TRƯỜNG ĐẠI HỌC VĂN LANG
ĐƠN VỊ: KHOA NGOẠI NGỮ

ĐỀ THI VÀ ĐÁP ÁN
THI KẾT THÚC HỌC PHẦN
Học kỳ 2, năm học 2023-2024

I. Thông tin chung

Tên học phần:	Đọc 2		
Mã học phần:	71ENGL30382	Số tín chỉ:	2
Mã nhóm lớp học phần:	232_71ENGL30382_05,06		
Hình thức thi: **Trắc nghiệm kết hợp Tự luận**		Thời gian làm bài: **60**	phút
Thí sinh được tham khảo tài liệu:	☐ Có		☒ Không

1. Format đề thi

- Font: Times New Roman
- Size: 13
- Tên các phương án lựa chọn: **in hoa, in đậm**
- Không sử dụng nhảy chữ/số tự động (numbering)
- Mặc định phương án đúng luôn luôn là Phương án A ghi ANSWER: A
- Tổng số câu hỏi thi:
- Quy ước đặt tên file đề thi:
+ Mã học phần_Tên học phần_Mã nhóm học phần_TNTL_De 1
+ Mã học phần_Tên học phần_Mã nhóm học phần_TNTL_De 1_Mã đề (***Nếu sử dụng nhiều mã đề cho 1 lần thi***).

2. Giao nhận đề thi

Sau khi kiểm duyệt đề thi, đáp án/rubric. **Trưởng Khoa/Bộ môn** gửi đề thi, đáp án/rubric về Trung tâm Khảo thí qua email: khaothivanlang@gmail.com bao gồm file word và file pdf (***nén lại và đặt mật khẩu file nén***) và nhắn tin + họ tên người gửi qua số điện thoại **0918.01.03.09** (Phan Nhất Linh).
- Khuyến khích Giảng viên biên soạn và nộp đề thi, đáp án bằng File Hot Potatoes. Trung tâm Khảo thí gửi kèm File cài đặt và File hướng dẫn sử dụng để hỗ trợ Quý Thầy Cô.

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

(Phần này phải phối hợp với thông tin từ đề cương chi tiết của học phần)

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	Lấ,y dữ liệu đo lường mức đạt PLO/PI
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
CLO1	Áp dụng từ vựng đã học để đọc hiểu các bài đọc học thuật từ 300 đến 500 từ	Tự luận + Trắc nghiệm	20%	- Từ câu 20 đến câu 21 (trắc nghiệm) - Từ câu 6 đến câu 13 (tự luận)	0,5đ 2đ	
CLO2	Vận dụng quy trình đọc hiểu vào các bài đọc học thuật từ 300 đến 500 từ	Tự luận + Trắc nghiệm	30%	Từ câu 1 đến 13	4đ	
CLO3	Thực hiện được việc đọc lướt lấy ý chính và đọc hiểu chi tiết các bài đọc học thuật từ 300 đến 500 từ 300 đến 500 từ	Tự luận + Trắc nghiệm	50%	- Từ câu 14 đến 19 (trắc nghiệm) - Từ câu 1 đến câu 5 (tự luận)	1,5đ 2đ	

Chú thích các cột:

(1) Chỉ liệt kê các CLO được đánh giá bởi đề thi kết thúc học phần (tương ứng như đã mô tả trong đề cương chi tiết học phần). Lưu ý không đưa vào bảng này các CLO không dùng bài thi kết thúc học phần để đánh giá (có một số CLO được bố trí đánh giá bằng bài kiểm tra giữa kỳ, đánh giá qua dự án, đồ án trong quá trình học hay các hình thức đánh giá quá trình khác chứ không bố trí đánh giá bằng bài thi kết thúc học phần). Trường hợp một số CLO vừa được bố trí đánh giá quá trình hay giữa kỳ vừa được bố trí đánh giá kết thúc học phần thì vẫn đưa vào cột (1)

(2) Nêu nội dung của CLO tương ứng.

(3) Hình thức kiểm tra đánh giá có thể là: trắc nghiệm, tự luận, dự án, đồ án, vấn đáp, thực hành trên máy tính, thực hành phòng thí nghiệm, báo cáo, thuyết trình,..., phù hợp với nội dung của CLO và mô tả trong đề cương chi tiết học phần.

(4) Trọng số mức độ quan trọng của từng CLO trong đề thi kết thúc học phần do giảng viên ra đề thi quy định (mang tính tương đối) trên cơ sở mức độ quan trọng của từng CLO. Đây là cơ sở để phân phối tỷ lệ % số điểm tối đa cho các câu hỏi thi dùng để đánh giá các CLO tương ứng, bảo đảm

CLO quan trọng hơn thì được đánh giá với điểm số tối đa lớn hơn. Cột (4) dùng để hỗ trợ cho cột (6).

   (5) Liệt kê các câu hỏi thi số (câu hỏi số … hoặc từ câu hỏi số… đến câu hỏi số…) dùng để kiểm tra người học đạt các CLO tương ứng.

   (6) Ghi điểm số tối đa cho mỗi câu hỏi hoặc phần thi.

   (7) Trong trường hợp đây là học phần cốt lõi - sử dụng kết quả đánh giá CLO của hàng tương ứng trong bảng để đo lường đánh giá mức độ người học đạt được PLO/PI - cần liệt kê ký hiệu PLO/PI có liên quan vào hàng tương ứng. Trong đề cương chi tiết học phần cũng cần mô tả rõ CLO tương ứng của học phần này sẽ được sử dụng làm dữ liệu để đo lường đánh giá các PLO/PI. Trường hợp học phần không có CLO nào phục vụ việc đo lường đánh giá mức đạt PLO/PI thì để trống cột này.

III. Nội dung câu hỏi thi

PHẦN TRẮC NGHIỆM (*21 câu + 0,4đ/ câu – Phần I; 0,25đ/ câu – Phần II & III*)

Part I: Read the passage below and match the headings with the correct paragraphs (2 marks)

(A)   Here is what global warming could do in a few years: in Dallas, a doubled level of carbon dioxide would increase the number of days a year with temperatures above 100 degrees from nineteen to seventy-eight. On sixty-eight days, as opposed to the current four, the temperature wouldn't fall below 80 degrees at night. One hundred and sixty-two days a year, the temperature would top 90 degrees.

(B)   Although most scientists agree that increasing levels of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases will inevitably lead to global warming, no one is certain how fast and how much temperatures will rise and what the effects will be in any geographical areas. This gives policymakers an excuse for delaying action. Some experts predict that within two centuries glaciers in the North and South Poles will melt, ocean levels will rise, and much of what is now the coast of the United States will be under water. They also predict great droughts and hurricanes, as a result of climate changes.

(C)   Other scientists think the changes will be much more gradual, even beneficial. After all, Canada would not complain if the productive corn-growing lands – now located in the U.S. Midwest – were shifted north across the border.

(D)   While many nations could end up with milder climates, the change – perhaps 100 times faster than at any time in human history – could be so drastic that many of the benefits would be lost. There could be crowds of environmental refugees, as well, making the tragedy of the Dust Bowl era seem mild in comparison.

(E)   What can we do? People's contributions to the greenhouse effect come from so many basic activities that we can't hope to eliminate it completely. Some steps have already been

taken. Since the 1970s, the use of CFCs as aerosol-can propellants has been banned in the United States.

(F) Another strategy is to burn as much methane as possible. This adds CO_2 to the air, but since methane traps twenty times as much heat as CO_2, the net result is worthwhile. The gas in many garbage landfills is already being used in a number of places around the United States. It is being used to heat thousands of homes.

Paragraph A _____

A. Global warming in the future

B. The potential loss

C. Burning more methane

D. A ban on propellant

E. Uncertain future of rising global temperature

ANSWER: A

Paragraph B _____

A. Uncertain future of rising global temperature

B. The potential loss

C. Burning more methane

D. A ban on propellant

E. Global warming in the future

ANSWER: A

Paragraph D _____

A. The potential loss

B. Uncertain future of rising global temperature

C. Burning more methane

D. A ban on propellant

E. Global warming in the future

ANSWER: A

Paragraph E_____

A. A ban on propellant

B. Uncertain future of rising global temperature

C. Burning more methane

D. The potential loss

E. Global warming in the future

ANSWER: A

Paragraph F_____

A. Burning more methane

B. Uncertain future of rising global temperature

C. The potential loss

D. A ban on propellant

E. Global warming in the future

ANSWER: A

Part II: Read the text below and decide if the statements are True, False, or Not Given. (2 marks)

TRUE – if the statement agrees with the text

FALSE – if the statement disagrees with the text

NOT GIVEN – if there is no information on this

1   Laws that ban smoking in public places are not exactly a new idea. One of the world's first smoking bans was introduced in 1575, when the Roman Catholic Church passed a law that made it illegal to smoke in any church in the Spanish colonies of Central America. In the eighteenth century, a number of German and Austrian cities also banned smoking, not in specific locations or buildings, but anywhere in the city. Some of these bans were based on ideas about health. Others were more concerned with safety. The Old Government Building in Wellington, New Zealand banned smoking in the 19th century because the building was made entirely of wood; smoking was a fire risk.

2   In the second half of the twentieth century, campaigns began to make people aware of the health dangers of smoking, and the concept of passive smoking – or breathing other people's smoke – became a widespread concern. As a result, governments passed laws in the 1970s to control the use of tobacco, and restaurants and other public places began to create

smoking and non-smoking sections. But it wasn't until the late 1990s that public smoking bans became widespread. California led the way in the US when it became the first US state to prohibit smoking in all public places in 1998. By 2010, nearly eighty percent of American states had introduced smoking bans. Elsewhere, ventilation systems were installed in public places, and smokers' lounges were created as alternatives to complete bans.

3   Not everyone is happy about the introduction of smoking bans. Not surprisingly, tobacco companies, restaurants and bars are concerned about losing business because of the new restrictions. Smokers often complain that by limiting the places where they can smoke, smoking bans unfairly limit their freedom. Plus, it is difficult to break the habit and give up smoking. But nowadays most people accept the overwhelming scientific evidence that smoking harms our health and can cause lung and heart disease. Furthermore, research shows that smoking bans have resulted in a reduction in smoking-related diseases and deaths. We shall have to see whether in the future every country in the world will follow suit and impose bans on smoking in public places.

One of the earliest anti-smoking laws prohibited smoking in churches in Mexico and other Spanish colonies.

A. True

B. False

C. Not Given

ANSWER: A

In modern times laws about smoking were introduced because of fears about second-hand smoke.

A. True

B. False

C. Not Given

ANSWER: A

Most smoking bans in the past were more concerned with health than safety.

A. False

B. True

C. Not Given

ANSWER: A

After 2010, there were nearly seventy percent of American states had introduced smoking bans.

A. False

B. True

C. Not Given

ANSWER: A

The smoking ban in California was important because it set an example for other US states.

A. True

B. False

C. Not Given

ANSWER: A

Currently, there are hundreds of tobacco companies going bankrupt because of smoking restrictions.

A. Not Given

B. False

C. True

ANSWER: A

Not many smokers feel that people should be free to choose where they want to smoke.

A. False

B. True

C. Not Given

ANSWER: A

It is difficult to prove that smoking has a negative effect on health.

A. False

B. True

C. Not Given

ANSWER: A

Part III: Read the text and choose the correct answer to each given question. (2 marks)

(A) Here is what global warming could do in a few years: in Dallas, a doubled level of carbon dioxide would increase the number of days a year with temperatures above 100 degrees from nineteen to seventy-eight. On sixty-eight days, as opposed to the current four, the temperature wouldn't fall below 80 degrees at night. One hundred and sixty-two days a year, the temperature would top 90 degrees.

(B) Although most scientists agree that increasing levels of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases will inevitably lead to global warming, no one is certain how fast and how much temperatures will rise and what the effects will be in any geographical areas. This gives policymakers an excuse for delaying action. Some experts predict that within two centuries glaciers in the North and South Poles will melt, ocean levels will rise, and much of what is now the coast of the United States will be under water. They also predict great droughts and hurricanes, as a result of climate changes.

(C) Other scientists think the changes will be much more gradual, even **beneficial**. After all, Canada would not complain if the productive corn-growing lands – now located in the U.S. Midwest – were shifted north across the border.

(D) While many nations could end up with milder climates, the change – perhaps 100 times faster than at any time in human history – could be so drastic that many of the benefits would be lost. There could be crowds of environmental refugees, as well, making the tragedy of the Dust Bowl era seem **mild** in comparison.

(E) What can we do? People's contributions to the greenhouse effect come from so many basic activities that we can't hope to eliminate it completely. Some steps have already been taken. Since the 1970s, the use of CFCs as aerosol-can propellants has been banned in the United States.

(F) Another strategy is to burn as much methane as possible. This adds CO_2 to the air, but since methane traps twenty times as much heat as CO_2, the net result is worthwhile. The gas in many garbage landfills is already being used in a number of places around the United States. It is being used to heat thousands of homes.

What can be the best title of this passage?

A. Harmful global warming and solutions

B. Carbon dioxide emissions and effects

C. Methods of burning fossil fuels safely

D. Rising global temperature under control

ANSWER: A

What is true about global temperature?

A. It will increase dramatically.

B. It can fall below 30 degrees.

C. It can be predicted very easily.

D. It will remain thirty over time.

ANSWER: A

What will happen at the North and South Poles?

A. Glaciers will be melted.

B. Sea water will become less salty.

C. The US will float as an island.

D. Penguins will be killed.

ANSWER: A

What is the main idea of the second paragraph?

A. The harm of global warming is unpredictable.

B. Scientists are delaying studying global warming.

C. The glaciers at poles will be quickly melted.

D. More greenhouse gases and CO_2 will be emitted.

ANSWER: A

What is Paragraph D about?

A. great pace of global warming

B. necessary humans' contributions

C. unexpected falls of the current global heat

D. the widespread damage to many countries

ANSWER: A

What can be done to prevent the global warming?

A. burning less harmful gases

B. burning more fossil fuels

C. constructing more storage heaters

D. halting people's influences

ANSWER: A

Which word is closest in meaning to "**beneficial**" in Paragraph C?

A. advantageous

B. challenging

C. detrimental

D. wonderful

ANSWER: A

What is the synonym of the word "**mild**" in Paragraph D?

A. pleasant

B. harsh

C. arid

D. plain

ANSWER: A

…………………

PHẦN TỰ LUẬN (*13 câu + 0,4đ/ câu – Phần IV; 0,25đ/ câu – Phần V*)

Part IV: Read the passage and USE NO MORE THAN 10 WORDS to write your own answers to the following questions. (2 marks)

1   Laws that ban smoking in public places are not exactly a new idea. One of the world's first smoking bans was introduced in 1575, when the Roman Catholic Church passed a law

that made it illegal to smoke in any church in the Spanish colonies of Central America. In the eighteenth century, a number of German and Austrian cities also banned smoking, not in specific locations or buildings, but anywhere in the city. Some of these bans were based on ideas about health. Others were more concerned with safety. The Old Government Building in Wellington, New Zealand banned smoking in the 19th century because the building was made entirely of wood; smoking was a fire risk.

2 In the second half of the twentieth century, campaigns began to make people aware of the health dangers of smoking, and the concept of passive smoking – or breathing other people's smoke – became a widespread concern. As a result, governments passed laws in the 1970s to control the use of tobacco, and restaurants and other public places began to create smoking and non-smoking sections. But it wasn't until the late 1990s that public smoking bans became widespread. California led the way in the US when it became the first US state to prohibit smoking in all public places in 1998. By 2010, nearly eighty percent of American states had introduced smoking bans. Elsewhere, ventilation systems were installed in public places, and smokers' lounges were created as alternatives to complete bans.

3 Not everyone is happy about the introduction of smoking bans. Not surprisingly, tobacco companies, restaurants and bars are concerned about losing business because of the new restrictions. Smokers often complain that by limiting the places where they can smoke, smoking bans unfairly limit their freedom. Plus, it is difficult to break the habit and give up smoking. But nowadays most people accept the overwhelming scientific evidence that smoking harms our health and can cause lung and heart disease. Furthermore, research shows that smoking bans have resulted in a reduction in smoking-related diseases and deaths. We shall have to see whether in the future every country in the world will follow suit and impose bans on smoking in public places.

Câu hỏi 1: (0,4 điểm): When was the first smoking ban introduced?

Câu hỏi 2: (0,4 điểm): What is passive smoking?

Câu hỏi 3: (0,4 điểm): What were innovations considered as alternatives to complete smoking bans?

Câu hỏi 4: (0,4 điểm): Why do most smokers often complain that smoking bans unfairly limit their freedom?

Câu hỏi 5: (0,4 điểm): **What is the main idea of Paragraph 3?**

Part V: Complete the following sentences with 8 out of 10 words or phrases from the box. You don't need to change the word forms. (2 marks)

sponsor	reusable	estimate	rely on	perceive
dependable	desire	proof	efficient	emerge

Câu hỏi 6: (0,25 điểm): They had a strong _____for revenge for the assassination.

Câu hỏi 7: (0,25 điểm): Some people_____a challenge as stressful while others see it as a new opportunity for personal growth.

Câu hỏi 8: (0,25 điểm): It is very difficult to find _____for the idea that dreams are the brain's way of solving problems.

Câu hỏi 9: (0,25 điểm): The United Nations and other organizations _____that over a billion people live in poverty.

Câu hỏi 10: (0,25 điểm): The service was not totally _____, so we chose another company.

Câu hỏi 11: (0,25 điểm): Many companies regularly_____sports teams so that they can put advertising on their uniforms.

Câu hỏi 12: (0,25 điểm): As we get older, our bodies become less _____ at burning up calories.

Câu hỏi 13: (0,25 điểm): The industries _____ the price of raw materials remaining low.

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 – 5	1. Global warming in the future 2. Uncertain future of rising global temperature 3. The potential loss 4. A ban on propellant 5. Burning more methane	0,4	

Câu 6 – 13	6. True 7. True 8. False 9. False 10. True 11. Not Given 12. False 13. False	0,25	
Câu 14 – 21	14. Harmful global warming and solutions 15. It will increase dramatically. 16. Glaciers will be melted. 17. The harm of global warming is unpredictable. 18. great pace of global warming 19. burning less harmful gases 20. advantageous 21. pleasant	0,25	
II. Tự luận		**4.0**	
Phần IV			
Câu 1	in 1575	0,4	
Câu 2	breathing other people's smoke	0,4	
Câu 3	ventilation systems and smokers' lounges	0,4	
Câu 4	Smoking bans limit the places where they can smoke.	0,4	
Câu 5	Not everyone is happy about the introduction of smoking bans.	0,4	
Phần V			
Câu 6	desire	0,25	
Câu 7	perceive	0,25	
Câu 8	proof	0,25	
Câu 9	estimate	0,25	
Câu 10	dependable	0,25	
Câu 11	sponsor	0,25	
Câu 12	efficient	0,25	
Câu 13	rely on	0,25	
	Điểm tổng	**10.0**	

TP. Hồ Chí Minh, ngày 13 tháng 2 năm 2024

Người duyệt đề	**Giảng viên ra đề**
TS. Nguyễn Hòa Mai Phương	Đường Thanh Hùng Đức