TRƯỜNG ĐẠI HỌC VĂN LANG
ĐƠN VỊ: KHOA NGOẠI NGỮ

ĐỀ THI VÀ ĐÁP ÁN
THI KẾT THÚC HỌC PHẦN
Học kỳ 3, năm học 2023-2024

I. Thông tin chung

Tên học phần:	Đọc -Viết-Ngữ Pháp 3		
Mã học phần:	72ENGL30143	Số tin chỉ:	3
Mã nhóm lớp học phần:	233_72ENGL30143_01		
Hình thức thi: **Trắc nghiệm kết hợp Tự luận**	Thời gian làm bài:	**75**	phút
Thí sinh được tham khảo tài liệu:	☐ Có	☒ 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)
CLO 3	**Áp dụng** kỹ năng đọc để phân tích các văn bản trình độ B2-C1 (CEFR)	Trắc nghiệm	50%	1-20	5	
CLO 4	**Hoàn thiện** kỹ năng phân tích, lập luận để viết các dạng bài luận học thuật theo trình độ C1 (CEFR)	Tự luận	50%	21	5	

III. Nội dung câu hỏi thi

PHẦN TRẮC NGHIỆM (*20 câu + thang điểm từng câu hỏi: 0.25 điểm*)

READING PASSAGE 1

1-The craft of perfumery has an ancient and global heritage. The art flourished in Ancient Rome, where the emperors were said to bathe in scent. After the fall of Rome, much of the knowledge was lost, but survived in Islamic civilizations in the Middle Ages. Arab and Persian pharmacists developed essential oils from the aromatic plants of the Indian peninsula. They developed the processes of distillation and suspension in alcohol, which allowed for

smaller amounts of raw materials to be used than in the ancient process, by which flower petals were soaked in warm oil. This knowledge was carried back to European monasteries during the Crusades.

2- At first, the use of fragrances was primarily associated with healing. Aromatic alcoholic waters were ingested as well as used externally. Fragrances were used to purify the air, both for spiritual and health purposes. **During the Black Death, the bubonic plague was thought to have resulted from a bad odour which could be averted by inhaling pleasant fragrances such as cinnamon.** The Black Death led to an aversion to using water for washing, and so perfume was commonly used as a cleaning agent.

3- Later on, the craft of perfume re-entered Europe, and was centred in Venice, chiefly because it was an important trade route and a centre for glass-making. Having such materials at hand was essential for the distillation process. In the late seventeenth century, trade soared in France, when Louis XIV brought in policies of protectionism and patronage which stimulated the purchase of luxury goods. Here, perfumery was the preserve of glove- makers. The link arose since the tanning of leather required **putrid** substances. Consequently, the gloves were scented before they were sold and worn. A glove and perfume makers' guild had existed here since 1190. Entering ti required 7 years of formal training under a master perfumer.

4-The trade in perfume flourished during the reign of Louis XV, as the master glove-and- perfume makers, particularly those trading ni Paris, received patronage from the royal court, where ti is said that a different perfume was used each week. The perfumers diversified into other cosmetics including soaps, powders, white face paints and hair dyes. They were not the sole sellers of beauty products. Mercers, spicers, vinegar-makers and wig-makers were all cashing in on the popularity of perfumed products. Even simple shopkeepers were coming up with their own concoctions to sell.

5- During the eighteenth century, more modern, capitalist perfume industry began to emerge, particularly in Britain where there was a flourishing consumer society. In France, the revolution initially disrupted the perfume trade due to its association with aristocracy, however, it regained momentum later as a wider range of markets were sought both in the domestic and overseas markets. The guild system was abolished in 1791, allowing new high-end perfumery shops to open in Paris.

6- Perfume became less associated with health in 1810 with a Napoleonic ordinance which required perfumers to declare the ingredients of all products for internal consumption. Unwilling to divulge their secrets, traders concentrated on products for external use. Napoleon affected the industry ni other ways too. With French ports blockaded by the British during the Napoleonic wars, the London perfumers were able to dominate the markets for some time.

7- One of the significant changes in the nineteenth century was the idea of branding. Until then, trademarks had had little significance in the perfumery where goods were consumed locally, although they had a long history in other industries. One of the pioneers in this field was Rimmel who was nationalized as a British citizen ni 1857. He took advantage of the spread of railroads to reach customers in wider markets. To do this, he built a brand which conveyed prestige and quality, and were worth paying a premium for. He recognised

the role of design ni enhancing the value of his products, hiring a French lithographer to create the labels for his perfume bottles.

The purpose of the text is to
A. describe the history of perfume making
B. compare the perfumes from different countries
C. describe the problems faced by perfumers
D. explain the different uses of perfume over time
ANSWER: A

Which of the following is NOT true about perfume making in Islamic countries?
A. They created perfume by soaking flower petals in oil
B. They dominated perfume making after the fall of the Roman Empire
C. They took raw materials for their perfumes from India
D. They created a technique which required fewer plant materials
ANSWER: A

Why does the writer include this sentence in paragraph 2?
During the Black Death, the bubonic plague was thought to have resulted from a bad odour which could be averted by inhaling pleasant fragrances such as cinnamon.
A. To give an example of how fragrances were used for health purposes
B. To show how improper use of perfume caused widespread disease.
C. To illustrate how perfumes used to be ingested to treat disease
D. To explain why washing was not popular during the Black Death
ANSWER: A

Why did the perfume industry develop in Paris?
A. Because of the introduction of new trade laws
B. Because of the rise in the glove-making industry
C. Because it was an important trade route
D. Because of a new fashion in scented gloves
ANSWER: A

What does "putrid" mean in paragraph 3?
A. Bad-smelling
B Rare
C. Prestigious
D. Numerous
ANSWER:A

Which of the following people most influenced the decline of perfumes as medicine?
A Napoleon

B. Louis XV
C. Rimmel
D. Louis XIV
ANSWER: A

In paragraph 4, it is implied that

A. The Royal Court only bought perfume from masters
B. Mercers, spicers and other traders began to call themselves masters
C. Master glove and perfume makers created a new perfume each week
D. Cosmetics were still only popular within the Roval Courts
ANSWER: A

How did the French Revolution affect the Parisian perfume industry?

A. The industry declined then rose again
B. The industry collapsed and took a long time to recover
C. The industry was greatly boosted
D. The industry lost most of its overseas customers
ANSWER: A

London came to lead the perfume industry because

A. the French were unable to export perfumes for a period of time
B. the production of perfume ceased during the Napoleonic wars
C. Napoleon's new laws affected the profitability of perfume-making
D. the French Revolution meant that there were fewer customers in France
ANSWER: A

Which of the following is NOT true of Rimmel?

A. He created attractive packaging for his products
B. He was one of the first people to utilise trademarks
C. His products were more expensive than other brands
D. He transported his goods to potential customers by train
ANSWER: A

SETION 2

Read the second passage and answer the following questions

Why can't we live forever?

The only certainties in life, said Benjamin Franklin, are death and taxes. Don't expect them to disappear anytime soon. The prospects for a longer life currently seem rosy, at least if you are a laboratory mouse. This year has seen headlines about mice, engineered to produce lots of antioxidants, which can live 20 percent longer than usual, and equally impressive gain for animals altered to produce high levels of a peptide hormone known as Klotho (after the minor Greek deity). Ultra-low-calorie diets, big doses of vitamin E, and even transferring ovaries from a younger mouse into elderly females also seem to extend lifespan. Shepherds

may say that sheep are just looking for new ways to die, but mice seem to be susceptible to almost anything that can make them live a bit longer.

So, what are the prospects for a rather larger mammal that normally lives 70-80 years, and very occasionally makes it to 120 before keeling over? Will, what works in mice, work in humans?

There are well-publicized optimists who think it will. The most often quoted is Aubrey de Grey of Cambridge, a proponent of a big expansion of research on what he has called Strategies for Engineered Negligible Senescence. He is also one of the leading lights of the Methuselah Mouse Prize, which is offered to the scientific team that develops the longest - lived mouse.

But for all his energy and revolutionary zeal, Professor de Grey is not actually doing the research - his day job is as a computer expert in a genetics lab. And many researchers in biogerontology are skeptical about his predictions. That skepticism came through recently when Tom Kirkwood of the University of Newcastle's Institute for Ageing and Health asked in Nature: “Why must advocates of life extension make preposterous claims about imminent longevity gains if they are to gain public notice?"

Professor Kirkwood is the author of the influential 'disposable soma’ theory of ageing that states the body decays because there is little genetic interest in keeping it going beyond reproductive age. This means that he sees no programmed limit to lifespan, in mice or people. Ageing is a biological sin of omission, not commission. So perhaps we could block whatever is doing the damage. But, he stresses, “This does not imply that major increases in lifespan are coming soo. As we grow older, the accumulated burden of molecular and cellular damage increases and the going gets harder."

Others in the field tend to agree. One reason is simply that ageing is very complex, and do not know enough to make sensible predictions. Caleb Finch of the University of Southern California says: “I have a simple view: we don't know what we don't know about ageing processes. So, what can be said on future longevity?"

Linda Partridge of University College London's Centre for Research on Ageing, well known for work on fruit flies, backs Professor Kirkwood. In any case, she adds, "I think that we should be working to promote health during ageing rather than on increases in lifespan per et." Either way, she believes that “Progress will be gradual and based on existing promising areas of work, rather than based on unproven approaches”.

Her colleague David Gems, who works on nematode worms, is optimistic that the basic biology of ageing will be understood in the next decade or two. But he stresses that how easily this translates into treating or preventing ageing-related diseases depends on what ageing really turns out to be: "There's a huge margin of uncertainty." He suggests that cancer treatments are a better historical guide than, say, antibiotics - and most cancers remain incurable.

Martin Brand of the Medical Research Council's Dunn Human Nutrition Unit in Cambridge also urges caution. "There have been spectacular increases in lifespan caused by simple treatments and mutations in model organisms," he concedes. But he is mindful that flies and mice in the laboratory tend to live shorter lives than wild strains. "I worry that these

results can be explained as putting right bad husbandry of the model organisms rather than affecting ageing itself."

Decide whether each statement is 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**

The marjority of well-pulished optimists believe that we can extend our lifespan
A. Not Given
B.False
C. True
ANSWER: A

Aubrey de Grey has researched extensively about extending human lives.
A. True
B. False
C.Not given
ANSWER: A

Researchers in biogerontology strongly support Professor de Grey's prediction

A.False

B.True

C.Not given

ANSWER: A

According to Professor Kirkwood, lifespan extension is still a faraway future

A.True

B.False

C.Not given

ANSWER: A

Researchers have discovered a lot about the aging process.

A.False

B.True

C.Not given

ANSWER: A

Look at the following statements and the list of people below. Match each statement with the correct person.

The condition of the body starts to decline when we can't have offspring.
A.Tom Krikwood
B. Linda Partridge
C. Benjamin Franklin
D. Caleb Finch
ANSWER: A

Only two things are predictable in life.
A. Benjamin Franklin
B. Linda Partridge
C. Tom Krikwood
D. Caleb Finch
ANSWER: A

Living longer is less important than how healthy we are as we age.
A. Linda Partridge
B. Tom Krikwood
C. Benjamin Franklin
D. Caleb Finch
ANSWER: A

People make ridiculous statements about how long we can live.
A.Tom Krikwood
B. Linda Partridge
C Benjamin Franklin
D. Caleb Finch
ANSWER: A

We can't predict the future because we don't know enough about the ageing process
A. Caleb Finch
B. Linda Partridge
C. Benjamin Franklin
D. Tom Krikwood
ANSWER: A

PHẦN TỰ LUẬN (*1 câu + thang điểm từng câu hỏi: 5 điểm*)

Write a persuasive essay on following issue. You must write at least 250 words.

"Why should we protect endangered animals?"

ĐÁP ÁN PHẦN TỰ LUẬN VÀ THANG ĐIỂM

Phần câu hỏi	Nội dung đáp án	Thang điểm	Ghi chú
I. Trắc nghiệm		**5.0**	
Câu 1 – 10	A, B,C or D	0.25	
Câu 11 – 15	True, False or Not Given	0.25	
Câu 16-20	Matching statements with correct person	0.25	
II. Tự luận		**5.0**	
Câu 1	Bài làm của sinh viên được chấm theo tiêu chí đã công bố trong DCCT	5.0	
	Điểm tổng	**10.0**	

TP. Hồ Chí Minh, ngày 25 tháng 6 năm 2024

P. Trưởng bộ môn **Giảng viên ra đề**

ThS. Cao Thị Xuân Tú **ThS. Trương Hồng Ngọc**