

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 3		
Mã học phần:	71ENGL30392	Số tín chỉ:	2
Mã nhóm lớp học phần:	233_71ENGL30392_01, 02		
Hình thức thi: Trắc nghiệm kết hợp Tự luận	Thời gian làm bài:	60	phút
<i>Thí sinh được tham khảo tài liệu:</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Có	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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 Nhật 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	Lấy dữ liệu đo lường mức đạt PLO/PI
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
CLO1	Áp dụng từ vựng đã học một cách linh hoạt trong tình huống cụ thể	Trắc nghiệm	20%	Phần III (từ câu 1 đến 8)	2 đ	PI 2.2
CLO2	Vận dụng quy trình đọc hiểu vào các bài đọc học thuật có độ dài từ 500 đến dưới 1.000 từ	Tự luận + Trắc nghiệm	20%	Phần I (từ câu 1 đến câu 6)	3đ	PI 2.2
CLO3	Đọc lướt lấy ý chính và đọc hiểu chi tiết các bài đọc học thuật từ 500 đến 1.000 từ	Tự luận + Trắc nghiệm	40%	- Phần II (từ câu 1 đến câu 5) - Phần IV (từ câu 1 đến câu 7)	4,25 đ	PI 4.1
CLO4	Đọc hiểu ẩn ý trong các bài đọc	Tự luận + Trắc nghiệm	20%	- Phần II (câu 6) - Phần IV (câu 8)	0,75 đ	PI 4.1

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, đề 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 (20 câu + 0,5đ/ câu – Phần I & II; 0,25đ/ câu – Phần III)

Part I: Read the passage below and match each given heading with each suitable paragraph. (3 marks)

(A) In the 1970s, as part of a large-scale research program exploring the area of Interspecies communication, Dr Francine Patterson from Stanford University attempted to teach two lowland gorillas called Michael and Koko a simplified version of Sign Language. According to Patterson, the great apes were capable of holding meaningful conversations, and could even reflect upon profound topics, such as love and death. During the project, their trainers believe they uncovered instances where the two gorillas' linguistic skills seemed to provide reliable evidence of intentional deceit. In one example, Koko broke a toy cat, and then signed to indicate that the breakage had been caused by one of her trainers. In another episode, Michael ripped a jacket belonging to a trainer and, when asked who was responsible for the incident, signed 'Koko'. When the trainer expressed some skepticism, Michael appeared to change his mind, and indicated that Dr Patterson was actually responsible, before finally confessing.

(B) Other researchers have explored the development of deception in children. Some of the most interesting experiments have involved asking youngsters not to take a peek at their favorite toys. During these studies, a child is led into a laboratory and asked to face one of the walls. The experimenter then explains that he is going to set up an elaborate toy a few feet

behind them. After setting up the toy, the experimenter says that he has to leave the laboratory and asks the child not to turn around and peek at the toy. The child is secretly filmed by hidden cameras for a few minutes, and then the experimenter returns and asks them whether they peeked. Almost all three-year-olds do, and then half of them lie about it to the experimenter. By the time the children have reached the age of five, all of them peek and all of them lie. The results provide compelling evidence that lying starts to emerge the moment we learn to speak.

(C) So what are the tell-tale signs that give away a lie? In 1994, the psychologist Richard Wiseman devised a large-scale experiment on a TV program called *Tomorrow's World*. As part of the experiment, viewers watched two interviews in which Wiseman asked a presenter in front of the cameras to describe his favorite film. In one interview, the presenter picked *Some Like It Hot* and he told the truth; in the other interview, he picked *Gone with the Wind* and lied. The viewers were then invited to make a choice - to telephone in to say which film he was lying about. More than 30,000 calls were received, but viewers were unable to tell the difference and the vote was a 50/50 split. In similar experiments, the results have been remarkably consistent - when it comes to lie detection, people might as well simply toss a coin. It doesn't matter if you are male or female, young or old; very few people are able to detect deception.

(D) Why is this? Professor Charles Bond from the Texas Christian University has conducted surveys into the sorts of behavior people associate with lying. He has interviewed thousands of people from more than 60 countries, asking them to describe how they set about telling whether someone is lying. People's answers are remarkably consistent. Almost everyone thinks liars tend to avert their gaze, nervously wave their hands around and shift about in their seats. There is, however, one small problem. Researchers have spent hour upon hour carefully comparing films of liars and truth-tellers. The results are clear. Liars do not necessarily look away from you; they do not appear nervous and move their hands around or shift about in their seats. People fail to detect lies because they are basing their opinions on behaviors that are not actually associated with deception.

(E) So what are we missing? It is obvious that the more information you give away, the greater the chances of some of it coming back to haunt you. As a result, liars tend to say less and provide fewer details than truth-tellers. Looking back at the transcripts of the interviews with the presenter, his lie about *Gone with the Wind* contained about 40 words, whereas the truth about *Some Like It Hot* was nearly twice as long. People who lie also try psychologically to keep a distance from their falsehoods, and so tend to include fewer references to themselves in their stories. In his entire interview about *Gone with the Wind*, the presenter only once mentioned how the film made him feel, compared with the several references to his feelings when he talked about *Some Like It Hot*.

(F) The simple fact is that the real clues to deceit are in the words that people use, not the body language. So do people become better lie detectors when they listen to a liar, or even just read a transcript of their comments? The interviews with the presenter were also broadcast on radio and published in a newspaper, and although the lie-detecting abilities of the television viewers were no better than chance, the newspaper readers were correct 64% of the time, and the radio listeners scored an impressive 73% accuracy rate.

Paragraph A _____

- A. Do only humans lie?
- B. When do we begin to lie?
- C. How wrong is it to lie?
- D. Exposing some false beliefs
- E. Which form of communication best exposes a lie?
- F. Some of the things liars really do
- G. Dealing with known liars
- H. A public test of our ability to spot a lie

ANSWER: A

Paragraph B _____

- A. When do we begin to lie?
- B. Some of the things liars really do
- C. Exposing some false beliefs
- D. How wrong is it to lie?

- E. Which form of communication best exposes a lie?
- F. Dealing with known liars
- G. A public test of our ability to spot a lie
- H. Do only humans lie?

ANSWER: A

Paragraph C _____

- A. A public test of our ability to spot a lie
- B. Exposing some false beliefs
- C. Some of the things liars really do
- D. Do only humans lie?
- E. Which form of communication best exposes a lie?
- F. When do we begin to lie?
- G. Dealing with known liars
- H. How wrong is it to lie?

ANSWER: A

Paragraph D _____

- A. Exposing some false beliefs
- B. Which form of communication best exposes a lie?
- C. Some of the things liars really do
- D. When do we begin to lie?
- E. A public test of our ability to spot a lie
- F. Do only humans lie?
- G. How wrong is it to lie?
- H. Dealing with known liars

ANSWER: A

Paragraph E _____

- A. Some of the things liars really do
- B. When do we begin to lie?
- C. Exposing some false beliefs

- D. Which form of communication best exposes a lie?
- E. Dealing with known liars
- F. How wrong is it to lie?
- G. Do only humans lie?
- H. A public test of our ability to spot a lie

ANSWER: A

Paragraph F _____

- A. Which form of communication best exposes a lie?
- B. A public test of our ability to spot a lie
- C. Exposing some false beliefs
- D. Do only humans lie?
- E. Dealing with known liars
- F. Some of the things liars really do
- G. How wrong is it to lie?
- H. When do we begin to lie?

ANSWER: A

Part II: Read the text below and decide if the statements are True, False, or Not Given. (3 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

(A) In the 1970s, as part of a large-scale research program exploring the area of Interspecies communication, Dr Francine Patterson from Stanford University attempted to teach two lowland gorillas called Michael and Koko a simplified version of Sign Language. According to Patterson, the great apes were capable of holding meaningful conversations, and could even reflect upon profound topics, such as love and death. During the project, their trainers believe they uncovered instances where the two gorillas' linguistic skills seemed to provide reliable evidence of intentional deceit. In one example, Koko broke a toy cat, and then signed to indicate that the breakage had been caused by one of her trainers. In another episode, Michael ripped a jacket belonging to a trainer and, when asked who was responsible

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Koko was blamed for breaking a toy cat.

- A. False
- B. True
- C. Not Given

ANSWER: A

In *Tomorrow's World*, the presenters did not know that they were being filmed.

- A. False

B. Not Given

C. True

ANSWER: A

Some objects were damaged in the gorilla experiment.

A. True

B. Not Given

C. False

ANSWER: A

The liars enjoy drinking a cup of coffee before telling lies.

A. Not Given

B. True

C. False

ANSWER: A

By the time the children have reached the age of one, they can tell lies.

A. False

B. Not Given

C. True

ANSWER: A

The radio listeners scored over 70% accuracy rate.

A. True

B. Not Given

C. False

ANSWER: A

Part III: Read the passage below and choose the suitable synonyms of the words in bold.

(2 marks)

1. Did you know that there's a World Chocolate Day? It takes place each year on 7 July. To celebrate it, read about the history of chocolate and the interesting journey from cocoa bean to chocolate bar.
2. Chocolate was first used as a drink over 3,500 years ago in Central America. It was very popular with the Mayans and the Aztecs, who mixed cocoa beans with vanilla or chili peppers. In fact, cocoa beans were so important to them that they were used as money. Cocoa was first grown in Ecuador, which was, for a long time, the world's number-one **producer** of cocoa beans. It is still one of the top ten producers of the beans, but nowadays more than 70 per cent of cocoa beans come from West Africa.
3. Cocoa beans come from cocoa trees. These trees grow in **tropical** forests around the world, from South America to Indonesia. The beans grow in colorful pods of red, yellow and purple. Inside the pods are the beans. Each tree grows around 50 pods a year, and each pod can contain between 20 and 60 beans. It takes around 100 beans to make 100 grams of chocolate. The pods are picked by hand to protect the trees.
4. Once the pods are picked from the tree, they are opened and the beans are taken out. The beans need to go through a number of different **processes** before they are ready to be turned into chocolate. First, the beans and the pulp are placed in special boxes, where they slowly **ferment** for up to five days. Here the beans turn brown and start to develop their special flavor. They are then put out in the sun to dry for approximately 14 days. After this, they are roasted for about 15 minutes in preparation for the final stage, when the beans are taken out of their shells. At the end of this process, we are left with the cocoa 'nibs' – chocolate in its **purest** form and the basic ingredient for all chocolate products.
5. The first step is to grind the nibs with a machine or between two large stones. This produces cocoa liquor, a semi-solid paste. This is then cooked and mixed **continuously** for hours or even days until it is just right. This is also the stage at which other ingredients are added: sugar, milk, various flavors. Interestingly, chocolate melts at 34°C. This is just below body temperature, which explains why it can be so sticky and messy, but also why it melts as soon as you put it in your mouth.
6. At this point the cocoa nibs are ready for the last stage in the journey. For the cocoa liquor to turn into solid chocolate, it needs to be heated and cooled and heated again until it forms a solid **mass**. And so, at last, the journey from bean to bar is **complete**. So now you know all about how chocolate is made, you may want to celebrate the day by eating one of your favorite chocolate treats!

The word “**producer**” (Paragraph 2) is closest in meaning to ...

- A. manufacturer
- B. buyer

C. seller

D. assistant

ANSWER: A

The word “**tropical**” (Paragraph 3) is closest in meaning to ...

A. the area between the two tropics

B. places that are very hot and dry

C. countries in Asia

D. places that have little rainfall

ANSWER: A

The word “**processes**” (Paragraph 4) is closest in meaning to ...

A. procedure

B. job

C. deadline

D. difficulties

ANSWER: A

The word “**ferment**” (Paragraph 4) is closest in meaning to ...

A. brew

B. change

C. break

D. consume

ANSWER: A

The word “**purest**” (Paragraph 4) is closest in meaning to ...

A. unmixed

B. altered

C. unnatural

D. unhealthy

ANSWER: A

The word “**continuously**” (Paragraph 5) is closest in meaning to ...

- A. constantly
- B. roughly
- C. precisely
- D. differently

ANSWER: A

The word “**mass**” (Paragraph 6) is closest in meaning to ...

- A. concentration
- B. bean
- C. ball
- D. square

ANSWER: A

The word “**complete**” (Paragraph 6) is closest in meaning to ...

- A. finish
- B. whole
- C. late
- D. amazing

ANSWER: A

.....

PHẦN TỰ LUẬN (8 câu + 0,25đ/ câu)

Part IV: Read the passage below and write your own answers to the following questions.

You must use NO MORE THAN TEN WORDS to answer. (2 marks)

1. Did you know that there’s a World Chocolate Day? It takes place each year on 7 July. To celebrate it, read about the history of chocolate and the interesting journey from cocoa bean to chocolate bar.
2. Chocolate was first used as a drink over 3,500 years ago in Central America. It was very popular with the Mayans and the Aztecs, who mixed cocoa beans with vanilla or chili peppers. In fact, cocoa beans were so important to them that they were used as money. Cocoa was first grown in Ecuador, which was, for a long time, the world’s number-one producer of

cocoa beans. It is still one of the top ten producers of the beans, but nowadays more than 70 per cent of cocoa beans come from West Africa.

3. Cocoa beans come from cocoa trees. These trees grow in tropical forests around the world, from South America to Indonesia. The beans grow in colorful pods of red, yellow and purple. Inside the pods are the beans. Each tree grows around 50 pods a year, and each pod can contain between 20 and 60 beans. It takes around 100 beans to make 100 grams of chocolate. The pods are picked by hand to protect the trees.

4. Once the pods are picked from the tree, they are opened and the beans are taken out. The beans need to go through a number of different processes before they are ready to be turned into chocolate. First, the beans and the pulp are placed in special boxes, where they slowly ferment for up to five days. Here the beans turn brown and start to develop their special flavor. They are then put out in the sun to dry for approximately 14 days. After this, they are roasted for about 15 minutes in preparation for the final stage, when the beans are taken out of their shells. At the end of this process, we are left with the cocoa ‘nibs’ – chocolate in its purest form and the basic ingredient for all chocolate products.

5. The first step is to grind the nibs with a machine or between two large stones. This produces cocoa liquor, a semi-solid paste. This is then cooked and mixed continuously for hours or even days until it is just right. This is also the stage at which other ingredients are added: sugar, milk, various flavors. Interestingly, chocolate melts at 34°C. This is just below body temperature, which explains why it can be so sticky and messy, but also why it melts as soon as you put it in your mouth.

6. At this point the cocoa nibs are ready for the last stage in the journey. For the cocoa liquor to turn into solid chocolate, it needs to be heated and cooled and heated again until it forms a solid mass. And so, at last, the journey from bean to bar is complete. So now you know all about how chocolate is made, you may want to celebrate the day by eating one of your favorite chocolate treats!

Câu hỏi 1: (0,25 điểm): What needs to be done to the cocoa liquor in order for it to turn into a solid mass?

Câu hỏi 2: (0,25 điểm): Who was chocolate first consumed by, usually as a drink?

Câu hỏi 3: (0,25 điểm): How many beans does one pod typically contain?

Câu hỏi 4: (0,25 điểm): What happens to the beans when they are left to ferment in the boxes?

Câu hỏi 5: (0,25 điểm): What other ingredients are added to the cocoa liquor?

Câu hỏi 6: (0,25 điểm): What country was the biggest producer of cocoa in the past?

Câu hỏi 7: (0,25 điểm): Where do cocoa beans grow?

Câu hỏi 8: (0,25 điểm): What happens to the beans when they are put in special boxes for 5 days?

ĐÁP ÁN PHẦN TỰ LUẬN VÀ THANG ĐIỂM

Phần câu hỏi	Nội dung đáp án	Thang điểm	Ghi chú
I. Trắc nghiệm		8,0	
Câu 1 – 6	1. Do only humans lie? 2. When do we begin to lie? 3. A public test to spot our ability to spot a lie 4. Exposing some false beliefs 5. Some of the things liars really do 6. Which form of communication best exposes a lie?	0,5	
Câu 7 – 12	7. False 8. False 9. True 10. Not Given 11. False 12. True	0,5	
Câu 13 – 20	13. manufacturer 14. the area between the two tropics 15. procedure 16. brew 17. unmixed 18. constantly 19. concentration 20. finished	0,25	
II. Tự luận		2,0	
Phần IV			
Câu 1	Heated, cooled, then heated again	0,25	
Câu 2	Mayans and Aztecs	0,25	
Câu 3	Between 20 and 60	0,25	
Câu 4	Turns brown and starts to develop a special flavor	0,25	
Câu 5	Sugar, milk and various flavors	0,25	
Câu 6	Ecuador	0,25	
Câu 7	Tropical forests around the world (from South America to Indonesia)	0,25	
Câu 8	They slowly ferment	0,25	
Điểm tổng		10,0	

TP. Hồ Chí Minh, ngày 3 tháng 6 năm 2024
Giảng viên ra đề

Người duyệt đề



ThS. Ngô Nhật Phương Quỳnh

TS. Nguyễn Hòa Mai Phương