished: the ship was half the size of Amundsen's ship. True, it was reinforced with iron plate and extra wood, but the ship had only the feeblest engine to help force its way through ice. Few doubted Shirase's courage, but most reckoned the expedition to be ill-prepared as the Japanese had only lightweight sledges for transport across the ice, made of bamboo and wood.

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straight into the worst weather the captain had ever seen. Then, on 6 March, they approached the coastline of Antarctica's Ross Sea, looking for a place to land. The ice began to close in, threatening to trap them for the winter, an experience no one was likely to survive. With a remarkable piece of seamanship, the captain steered the ship out of the ice and turned north. They would have to wait out the winter in a warmer climate.

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Question 1: What was Shirase's original ambition?

Đáp án câu 1: To travel to the North Pole

Question 2: Did some Japanese officials think Shirase's intention to travel to the South Pole was pointless?

Đáp án câu 2: Yes, they did.

Question 3: When did Shirase's ship finally leave Tokyo?

Đáp án câu 3: At the end of November 1910

Question 4: How late was Shirase's plan to the South Pole?

Đáp án câu 4: A year later than planned

Question 5: What slowed down Shirase's progress to New Zealand?

Đáp án câu 5: Bad weather

Ngày biên soạn: 20/9/2023

Giảng viên biên soạn đề thi: Đinh Trần Ngọc Phúc

Ngày kiểm duyệt: 31/10/2023

Trưởng (Phó) Khoa/Bộ môn kiểm duyệt đề thi: TS. Nguyễn Hòa Mai Phương