

TRƯỜNG ĐẠI HỌC VĂN LANG
ĐƠN VỊ: KHOA NGOẠI NGỮ

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

I. Thông tin chung

Tên học phần:	Tích hợp kỹ năng ngôn ngữ		
Mã học phần:	72ENGL30203	Số tín chỉ:	3
Mã nhóm lớp học phần:	232_72ENGL30203_01		
Hình thức thi: Trắc nghiệm kết hợp Tự luận	Thời gian làm bài:	75	phút
<i>Thí sinh được tham khảo tài liệu:</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Có	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Không	

II. Các yêu cầu của đề thi nhằm đáp ứng CLO

Ký hiệu CLO	Nội dung CLO	Hình thức đánh giá	Trọng số CLO trong thành phần đánh giá (%)	Câu hỏi thi số	Điểm số tối đa	Lấy dữ liệu đo lường mức đạt PLO/PI
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
CLO1	Ứng dụng các kiến thức về ngôn ngữ Anh nâng cao để nghe, nói, đọc và viết tiếng Anh chính xác	Trắc nghiệm + Tự luận	30%	1-20		PLO2
CLO3	Thực hiện kỹ năng nghe, nói, đọc, viết bằng tiếng Anh thành thạo	Trắc nghiệm + Tự luận	30%	1-20		PLO5
CLO4	Thiết lập kỹ năng lập luận khi trình bày tiếng Anh bằng văn viết và nói	Tự luận	40%	21		PLO6

Lưu ý:

- Đề thi gồm 2 phần: phần đọc hiểu: 6 điểm, phần viết: 4 điểm.
- Phần đọc hiểu không thay đổi thứ tự câu hỏi, có thể thay đổi thứ tự đáp án
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Cách thức nộp bài phần thi viết:

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

III. Nội dung câu hỏi thi

PHẦN TRẮC NGHIỆM (20 câu+ 0.3 điểm/câu)

PASSAGE 1: Read the passage and answer questions 1 – 12

MODERN AND POST-MODERN SCULPTURE

A Modern sculpture has its origins in the work of Frenchman Auguste Rodin. Born into a modest family in 1840, Rodin began his creative journey in the 1860s, a journey that would lead to him being remembered as the 'bridge' between traditional and modern sculpture. Before Rodin, sculpture told stories about the past: religion, history, myth and literature. Sculptures typically left little to the imagination. Figures tended to be idealized in some way to avoid any imperfections of the model. Rodin can be considered a realist in that he refused to improve on what he saw in front of him. He considered all of nature beautiful and if a model was old and wrinkled, he would be portrayed as such. Moreover, like much of the art that he helped inspire for later generations, his work spoke to the emotions and imagination: both his and his viewers'. The stories he told were internal and conceptual and there was no right or wrong way to interpret them.

B Rodin was inspired by the fragments of Greek and Roman sculpture that were being discovered by archaeologists during his time. He was one of the first sculptors to treat fragments or parts of figures as complete works of art. One of his most famous works is *Large hand of a pianist*. In this piece he demonstrated one of the characteristics of Modern Art- to make visible things that are not, such as energy, sound and rhythm. He sculpted elongated fingers to make visible music being played effortlessly. Groundbreaking for its time, this concept has been taken forward by sculptors right up to the present day.

C Rodin worked mainly in bronze and was fascinated by the effect of light on irregular surfaces. In particular, he realized that light bouncing off textured bronze surfaces could create the illusion of movement. He pioneered two new techniques: *marcottage* and *assemblage*. *Marcottage* means creating a new work by putting together pieces from different existing works. *Assemblage*, which was further developed later by artists like Picasso, began with Rodin's technique of repeatedly casting the same figure and using multiple casts to create a new piece.

D The Late Modern Period (1900 to 1945), which saw the rise of extreme distortion - and then abstraction - in sculpture can be seen as a natural development from the pioneering work of Rodin. Romanian French sculptor Constantin Brancusi was one of the leading exponents of this style. He attempted to reduce the physical world to three basic forms: egg, pebble and grass blade. The development of Rodin's *assemblage* also continued and came to represent the *building* of sculptures rather than carving or molding them. Picasso's sculptures were called 'Constructions' and used a range of different objects and materials. The rise of minimalism, a movement that reduces sculpture to its most essential features, comes very much from this tradition.

E Thanks to the work of these 'forefathers', Modern sculpture embraces many forms and styles. It is increasingly common to see it created outdoors, often in view of the spectators. One form of outdoor sculpture is known as Earth Art, which is based on nature and makes use of rocks, branches, leaves, dirt, soil, water and other naturally occurring materials. Another offshoot is kinetic sculpture - sculpture that involves moving parts. Mobiles are one such example. Early

examples had moving parts powered by wind or touch and later some were even powered by machines. Other pioneering forms of Modern sculpture include ice sculptures used in culinary art and sound sculptures- such as Aeolian harps 'played' by the wind.

F Art installations are another example of how sculpture has developed in the Modern and Post-modern eras. They can be defined as a work of art consisting of multiple components, often though not necessarily in mixed media, usually exhibited in an indoor gallery space in an arrangement specified by the artist. Installations are multi-sensory experiences built for a specific time and space. They are often highly imaginative and bring different materials together to create something original and unexpected. The audience is drawn to them because they are immersive, often allowing audience participation. One such installation was *Cloud City*, a huge construction created by Argentinian sculptor Tomas Saraceno. It consisted of 16 interconnected modules, 16.5 by 8.5 meters, displayed on the roof of the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York. Visitors were able to walk up and inside the modules.

G In fact, these days sculpture increasingly involves the public. The use of digital technology has further increased the possibilities of creating art that reaches everyone. Digital installations allow artists to 'play' with the boundary between the real world and virtual reality and give new opportunities for active participation in the artwork by the spectator. Touch, physical participation and social interaction are now common features of the experience of going to see art. Modern sculpture has come a long way since Rodin got the ball rolling in the 1860s, and the future promises limitless possibilities.

Questions 1-7

Read each of the following statements and decide whether it agrees with the information given in the reading passage?

Select **TRUE** if the statement agrees with the information

FALSE if the statement contradicts the information

NOT GIVEN if there is no information on this

1. Before Rodin, sculpture was very realistic.

A. False

B. True

C. Not Given

ANSWER: A

2. Rodin expected people to interpret his sculptures in their own way.

A. True

B. False

C. Not Given

ANSWER: A

3. Rodin studied the sculpture techniques of the Greeks and Romans.

A. Not Given

B. False

C. True

ANSWER: A

4. Rodin felt that incomplete figures were still artistic works.

A. True

B. False

C. Not Given

ANSWER: A

5. His *Large Hand of a Pianist* tries to convey music being played.

A. True

B. False

C. Not Given

ANSWER: A

6. Rodin believed the surfaces of sculptures should be smooth.

A. False

B. True

C. Not Given

ANSWER: A

7. Rodin first developed *marcottage* and *assemblage* in an unexpected way.

A. Not Given

B. True

C. False

ANSWER: A

Questions 8-12

Choose the correct answer A, B, C or D.

8. Assemblage_____

A. creates a single composition from a number of versions of an individual.

B. was first used by Pablo Picasso.

C. uses only three basic forms.

D. involves several artists working on the same theme.

ANSWER: A

9. What is the purpose of paragraph E?

- A. to show examples of innovative forms of Modern sculpture
- B. to explain the meaning of Earth Art
- C. to explain how kinetic sculpture has evolved
- D. to introduce the idea of outdoor sculpture

ANSWER: A

10. Art installations _____

- A. usually allow viewers to interact with them.
- B. always use mixed media.
- C. are always outdoors.
- D. typically last a long time.

ANSWER: A

11. "Cloud City" _____

- A. was comprised of many components
- B. was derived of different modules
- C. was not interactive to the audience
- D. was on the ceiling of a museum

ANSWER: A

12. What is the purpose of paragraph G?

- A. to explain that sculpture is easily accessible
- B. to recommend sculpture to the public
- C. to prove that art is a significant part in everyday life
- D. to give more opportunities for people to enjoy sculpture

ANSWER: A

PASSAGE 2. Read the passage and answer the questions 13-20. (1.6 marks, 0.2 each)

The accepted concept of a career path followed a similar pattern for decades. After completing their education, people would enter the adult world of work, settling down to a job in which they would likely remain from that point onward. Not only would this occupation provide

their income for their entire working life, it would also allow them a healthy pension when they retired and moved into old age. Over the past twenty years, however, the relationship between a wage earner and their chosen profession has changed enormously. Today, the idea of a 'job-for-life' has all but disappeared, to be replaced by an unforgiving world of unstable employment. Some observers even argue that current society appears to pit old against young in a constant battle to find work of some description, all against a backdrop of increasing debt and economic difficulties.

At the same time, the government regularly releases figures that suggest that the economy is prospering, evidencing this claim with the fact that the unemployment rate continues to fall annually. Given this claim, logic would seem to dictate that, since there are fewer people out of work, an increasing number of people are enjoying a regular income. To dispute this, Frank Thomas's 2016 study on the nature of work, *Employment as a Myth*, revealed an interesting and contradictory interpretation. There are indeed more jobs available. However, a huge number of these are casual, temporary or short-term positions, all of which are low-paid and create little in the way of tax income for the government. This has a number of debilitating long-term effects, not least because this assurance of a growing economy is based more in myth than fact. Thomas explains, 'Without tax income, the economy cannot grow; if the economy stays weak, new jobs will not be created.'

He also illustrates how, around the world, increases in life expectancy have created a problem for a huge number of retired workers, who are starting to find that the sum of money they have saved for their retirement does not stretch far enough to provide the financial security that they had expected. As a result, there has been a widespread return of these workers to the job market, very often in search of the type of casual employment that was once the preserve of people in their late teens and early 20s. Lois Lawrence expands on this view in *Unfair Returns*: 'Older people are taking opportunities away from their grandchildren. Post-education, those new to the world of work are not able to earn any sort of living wage, nor are they getting the opportunity to develop the 'soft skills', e.g. social intelligence, that will enable them to flourish in the job market.'

For Lawrence, the days of the salaried worker - comfortable, assured, financially secure - are coming to an end, and are being replaced by a new model: the exploited worker. Instead, these are the days of the 'zero-hours' contract, where an employee is told by an employer to be available for work, but is not necessarily given any, and so earns nothing for their time simply spent waiting. She argues that this is causing even more inequality in the employment market, as business leaders realize that they have no obligation to provide their staff with a full- or part-time contract, and can therefore avoid additional expenditure. The 'zero-hours' worker receives no holiday or sick pay, and is considered to be self-employed, so has to pay their own taxes. They also have no hope of stability, and can be instantly dismissed without any hope of recourse. Employment laws, written decades ago at a time when the vast majority of the country's workforce benefitted from permanent positions, do not protect the new breed of worker from being unfairly dismissed at a moment's notice by their manager.

Less pessimistic interpretations of today's employment market do exist elsewhere. A 2015 study by William Haroldson, *How the Market Adjusts to Opportunity*, advocated a definition of a new type of multi-skilled worker: the model employee who not only refuses to age, but also does not want to work in the same office every day, or even to be an employee in the first place. In such a progressive, forward-looking environment, young and old are supposed to collaborate extensively, sharing the benefits of each other's talents and prior knowledge. Furthermore, although younger people are traditionally thought to be more willing to try any

number of routes into work before deciding on an industry in which they want to develop, such an approach to employment no longer excludes workers of a more advanced age. Thomas agrees: 'Most of today's self-starters believe that the job market offers a vast array of potential opportunities from which they can learn and gain experience. Whether they have a wide range of existing experience, or none at all, is irrelevant to them.'

Moving from job to job is no longer seen in a negative way, he goes on to argue. In the past, anyone with a series of short-term positions on their CV was seen as unreliable or disloyal. Most of today's self-starters, however, approach the job market as a vast source of possibilities, while employers themselves are more likely to be entrepreneurs who are willing to accept job mobility without question, and less likely to punish potential staff for doing so. One positive result of this development is that 'soft skills' such as social intelligence can therefore be learnt in a new way, and through a greater number of person-to-person encounters than used to be available. This has been made possible through the fact that so much of human contact today now takes place in one enormous meeting room - the internet. Even if it means that the people in contact are not actually present together in the same room, the encounter still happens.

Questions 13-19

Look at the following statements and the list of studies below. Match each statement with the correct study.

List of studies

Employment as a Myth

Unfair Returns

How the Market Adjusts to Opportunity

13. Unlike in previous years, a willingness to experiment with a wide range of possible roles is visible in all groups of job-seekers.

A. How the Market Adjusts to Opportunity

B. Employment as a Myth

C. Unfair Returns

ANSWER: A

14. Younger people are being denied the chance to develop the social skills necessary for the modern office environment.

A. Unfair Returns

B. How the Market Adjusts to Opportunity

C. Employment as a Myth

ANSWER: A

15. Many modern positions can be more easily terminated than ever before.

- A. Unfair Returns
- B. How the Market Adjusts to Opportunity
- C. Employment as a Myth

ANSWER: A

16. Claims of economic expansion are demonstrably incorrect.

- A. Employment as a Myth
- B. Unfair Returns
- C. How the Market Adjusts to Opportunity

ANSWER: A

17. An unforeseen problem has led to an increase in the number of people available to work.

- A. Employment as a Myth
- B. Unfair Returns
- C. How the Market Adjusts to Opportunity

ANSWER: A

18. Much of today's workforce do not feel constrained by a lack of familiarity with a new position.

- A. Employment as a Myth
- B. Unfair Returns
- C. How the Market Adjusts to Opportunity

ANSWER: A

19. Refusal to conform to traditional behavior models at work is a positive step.

- A. How the Market Adjusts to Opportunity
- B. Employment as a Myth
- C. Unfair Returns

ANSWER: A

Question 20

What is the best title for the passage?

- A. The Changing Face of Working Life
- B. The Conflict between Young and Old in the Workplace
- C. Modern Employment: The Need for Adaptability
- D. What Today's Workforce Really Wants

ANSWER: A

PHẦN TỰ LUẬN (1 câu+ 4 điểm)**Câu hỏi 21: (4 điểm)**

The plans below show changes of a cinema from 1980 until now. Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main features and make comparisons where relevant.

Write at least 150 words.

**ĐÁP ÁN PHẦN TỰ LUẬN VÀ THANG ĐIỂM**

Phần câu hỏi	Nội dung đáp án	Thang điểm	Ghi chú
I. Trắc nghiệm		6.0	
Câu 1 – 12		0.3	
Câu 13 – 20		0.3	
II. Tự luận		4.0	
Câu 21	Sinh viên có đáp án khác nhau.	4.0	
	Điểm tổng	10.0	

Phân viết được chấm theo tiêu chí:

Tiêu chí	Trọng số (%)	Tốt 8.0 - 10	Khá 6.5-7.9	Trung bình 5.0-6.4	Yếu/Kém <5.0
Phát triển và phân tích đề tài	25	- 80-100% các ý kiến đưa ra liên quan đề tài.	- 65-79% các ý kiến đưa ra liên quan đề tài. - Đáp ứng 65-79% yêu cầu đề đưa ra	- 50-64% các ý kiến đưa ra liên quan đề tài.	- <50% các ý kiến đưa ra liên quan đề tài.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Đáp ứng 80-100% yêu cầu đề đưa ra - Đáp ứng 80-100% số từ quy định - 80-100% các ý chính được khai triển hiệu quả và linh hoạt 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Đáp ứng 65-79% số từ quy định - 65-79% các ý chính được khai triển hiệu quả và linh hoạt 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Đáp ứng 50-64% yêu cầu đề đưa ra - Đáp ứng 50-64% số từ quy định - 50-64% các ý chính được khai triển hiệu quả và linh hoạt 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Đáp ứng <50% yêu cầu đề đưa ra - Đáp ứng <50% số từ quy định - <50% các ý chính được khai triển hiệu quả và linh hoạt
Tổ chức	25	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 80-100% các ý được liên kết chặt chẽ hiệu quả bằng các phương tiện liên kết - Các phương tiện liên kết đa dạng và hiệu quả - Phân đoạn phù hợp và hiệu quả 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 65-79% các ý được liên kết chặt chẽ hiệu quả bằng các phương tiện liên kết - Các phương tiện liên kết khá đa dạng và khá hiệu quả, còn vài chỗ chưa phù hợp - Phân đoạn khá phù hợp và khá hiệu quả 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 50-64% các ý được liên kết chặt chẽ hiệu quả bằng các phương tiện liên kết - Các phương tiện liên kết chưa đa dạng và chưa hiệu quả, còn nhiều chỗ chưa phù hợp - Phân đoạn chưa phù hợp và chưa hiệu quả 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <50% các ý được liên kết chặt chẽ hiệu quả bằng các phương tiện liên kết - Các phương tiện liên kết còn ít và không hiệu quả, còn rất nhiều chỗ chưa phù hợp - Phân đoạn không hợp lý/ không phân đoạn
Từ vựng	25	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Từ vựng cấu trúc sử dụng đa dạng, hiệu quả. - 80-100% các từ vựng, diễn đạt được sử dụng phù hợp - Sử dụng đa dạng từ vựng/ cụm cố định linh hoạt từ mức cơ bản đến phức tạp 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Từ vựng cấu trúc sử dụng khá đa dạng, hiệu quả. - 65-79% các từ vựng, diễn đạt được sử dụng phù hợp - Sử dụng nhiều từ vựng/ cụm cố định khá linh hoạt từ mức cơ bản đến phức tạp 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Từ vựng cấu trúc sử dụng chưa đa dạng và còn trùng lặp. - 50-64% các từ vựng, diễn đạt được sử dụng chưa phù hợp - Có cố gắng sử dụng từ vựng/ cụm cố định tương đối phù hợp từ mức cơ bản đến phức tạp 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Từ vựng cấu trúc sử dụng chưa đa dạng và còn trùng lặp nhiều. - >50% các từ vựng, diễn đạt được sử dụng chưa phù hợp - Đa số sử dụng nhiều từ vựng/ cụm cố định cơ bản
Ngữ pháp	25	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ngữ pháp cấu trúc sử dụng đa dạng, hiệu quả. - 80-100% các cấu trúc ngữ pháp được sử dụng phù hợp 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ngữ pháp cấu trúc sử dụng khá đa dạng, hiệu quả. - 65-79% các cấu trúc ngữ pháp được sử dụng phù hợp 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cấu trúc ngữ pháp sử dụng chưa đa dạng và còn trùng lặp. - 50-64% các cấu trúc ngữ pháp 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cấu trúc ngữ pháp sử dụng chưa đa dạng và còn trùng lặp nhiều. - >50% các cấu trúc ngữ pháp

		- Sử dụng đa dạng các cấu trúc ngữ pháp linh hoạt từ mức cơ bản đến phức tạp	- Sử dụng nhiều cấu trúc ngữ pháp khá linh hoạt từ mức cơ bản đến phức tạp	pháp được sử dụng chưa phù hợp - Có cố gắng sử dụng cấu trúc ngữ pháp tương đối phù hợp từ mức cơ bản đến phức tạp	được sử dụng chưa phù hợp - Đa số sử dụng nhiều cấu trúc ngữ pháp cơ bản
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TP. Hồ Chí Minh, ngày 20 tháng 3 năm 2024

P.Trưởng bộ môn



ThS. Cao Thị Xuân Tú.

Giảng viên ra đề



ThS. Cao Thị Xuân Tú.