

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 2024-2025

I. Thông tin chung

Tên học phần:	ĐỌC NÂNG CAO		
Mã học phần:	72ENGL30172	Số tin chỉ:	2
Mã nhóm lớp học phần:	241_72ENGL30172_01		
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	

KÍNH NHỜ PHÒNG KHẢO THÍ: Để theo thứ tự PART 1, PART 2, PART 3, PART 4 VÀ PART 4 CẦN ĐỂ SAU PART 3 VÌ SỬ DỤNG THÔNG TIN CỦA PART 3 LÀM TIẾP PART 4

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	Vận dụng từ vựng về các lĩnh vực: xã hội học, khoa học, môi trường, văn hoá và lịch sử để phân tích văn bản trình độ C1-CEFR	Tự luận Trắc nghiệm	40%	Part 1 Part 2	2.5 1.5	PI 2.1
CLO2	Sử dụng thành thạo đa dạng kỹ năng đọc để phân tích, đánh giá văn bản trình độ C1-CEFR	Trắc nghiệm	30%	Part 3 Part 2	2.5 0.5	PI5.2

CLO3	Hoàn thiện kỹ năng đánh giá thông tin trong bài đọc và suy luận hàm ý của người viết	Trắc nghiệm	30%	Part 4 Part 2	2 1	PI6.2
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III. Nội dung câu hỏi thi

PHẦN TRẮC NGHIỆM

PART 2: Read the passage 1 and decide whether each statement agrees with the views of the writer. (Yes/ No/Not Given) (3 marks, 0.5 mark/each)

LIVING WITH MIES

Lafayette Park is a group of modernist townhouses in the US designed by the architect Mies van der Rohe.

A few blocks east of downtown Detroit sits Lafayette Park, an enclave of single- and two-story modernist townhouses set amid a forest of locust trees. Like hundreds of developments nationwide, they were the result of postwar urban renewal; unlike almost all of them, it had a trio of world-class designers behind it: Ludwig Hildesheim as urban planner; Alfred Caldwell as landscape designer; and Mies van der Rohe as architect.

The townhouses were built between 1958 and 1962 on land previously occupied by a working-class neighborhood. While much of Detroit began a steep decline soon after, Lafayette Park stayed afloat, its residents bucking the trend of suburban flight. Lafayette Park today is one of the most racially integrated neighborhoods in the city. It is economically stable, despite the fact that Detroit has suffered enormous population loss.

We wanted to know what residents think about this unique modernist environment created by a famous architect, and how they confront and adapt it to meet their needs. During our research, we were struck by the casual attitude that many residents have toward the architecture. Then again, Detroit has an abundance of beautiful housing options: one can live in a huge Victorian mansion, a beautiful arts and crafts house or a cavernous loft-conversion space in a former factory. Living in a townhouse built by a renowned architect isn't as noteworthy as one might think. At the same time, such nonchalance is a mark of success: the homes are great because they work, not because they come affixed with a famous name.

Indeed, their beauty isn't always obvious. There is a kind of austere uniformity to the Lafayette Park townhouses when viewed from the outside. Some visitors find them unappealing; one contractor described them as 'bunkers'. The interior layouts are nearly identical. The units are compact in size and some people find them too small, though the floor-to-ceiling windows on the front and back of each building open the living spaces to the outside.

While they may have strong aesthetic preferences, the residents we spoke with do not necessarily favor mid-century modernism in their interiors or architecture. But they make it work: several people remarked on the way the interiors in the Lafayette Park townhouses can function as blank canvases for a variety of decorating styles. Indeed, the best design doesn't force a personality on its residents. Instead, it helps them bring out their own.

YES if the statement agrees with the views or claims in the Reading passage,

NO if the statement contradicts the views of the writer,

NOT GIVEN if it is impossible to say what the writer thinks.

1. It is the era in which Lafayette Park was developed that makes it special.

A. No

B. Yes

C. Not Given

ANSWER: A

2. Since 1962, many people have moved away from Detroit.

A. Yes

B. No

C. Not Given

ANSWER: A

3. Mies van der Rohe's designs influenced other architects in Detroit.

A. Not given

B. No

C. Yes

ANSWER: A

4. The residents of Lafayette Park are generally satisfied with the size of their townhouses.

A. No

B. Yes

C. Not Given

ANSWER: A

5. The exterior of each building in Lafayette Park has a distinct style.

A. No

B. Yes

C. Not Given

ANSWER: A

6. Good architecture allows its occupants to reveal their identity.

A. Yes

B. No

C. Not Given

ANSWER: A

PART 3: Read the passage 2 and choose the suitable answer for each question (2.5 marks, 0.25 mark/each)

CITY UNDER SIEGE

The city Thomas Mann¹ called "half fairy tale and half tourist trap" finds itself threatened by more than just the rising tide. Cathy Newman investigates the trouble with Venice.

[A] Nowhere in Italy is there a crisis more beautifully framed than in Venice. Neither land nor water, the city lifts like a mirage from a lagoon² at the head of the Adriatic Sea. For centuries it has threatened to vanish beneath the waves of the acqua alta, the relentlessly regular flooding caused by rising tides and sinking foundations. But that is the least of its problems.

[B] Just ask Massimo Cacciari, former mayor of Venice and professor of philosophy, fluent in German, Latin, ancient Greek; a man who raises the level of political intellect to just short of the stratosphere.³ Ask about the acqua alta and Venice sinking, and he says, "So go get boots." Boots are fine for water, but useless against the flood that causes more concern for Venetians than any lagoon spillover: the flood of tourism. In 2016, there were around 55,000 residents living in the historic city center. The number of visiting tourists that year was over 20 million.

[C] In May 2008, for example, on a holiday weekend, 80,000 tourists descended on the city. Public parking lots in Mestre, where people board a bus or train to the historic center, filled with floodwater and were closed. Those who managed to get to Venice surged through the streets like schools of bluefish, snapping up pizza and gelato, leaving paper and plastic bottles in their wake.⁴

[D] "Beauty is difficult," says Cacciari, sounding as if he were addressing a graduate seminar. The black of Cacciari's dark hair and luxuriant beard complement his current mood. The preceding day, heavy rains had flooded Mestre again. Rain caused the flood, not acqua alta, Cacciari says. "High tide is not a problem for me. It's a problem for you foreigners."

[E] The problem, he stresses, lie elsewhere. The cost of maintaining Venice: "There is not enough money from the state to cover it all - the cleaning of canals, restoration of buildings, raising of foundations." The cost of living: "It's three times as costly to live here as in Mogliano, 20 kilometers away. It's affordable only for the rich or elderly who already own houses because they have been passed down. The young can't afford it."

[F] Finally, there is tourism, of which, Cacciari says: "Venice is not a sentimental place of honeymoon; it's a strong, contradictory, overpowering place. It is not a city for tourists; it cannot be reduced to a postcard."

[G] If you are a Venetian, the city is a different place altogether - the abnormal is normal, and a flood is routine. The alarm sounds, protective steel doors come down, and boots, essential to any Venetian wardrobe, are pulled on. The four kilometers of passerelle - an elevated boardwalk⁵ supported on metal legs - are set up. Life goes on.

[H] When Silvia Zanon goes to Campo San Provolo, where she teaches middle school, she knows it will take 23 minutes to walk there from her apartment on the Calle delle Carrozze. On the way she crosses the Piazza San Marco, blissfully⁶ empty in early morning. "I step on the paving stones and fall in love with the city all over again," she says.

[I] Gherardo Ortalli, a professor of medieval history, finds his path less poetic. "When I go out in the campo with my friends, I have to stop because someone is taking a photograph of us," he says. For Ortalli, it almost feels like local people are becoming an endangered species.

"Perhaps one day we will be. You will go and see a sign on a cage: 'Feed the Venetians.' When I arrived 30 years ago, the population was 120,000."

[J] The decline seems inexorable. Ortalli thinks Venice will end up as simply a theme park for the rich, who will jet in to spend a day or two in their palazzo, then leave. It is 10 a.m., and he is headed toward a kiosk to buy a newspaper before going to his office, though you can hardly find the papers for all the tourist kitsch: miniature masks, gondola pins, jester⁷ caps. "Everything is for sale," he sighs. "Even Venice."

[K] Augusto Salvadori was once in charge of managing the impact of tourism in Venice. Love is an inadequate word to describe how Salvadori feels about Venice. He was not just the city's director of tourism and promoter of tradition; he was its defender. "The city is consumed by tourism," says Salvadori. "What do Venetians get in exchange? During part of the year, Venetians cannot elbow their way onto public transportation. The cost of garbage collection increases; so does the price of living."

[L] "Perhaps to help," Salvadori says, "we put a city tax on hotels and restaurants. [Then] they said tourists would not come - but I say, tourists won't come for a few euros? I could not worry about hotels; I had to think of the Venetians. My battle was for the city. Because Venice is my heart."

[M] Tourism has been part of the Venetian landscape since the 14th century, when pilgrims stopped en route to the Holy Land. I ask Ortalli what is so different about tourism now. "Now, Venice gets giant cruise ships. The ship is ten stories high. You can't understand Venice from ten stories up. You might as well be in a helicopter. But it's not important. You arrive in Venice, write a postcard, and remember what a wonderful evening you had."

[N] "There goes another piece of Venice," Silvia Zanon, the teacher, said sadly when Camiceria San Marco, a 60-year-old clothing store, had to move to a smaller, less prime spot because the rent had tripled. Susanna Cestari worked there for 32 years. "It's like leaving the house where you were born," she said, while packing boxes for the move. At least ten hardware stores have gone out of business. In the Rialto market, souvenir sellers have replaced vendors who sold sausages, bread, or vegetables. Tourists will not notice; they do not visit Venice to buy an eggplant.

[O] Some people suggest that Venice's wounds are self-inflicted. "They don't want tourists," observes a former resident, "but they want their money." There is talk about implementing new policies to limit the number of tourists, imposing additional taxes, and urging visitors to avoid the high seasons of Easter and Carnevale. But tourism - together with the loss of resident population, and combined with the interests of hotel owners, gondoliers, and water taxi drivers who all have an interest in maximizing the influx of visitors - defies simple solutions.

[P] "Let me remind you, the loss of population ... is not only a problem in Venice but in all historical towns, not only Italy," cautions former Mayor Cacciari. "The so-called exodus, which dates back very far in time, is deep-rooted with the lodging⁸ issue." For some, a solution to Venice's troubles already seems out of reach. "It is too late," Gherardo Ortalli, the historian, says. "The stones will remain. The people won't."

[Q] But, for now, there is still life as well as death in Venice. Silvia Zanon, on her way to school, still crosses San Marco only to fall in love with the city again. And, assuming it is in

season, you can still manage to buy an eggplant. The city's beauty, difficult and bruised, somehow survives.

¹ Thomas Mann (1875-1955) was the author of the 1912 novella *Death in Venice*.

² A lagoon is a body of water cut off from the open sea by coral reefs or sand bars.

³ The stratosphere is the atmospheric layer between 15 and 50 km above the Earth.

⁴ Something that is left in someone's wake remains behind after the person has left.

⁵ A boardwalk is a footpath made of wooden boards.

⁶ Somewhere that is blissfully empty is a place that is happy and peaceful because it is empty.

⁷ A jester was a professional clown employed by the nobility during the Middle Ages. Jesters' hats are known for being colorful with pointed tips.

⁸ Lodging is temporary, often rented, accommodations.

1. In paragraph B, what does the flood of tourism refer to?

- A. Venice has a very large number of tourists.
- B. The floods are only a problem for tourists.
- C. Floods are forcing tourists out of the city.
- D. Tourists are causing the acqua alta to rise.

ANSWER: A

2. In paragraph C, what does the author mean when she says that tourists were like schools of bluefish?

- A. The tourists moved through Venice in large groups.
- B. The tourists' blue jeans and jackets were reflected in the water.
- C. Some tourists came to Venice on study groups.
- D. The tourists were eager to eat Venice's famous seafood.

ANSWER: A

3. Which of the following is NOT a concern for Massimo Cacciari?

- A. the acqua alta or tidal flooding of the city
- B. the expense of maintaining the old city
- C. the cost of living in the city for young people
- D. tourists misunderstanding the nature of the city

ANSWER: A

4. For residents of Venice, what is the first indication of a flood?

- A. the sound of a loud alarm
- B. the clang of protective steel doors closing
- C. the sight of everyone wearing boots
- D. the setup of the elevated walkway

ANSWER: A

5. In paragraph J, which of the following is NOT given as an example of kitsch?

- A. newspapers
- B. miniature masks
- C. gondola boat pins
- D. jester hats

ANSWER: A

6. What is Ortalli's main point in paragraph M?

- A. To really understand Venice, you have to spend time actually exploring it.

- B. Tourists have been coming to Venice for seven centuries, so there's nothing new to see.
 C. Cruise ships are so high these days that you can't get a good view of Venice.
 D. If you only have one night to spend in Venice, be sure to get postcards.

ANSWER: A

7. What is the purpose of paragraph N?

- A. to give examples of the tourism economy driving away small businesses
 B. to explain why tourists find it difficult to buy food in the Rialto market
 C. to allow Silvia Zanon to reminisce about the old days when she was growing up
 D. to explain the increase in souvenir sellers in the city

ANSWER: A

8. The following sentence would be best placed at the end of which paragraph?

Every day I tell my students what a joy and privilege it is to live and work in such an amazing city.

- A. Paragraph H
 B. Paragraph G
 C. Paragraph K
 D. Paragraph P

ANSWER: A

9. In paragraph N, what does Cestari mean by "*It's like leaving the house you were born*"?

- A. She was sad to leave a place that felt like home.
 B. It was time to leave as she had been there for too long.
 C. She felt like she was now grown up.
 D. She had been born in a clothing store.

ANSWER: A

10. What does the historian Ortalli mean when he says, "*The stones will remain. The people won't*"?

- A. If the current trends continue, Venice will be a set of empty buildings instead of a lively city.
 B. Throughout Italy, young people are moving out of the cities into the countryside.
 C. Even if the high tides and floods continue, the famous stone buildings will remain intact.
 D. People are fed up with dealing with repeated floods, so they will build higher buildings.

ANSWER: A

PHẦN TỰ LUẬN

PART 1: Complete the sentences with the CORRECT FORM of the words in the box.

<i>implement</i>	<i>hardship</i>	<i>initiate</i>	<i>regular</i>	<i>hierarchy</i>	<i>auspicious</i>
<i>absolute</i>	<i>commonplace</i>	<i>nostalgia</i>	<i>frame</i>	<i>doom</i>	<i>compatible</i>

Câu hỏi 1: (0.25 điểm) Saladin began his life as a soldier, quickly rising up through the military _____.

Câu hỏi 2: (0.25 điểm) For many, the current mining boom marks a(n) _____ time in the growth of the country's economy.

Câu hỏi 3: (0.25 điểm) The topics covered in this physics course are quite advanced; it is not meant for the _____ beginner.

Câu hỏi 4: (0.25 điểm) Older men marrying younger women is fairly _____, but the reverse is unusual.

Câu hỏi 5: (0.25 điểm) When I smelled the perfume, my mother used to wear when I was a child, I was overcome with _____.

Câu hỏi 6: (0.25 điểm) After the husband lost his job, the family experienced _____.

Câu hỏi 7: (0.25 điểm) At the staff meeting, the manager plans to _____ the discussion about paying raises.

Câu hỏi 8: (0.25 điểm) They make a good couple; they have many common interests and are very _____.

Câu hỏi 9: (0.25 điểm) The government _____ budget cuts in the education system last year, and many of the teachers were unhappy.

Câu hỏi 10: (0.25 điểm) The windows of the cottage were _____ with beautiful mahogany wood.

PART 4 : Read the passage 2 CITY UNDER SIEGE again and decide if the authors' attitude toward each topic is positive (P) or negative (N). Write down 2-3 evidences that signal the author's attitude (2 marks, 0.5 mark/each)

Câu hỏi 1 (0.5 điểm) A city named Venice (from paragraph A)

Câu hỏi 2 (0.5 điểm) A holiday weekend in Venice in May 2008 (from paragraph C)

Câu hỏi 3 (0.5 điểm) Flood in Venice. (from paragraph G)

Câu hỏi 4 (0.5 điểm) Venice's beauty (from paragraph Q)

ĐÁP ÁN PHẦN TỰ LUẬN VÀ THANG ĐIỂM

Phần câu hỏi	Nội dung đáp án	Thang điểm	Ghi chú
I. Trắc nghiệm		5.5	
PART 2 Câu 1 – 6	1. A 2. A 3. A 4. A 5. A 6. A	0.5	
PART 3 Câu 1 – 10	1. A 2. A 3. A 4. A 5. A 6. A 7. A	0.25	

	8. A 9. A 10. A		
II. Tự luận		4.5	
PART 1 Câu 1 – 10	1. hierarchy 2. auspicious 3. absolute 4. commonplace 5. nostalgia 6. hardship 7. initiate 8. compatible 9. implemented 10. framed	0.25	
PART 4 Câu 1 – 4	1. N - a crisis, has threatened to vanish beneath the waves 2. N - 80,000 tourists descended, surged through the streets 3. P - Life goes on, normal 4. P - somehow survives, can still manage to buy an eggplant	0.5	
	Điểm tổng	10.0	

TP. Hồ Chí Minh, ngày 14 tháng 10 năm 2024

P. Trưởng bộ môn



ThS. Cao Thị Xuân Tú

Giảng viên ra đề



Nguyễn Đài Trang Nhã