

BÀI 8: ĐỌC HIỂU

Bài đọc hiểu là một dạng bài luôn luôn có mặt trong đề thi THPT QG môn Tiếng Anh. Bài đọc được thiết kế để kiểm tra khả năng đọc hiểu của thí sinh, độ rộng về từ vựng cũng như các cấu trúc ngữ pháp. Các chủ đề của bài đọc thường xoay quanh giáo dục, công nghệ, xã hội, vật lý, ngôn ngữ ... Trong một đề thi thường có 2 bài đọc. Nhiều thí sinh đã chia sẻ rằng đây là dạng bài khó và khiến các bạn dễ hoảng hốt và nản vì độ dài cũng như lượng từ mới, kiến thức mới trong bài đọc.

Tuy nhiên, đối với dạng bài đọc hiểu, dù chủ đề của các bài khác nhau nhưng nội dung câu hỏi luôn xoay quanh 5 loại chính: câu hỏi lấy ý chính, câu hỏi lấy thông tin trong bài, câu hỏi suy luận, câu hỏi từ vựng và câu hỏi liên hệ đến từ vựng. Nắm được phương pháp làm từng loại câu hỏi này sẽ giúp các bạn thí sinh rút ngắn được thời gian làm bài, bỏ qua bước dịch bài và chọn được ngay đáp án đúng.

Kiến Thức Cần Nhớ

1. Dạng câu hỏi lấy ý chính (Main topic questions)

- Mục đích câu hỏi: đánh giá khả năng đọc lướt (skimming), nắm được ý chính của toàn đoạn văn.
- Dấu hiệu nhận biết: là các câu hỏi có dạng: *“What is the main idea of the passage?”*, *“What does the passage mainly discuss?”*, *“what is the passage mainly about?”*, *“Which of the following does the passage mainly discuss?”* ...
- Chiến thuật làm bài:

Thông thường có thể tìm ý chính ở 2 câu đầu của đoạn văn 1, hoặc có thể đọc câu đầu của các đoạn văn để tìm sự liên kết, mối quan hệ chung.

Tuy nhiên, để chắc chắn hơn, các bạn thí sinh có thể sử dụng kỹ thuật đọc skimming (đọc lướt) toàn bài. Hãy chú ý tới những keyword, thuật ngữ được lặp lại nhiều lần để giúp xác định được ý chính dễ hơn.

Lưu ý: Nếu vẫn chưa thể đoán ra ý chính của bài sau khi đã skimming, thì hãy làm câu này sau khi đã trả lời các câu còn lại vì khi đó bạn đã tìm ra thông tin của toàn bài qua các câu hỏi và các lần đọc để tìm thông tin.

2. Dạng câu hỏi lấy thông tin (detail questions)

- Mục đích câu hỏi: đánh giá khả năng đọc tìm thông tin (scanning), hiểu được các thông tin cụ thể về thời gian, địa điểm, nguyên nhân, kết quả.
- Dấu hiệu nhận biết: là các câu hỏi có dạng: *"According to paragraph ...", "which is NOT mentioned in paragraph ... as...?", "It is stated in the passage, ...", "Which of the following is true?" ...*
- Chiến thuật làm bài:

Đối với dạng đọc lấy thông tin trong bài, ta chia làm 5 dạng sau:

a. Câu hỏi "WHAT"

Ví dụ: According to the passage, what do the teenage boys do at Eunoto?

Để làm được loại câu hỏi này:

Bước 1: Đọc câu hỏi, xác định keyword chính trong câu hỏi

Bước 2: Đọc và ghi nhớ nhanh các đáp án

Bước 3: Tìm keyword đã xác định ở bước 1 trong bài, đọc các thông tin xung quanh keyword đó để tìm câu trả lời. Đối với câu hỏi chứa "What", thông tin cần tìm chỉ một *sự vật, sự việc*.

b. Câu hỏi "WHEN"

Ví dụ: According to the passage, when did feminism become less popular in the US?

Để làm được loại câu hỏi này:

Bước 1: Đọc câu hỏi, xác định keyword chính trong câu hỏi

Bước 2: Đọc và ghi nhớ nhanh các đáp án

Bước 3: Tìm keyword đã xác định ở bước 1 trong bài, đọc các thông tin xung quanh keyword đó để tìm câu trả lời. Đối với câu hỏi chứa “when”, thông tin cần tìm là các cụm từ chỉ thời gian hoặc các con số và thường được nhận biết bởi các giới từ, liên từ chỉ thời gian như: in, on, at, for, ago, when, while, ...

c. Câu hỏi “WHERE”

Ví dụ: *The passage mentions that many Americans are willing to travel a long distance to work in order to be able to live in _____.*

A. comfortable bedrooms

B. quiet neighbourhoods

C. city centres

D. noisy communities

Dù không trực tiếp có từ để hỏi WHERE nhưng đây vẫn là câu hỏi về nơi chốn, địa điểm. Cách làm tương tự với các câu hỏi chứa WHERE

Để làm được loại câu hỏi này:

Bước 1: Đọc câu hỏi, xác định keyword chính trong câu hỏi

Bước 2: Đọc và ghi nhớ nhanh các đáp án

Bước 3: Tìm keyword đã xác định ở bước 1 trong bài, đọc các thông tin xung quanh keyword đó để tìm câu trả lời. Đối với câu hỏi chứa “where”, thông tin cần tìm là các cụm từ nơi chốn và thường được nhận biết bởi các giới từ, trạng từ chỉ nơi chốn như: in, on, at, near, in the middle of, next to, inside, behind, here, there, ...

d. Câu hỏi “WHY”

Ví dụ: *According to the paragraph 2, why is Dubai a popular place for business conference and exhibitions?*

Để làm được loại câu hỏi này:

Bước 1: Đọc câu hỏi, xác định keyword chính trong câu hỏi

Bước 2: Đọc và ghi nhớ nhanh các đáp án

Bước 3: Tìm keyword đã xác định ở bước 1 trong bài, đọc các thông tin xung quanh keyword đó để tìm câu trả lời. Đối với câu hỏi chứa “why”, thông tin cần tìm sẽ có những dấu hiệu để chỉ mối quan hệ nguyên nhân-kết quả như because, as, since, for, in order to, so that, therefore, ...

e. Câu hỏi “WHICH .. NOT MENTIONED/TRUE/ NOT TRUE/”

Ví dụ: *Which of the following is NOT true about technological tools, according new surveys?*

Để làm được loại câu hỏi này:

Bước 1: Đọc câu hỏi, xác định keyword chính trong câu hỏi, lưu ý các câu hỏi có NOT

Bước 2: Đọc và ghi nhớ nhanh các đáp án

Bước 3: Tìm keyword đã xác định ở bước 1 trong bài, đọc các thông tin xung quanh keyword đó để tìm câu trả lời. Đối với câu hỏi “mentioned”, thông tin cần tìm sẽ được trình bày theo dạng liệt kê trong cùng 1 đoạn, hoặc khác đoạn. Lưu ý các cụm từ như “and”, “but”, “or” hoặc dấu phẩy, dấu chấm phẩy bởi đó là dấu hiệu một câu tác giả đang liệt kê.

3. Dạng câu hỏi suy luận (inference questions)

- Mục đích câu hỏi: đánh giá khả năng phân tích dữ liệu có sẵn trong đoạn văn.
- Dấu hiệu nhận biết: là các câu hỏi có dạng: “*It can be inferred from the paragraph that*”; “*what can be inferred about ...?*”; “*Which of the following is implied by in passage?*”, “*What does the author imply in paragraph ...?*”.
- Chiến thuật làm bài: đây là một dạng câu hỏi đòi hỏi thí sinh cần suy luận, tư duy dựa trên những dữ liệu đã cho sẵn trong bài. Để làm được câu này các bạn hãy sử dụng kiến thức về ý chính, đọc kỹ các đáp án, tìm từ khóa ở các đáp án rồi rà soát đọc lại thông tin liên quan tới từ khóa đó trong bài. Đồng thời, dựa vào giọng văn của tác giả để suy luận kết quả/ hành động tiếp theo một cách chính xác.

Để đảm bảo thời gian, hãy làm các câu hỏi suy luận cuối cùng, vì chúng ta cần nắm được tất cả các dữ liệu trong bài mới có thể suy luận đúng.

4. Dạng câu hỏi từ vựng (vocabulary questions)

- Mục đích câu hỏi: đánh giá khả năng hiểu đúng nghĩa từ vựng trong văn cảnh.
- Dấu hiệu nhận biết: là các câu hỏi có dạng: *"the word ..." in paragraph is closest in meaning to ..."*; *"the word ..." in paragraph could be replaced by ..."*, *"the word/ phrase ..." in paragraph refers to ..."*

- Chiến thuật làm bài:

Trường hợp 1: Nếu từ mà bạn gặp là một từ quen thuộc mà bạn đã biết nghĩa, hãy lưu ý vẫn đọc lại câu chứa từ đó. Vì một từ trong tiếng Anh có thể có nhiều hơn một nét nghĩa, vì vậy đọc lại câu để có thể nắm được nét nghĩa của từ trong văn cảnh. Đôi khi, nét nghĩa trong văn cảnh không phải là một từ đồng nghĩa của từ đó mà ta hay biết mà chỉ có thể là một từ gần nghĩa nhất và phù hợp nhất để thay thế trong bối cảnh đó.

Trường hợp 2: Nếu gặp một từ lạ, thí sinh cần sử dụng kỹ thuật đoán từ. Đọc cả câu chứa từ đó, thậm chí các câu trước và sau, dựa vào ngữ cảnh, liên từ, tiền tố, hậu tố, tư duy để đoán được nghĩa của từ.

5. Dạng câu hỏi liên hệ từ vựng (reference questions)

- Mục đích câu hỏi: đánh giá khả năng hiểu đúng nghĩa từ vựng, cụ thể là nắm được đại từ này đang ám chỉ từ nào trong văn cảnh.
- Dấu hiệu nhận biết: là các câu hỏi có dạng: *"the word 'they' in paragraph refers to ..."*, *the word 'them' in paragraph refers to...."*

- Chiến thuật làm bài:

Dạng bài này khá đơn giản, chỉ cần nắm vững cấu trúc câu văn thì có thể giúp bạn tư duy một cách chính xác.

Bước 1: Tìm câu chứa đại từ được hỏi

Bước 2: Đọc câu văn chứa đại từ đó, và các câu phía trước để tìm xem đại từ đang ám chỉ tới từ nào.

Bước 3: Lưu ý đến danh từ số ít, và số nhiều. Ví dụ đại từ "them, they" có thể thay thế cho một danh từ số nhiều, đại từ "it" thay thế cho một danh từ số ít

Chọn đáp án đúng cho các câu hỏi sau.

PASSAGE 1

We live in a world of tired, sleep deprived people. In his book Counting Sheep, Paul Martin - a behavioural biologist - describes a society which is just too busy to sleep and which does not give sleeping the importance it deserves.

Modern society has invented reasons not to sleep. We are now a 24/7 society where shops and services must be available all hours. We spend longer hours at work than we used to, and more time getting to work. Mobile phones and email allow us to stay in touch **round the clock** and late-night TV and the Internet tempt us away from our beds. When we need more time for work or pleasure, the easy solution is to sleep less. The average adult sleeps only 6.2 hours a night during the week, whereas research shows that most people need eight or even eight and a half hours' sleep to feel at their best. Nowadays, many people have got used to sleeping less than they need and they live in an almost permanent state of 'sleep debt'.

Until the invention of the electric light in 1879 our daily cycle of sleep used to depend on the hours of daylight. People would get up with the sun and go to bed at nightfall. But nowadays our hours of sleep are mainly determined by our working hours (or our social life) and most people are woken up artificially by an alarm clock. During the day caffeine, the world's most popular drug, helps to keep us awake. 75% of the world's population habitually consume caffeine, **which** up to a point masks the symptoms of sleep deprivation.

What does a chronic lack of sleep do to us? As well as making us irritable and unhappy as humans, it also reduces our motivation and ability to work. This has serious implications for society in general. Doctors, for example, are often chronically sleep deprived, especially when they are on 'night call', and may get less than three hours' sleep. Lack of sleep can seriously impair their mood, judgment, and ability to take decisions. Tired engineers, in the early hours of the morning, made a series of mistakes with **catastrophic** results. On our roads and motorways lack of sleep kills thousands of people every year. Tests show that a tired driver can be just as dangerous as a

drunken driver. However, driving when drunk is against the law but driving when exhausted isn't. As Paul Martin says, it is very ironic that we admire people who function on very little sleep instead of criticizing them for being irresponsible. Our world would be a much safer, happier place if everyone, whatever their job, slept eight hours a night.

New English File Upper-intermediate by Clive Oxenden and Christina Latham-Koenig, OUP

Question 1 According to the passage, which of the following statements is TRUE about Paul Martin?

- A. He describes the modern world as a place without insomnia.
- B. He gives an interesting account of a sleepless society.
- C. He is a scientist who is chronically deprived of sleep.
- D. He shows his concern for sleep deprivation in modern society.

Question 2: The phrase "round the clock" in the second paragraph is similar in meaning to _____.

- A. surrounded with clocks
- B. having a round clock
- C. all day and night
- D. during the daytime

Question 3: The writer mentions the Internet in the passage as _____.

- A. an easy solution to sleep deprivation
- B. a temptation that prevents us from sleeping
- C. a factor that is not related to sleep deprivation
- D. an ineffective means of communication

Question 4: According to the third paragraph, which of the following statements is NOT TRUE?

- A. Our social life has no influence on our hours of sleep.
- B. The electric light was invented in the 19th century.

C. The sun obviously determined our daily routines.

D. The electric light has changed our daily cycle of sleep.

Question 5: The word “which” in the third paragraph refers to _____.

A. masking the symptoms

B. reaching a point

C. caffeine consumption

D. the world's population

Question 6: Which of the following is TRUE, according to the last paragraph?

A. Doctors ‘on night call’ do not need more than three hours of sleep a day.

B. Sleep deprivation has negative effects on both individuals and society.

C. Thousands of people are killed every day by drunken drivers.

D. Our motivation decreases with the bigger number of hours we sleep.

Question 7: The word “catastrophic” in the last paragraph probably means _____.

A. likely to become worthless

B. causing serious damage or loss

C. bound to bring satisfaction

D. becoming more noticeable

Question 8: Which of the following would the writer of the passage approve of?

A. Both drunken drivers and sleep-deprived people should be criticized.

B. We certainly can function well even when we hardly sleep.

C. There is no point in criticizing irresponsible people in our society.

D. Our world would be a much safer place without drinkers.

Question 9: All of the following are mentioned as those whose performance is affected by ‘sleep debt’ EXCEPT _____.

A. biologists

B. drivers

C. doctors

D. engineers

Question 10: Which of the following could best serve as the title of the passage?

- A. Sleep Deprivation: Causes and Effects B. A Society of Sleepless People
C. A Well-known Biologist D. Accident Prevention: Urgent!

PASSAGE 2

Centuries ago, man discovered that removing moisture from food helped to preserve it, and that the easiest way to do this was to expose the food to sun and wind. In this way the North American Indians produced pemmican (dried meat ground into powder and made into cakes), the Scandinavians made stockfish and the Arabs dried dates and apricots.

All foods contain water - cabbage and other leaf vegetables contain as much as 93% water, potatoes and other root vegetables 80%, lean meat 75% and fish anything from 80% to 60% depending on how fatty it is. If this water is removed, the activity of the bacteria which cause food to go bad is **checked**.

Fruit is sun-dried in Asia Minor, Greece, Spain and other Mediterranean countries, and also in California, South Africa and Australia. The methods used vary, but in general the fruit is spread out on trays in drying yards in the hot sun. In order to prevent darkening, pears, peaches and apricots are exposed to the fumes of burning sulphur before drying. Plums for making prunes, and certain varieties of grapes for making raisins and currants, are dipped in an alkaline solution in order to crack the skins of the fruit slightly and remove their wax coating, so increasing the rate of drying.

Nowadays most foods are dried mechanically; the conventional method of such dehydration is to put food in chambers through **which** hot air is blown at temperatures of about 110°C at entry to about 45°C at exit. This is the usual method for drying such things as vegetables, minced meat, and fish.

Liquids such as milk, coffee, tea, soups and eggs may be dried by pouring them over a heated horizontal steel cylinder or by spraying them into a chamber through which a current of hot air passes. In the first case, the dried material is scraped off the roller as a thin film which is then broken up into small, though still relatively coarse flakes. In the second process it falls to the bottom of the chamber as a fine powder. Where recognizable pieces of meat and vegetables are required, as in soup, the ingredients are dried separately and then mixed.

Dried foods take up less room and weigh less than the same food packed in cans or frozen, and they do not need to be stored in special conditions. For these reasons they are invaluable to climbers, explorers and soldiers in battle, who have little storage space. They are also popular with housewives because it takes so little time to cook them.

From Practical Faster Reading by Gerald Mosback and Vivien Mosback. CUP

Question 1: What is the main idea of the passage?

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| A. Advantages of dried foods. | B. Water: the main component of food. |
| C. Different methods of drying foods. | D. Mechanization of drying foods. |

Question 2: The phrase “do this” in the first paragraph mostly means _____.

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------------------|
| A. moisten foods | B. remove moisture from foods |
| C. produce pemmican | D. expose foods to sun and wind |

Question 3: The word “checked” in the second paragraph is closest in meaning to _____.

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| A. motivated to develop | B. reduced considerably |
| C. examined carefully | D. put a tick |

Question 4: In the process of drying certain kinds of fruits, sulphur fumes help _____.

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| A. crack their skin | B. remove their wax coating |
| C. maintain their color | D. kill off bacteria |

Question 5: Nowadays the common method for drying vegetables and minced meat is _____.

- A. spreading them out on trays in drying yards
- B. pouring them over a heated horizontal steel cylinder
- C. dipping them in an alkaline solution
- D. putting them in chambers and blowing hot air through

Question 6: What does the word “which” in the fourth paragraph refer to?

- A. Chambers
- B. Foods
- C. Things
- D. Vegetables

Question 7: The final product of the process of drying liquids that uses the first method will be _____.

- A. fine powder
- B. dried soup
- C. recognizable pieces
- D. small flakes

Question 8: Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage?

- A. Liquids are not dried in the same way as fruits and vegetables.
- B. Fruit is usually dried by being laid out on trays in the sun.
- C. People in India began to use drying methods centuries ago.
- D. Dried foods have several advantages over canned or frozen foods.

Question 9: According to the passage, dried foods are most useful for _____.

- A. explorers who are underweight
- B. people who are on the move
- C. soldiers who are not in battle
- D. housewives who have little storage space

Question 10: This passage is mainly _____.

- A. analytical
- B. informative
- C. fictional
- D. argumentative

PASSAGE 3

Plants and animals will find it difficult to escape from or adjust to the effects of global warming. Scientists have already observed shifts in the lifecycles of many plants and animals, such as

flowers blooming earlier and birds hatching earlier in the spring. Many species have begun shifting where they live or their annual migration patterns due to warmer temperatures.

With further warming, animals will tend to migrate toward the poles and up mountainsides toward higher elevations. Plants will also attempt to shift their ranges, seeking new areas as old habitats grow too warm. In many places, however, human development will prevent these shifts. Species that find cities or farmland blocking their way north or south may become extinct. Species living in unique ecosystems, such as **those** found in polar and mountaintop regions, are especially at risk because migration to new habitats is not possible. For example, polar bears and marine mammals in the Arctic are already threatened by **dwindling sea ice** but have nowhere farther north to go.

Projecting species extinction due to global warming is extremely difficult. Some scientists have estimated that 20 to 50 percent of species could be committed to extinction with 2 to 3 Celsius degrees of further warming. The rate of warming, not just the magnitude, is extremely important for plants and animals. Some species and even entire ecosystems, such as certain types of forest, may not be able to adjust quickly enough and may disappear.

Ocean ecosystems, especially **fragile** ones like coral reefs, will also be affected by global warming. Warmer ocean temperatures can cause coral to “bleach”, a state which if prolonged will lead to the death of the coral. Scientists estimate that even 1 Celsius degree of additional warming could lead to widespread bleaching and death of coral reefs around the world. Also, increasing carbon dioxide in the atmosphere enters the ocean and increases the acidity of ocean waters. This acidification further stresses ocean ecosystems.

From "Global Warming" by Michael Mastrandrea and Stephen H. Schneider

Question 1: Scientists have observed that warmer temperatures in the spring cause flowers to _____.

- A. die instantly B. bloom earlier C. become lighter D. lose color

Question 2: According to paragraph 2, when their habitats grow warmer, animals tend to move _____.

- A. south-eastwards and down mountainsides toward lower elevations
- B. north-westwards and up mountainsides toward higher elevations
- C. toward the North Pole and down mountainsides toward lower elevations
- D. toward the poles and up mountainsides toward higher elevations

Question 3: The pronoun “those” in paragraph 2 refers to _____.

- A. species
- B. ecosystems
- C. habitats
- D. areas

Question 4: The phrase “dwindling sea ice” in paragraph 2 refers to _____.

- A. the frozen water in the Arctic
- B. the violent Arctic Ocean
- C. the melting ice in the Arctic
- D. the cold ice in the Arctic

Question 5: It is mentioned in the passage that if the global temperature rose by 2 or 3 Celsius degrees, _____.

- A. half of the earth’s surface would be flooded
- B. the sea level would rise by 20 centimeters
- C. water supply would decrease by 50 percent
- D. 20 to 50 percent of species could become extinct

Question 6: According to the passage, if some species are not able to adjust quickly to warmer temperatures, _____.

- A. they may be endangered
- B. they can begin to develop
- C. they will certainly need water
- D. they move to tropical forests

Question 7: The word “fragile” in paragraph 4 most probably means _____.

- A. very large
- B. easily damaged
- C. rather strong
- D. pretty hard

Question 8: The bleaching of coral reefs as mentioned in paragraph 4 indicates _____.

- A. the water absorption of coral reefs
- B. the quick growth of marine mammals
- C. the blooming phase of sea weeds
- D. the slow death of coral reefs

Question 9: The level of acidity in the ocean is increased by _____.

- A. the rising amount of carbon dioxide entering the ocean
- B. the decrease of acidity of the pole waters
- C. the extinction of species in coastal areas
- D. the loss of acidity in the atmosphere around the earth

Question 10: What does the passage mainly discuss?

- A. Influence of climate changes on human lifestyles
- B. Effects of global warming on animals and plants
- C. Global warming and possible solutions
- D. Global warming and species migration

PASSAGE 4

Overpopulation, the situation of having large numbers of people with too few resources and too little space, is closely associated with poverty. It can result from high population density, or from low amounts of resources, or from both. Excessively high population densities put stress on available resources. Only a certain number of people can be supported on a given area of land, and **that number** depends on how much food and other resources the land can provide. In countries where people live primarily by means of simple farming, gardening, herding, hunting, and gathering, even large areas of land can support only small numbers of people because these labor-intensive subsistence activities produce only small amounts of food.

In developed countries such as the United States, Japan, and the countries of Western Europe, overpopulation generally is not considered a major cause of poverty. These countries produce large quantities of food through mechanized farming, which depends on commercial fertilizers, large-scale irrigation, and agricultural machinery. This form of production provides enough food to support the high densities of people in metropolitan areas.

A country's level of poverty can depend greatly on its mix of population density and agricultural productivity. Bangladesh, for example, has one of the world's highest population densities, with 1,147 persons per sq km. A large majority of the people of Bangladesh **engage in** low-productivity manual farming, which contributes to the country's extremely high level of poverty. Some of the smaller countries in Western Europe, such as the Netherlands and Belgium, have high population densities as well. These countries practice mechanized farming and are involved in high-tech industries, however, and therefore have high standards of living.

At the other end of the spectrum, many countries in sub-Saharan Africa have population densities of less than 30 persons per sq km. Many people in these countries practice manual subsistence farming; these countries also have **infertile** land, and lack the economic resources and technology to boost productivity. As a consequence, these nations are very poor. The United States has both relatively low population density and high agricultural productivity; it is one of the world's wealthiest nations.

High birth rates contribute to overpopulation in many developing countries. Children are assets to many poor families because they provide labor, usually for farming. Cultural norms in traditionally rural societies commonly sanction the value of large families. Also, the governments of developing countries often provide little or no support, financial or political, for family planning; even people who wish to keep their families small have difficulty doing so. For all these reasons, developing countries tend to have high rates of population growth.

From "Poverty" by Thomas J. Corbett

Question 1: Which of the following is given a definition in paragraph 1?

A. Overpopulation

B. Population density

C. Simple farming

D. Poverty

Question 2: What will suffer when there are excessively high population densities?

A. Available resources

B. Skilled labor

C. Farming methods

D. Land area

Question 3: The phrase “that number” in paragraph 1 refers to the number of _____.

A. people

B. densities

C. resources

D. countries

Question 4: In certain countries, large areas of land can only yield small amounts of food because _____.

A. there is lack of mechanization

B. there are small numbers of laborers

C. there is an abundance of resources

D. there is no shortage of skilled labor

Question 5: Bangladesh is a country where the level of poverty depends greatly on _____.

A. its population density only

B. both population density and agricultural productivity

C. population density in metropolitan areas

D. its high agricultural productivity

Question 6: The phrase “engage in” in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to _____.

A. escape from

B. look into

C. give up

D. participate in

Question 7: The word “infertile” in paragraph 4 probably means _____.

A. disused

B. impossible

C. unproductive

D. inaccessible

Question 8: Which of the following is TRUE, according to the passage?

A. In certain developed countries, mechanized farming is applied.

B. In sub-Saharan African countries, productivity is boosted by technology.

C. There is no connection between a country's culture and overpopulation.

D. All small countries in Western Europe have high population densities.

Question 9: Which of the following is a contributor to overpopulation in many developing countries?

A. High-tech facilities

B. Economic resources

C. Sufficient financial support

D. High birth rates

Question 10: Which of the following could be the best title for the passage?

A. High Birth Rate and its Consequences

B. Overpopulation: A Cause of Poverty

C. Overpopulation: A Worldwide Problem

D. Poverty in Developing Countries

PASSAGE 5

Though called by sweet-sounding names like Firinga or Katrina, tropical cyclones are huge rotating storms 200 to 2,000 kilometers wide with winds that blow at speeds of more than 100 kilometers per hour (kph). Weather professionals know them as tropical cyclones, but **they** are called hurricanes in the Caribbean Sea, typhoons in the Pacific Ocean, and cyclones in the Indian Ocean. They occur in both the northern and southern hemispheres. Large ones have destroyed cities and killed hundreds of thousands of people.

Tropical cyclones begin over water that is warmer than 27 degrees Celsius (80 degrees Fahrenheit) slightly north or south of the earth's equator. Warm, **humid** air full of water vapor moves upward. The earth's rotation causes the growing storm to start to rotate around its center (called the eye). At a certain height, the water vapor condenses, changing to liquid and releasing heat. The heat draws more air and water vapor upward, creating a cycle as air and water vapor rise and liquid water falls. If the cycle speeds up until winds reach 118 kilometers per hour, the storm qualifies as a tropical cyclone.

Most deaths in tropical cyclones are caused by storm surge. This is a rise in sea level, sometimes seven meters or more, caused by the storm pushing against the ocean's surface. Storm surge was

to blame for the flooding of New Orleans in 2005. The storm surge of Cyclone Nargis in 2008 in Myanmar pushed seawater nearly four meters deep some 40 kilometers inland, resulting in many deaths.

It has never been easy to forecast a tropical cyclone accurately. The goal is to know when and where the next tropical cyclone will form. “And we can’t really do that yet,” says David Nolan, a weather researcher from the University of Miami. The direction and strength of tropical cyclones are also difficult to predict, even with computer assistance. In fact, long-term forecasts are poor; small differences in the combination of weather factors lead to very different storms. More accurate forecasting could help people decide to **evacuate** when a storm is on the way.

Adapted from “Reading Explorer 2” by Paul MacIntyre

Question 1: As stated in paragraph 1, tropical cyclones are storms with winds blowing at speeds of _____.

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------|
| A. more than 100 kph | B. at least 200 kph |
| C. less than 100 kph | D. no less than 200 kph |

Question 2: The word “they” in paragraph 1 refers to _____.

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| A. sweet-sounding names | B. wind speeds |
| C. tropical cyclones | D. weather professionals |

Question 3: According to the passage, tropical cyclones are called typhoons in _____.

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| A. the Indian Ocean | B. the Arctic Ocean |
| C. the Atlantic Ocean | D. the Pacific Ocean |

Question 4: The word “humid” in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to _____.

- | | | | |
|----------|--------|---------|----------|
| A. moist | B. dry | C. thin | D. thick |
|----------|--------|---------|----------|

Question 5: Which of the following comes first in the process of storm formation?

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------------------|
| A. Liquid water falls. | B. Warm, humid air moves upward. |
|------------------------|----------------------------------|

C. Water vapor condenses.

D. Wind speed reaches 118 kph.

Question 6: According to the passage, a storm surge is _____.

A. a rise in sea level B. pushing seawater C. a tropical cyclone D. inland flooding

Question 7: What is true about the storm surge of Cyclone Nargis?

A. It took a very high death toll. B. It caused flooding in New Orleans in 2005.

C. It occurred in Myanmar in 2005. D. It pushed seawater 4 kilometers inland.

Question 8: The word “evacuate” in paragraph 4 mostly means _____.

A. move to safer places

B. make accurate predictions

C. take preventive measures

D. call for relief supplies

Question 9: Which of the following statements is NOT true according to the passage?

A. The center of a growing storm is known as its eye.

B. The direction and strength of tropical cyclones are difficult to forecast.

C. Tropical cyclones are often given beautiful names.

D. Tropical cyclone predictions depend entirely on computer assistance.

Question 10: Which of the following would serve as the best title for the passage?

A. Cyclone Forecasting

B. Tropical Cyclones

C. Storm Surges

D. Cyclone Formation

BÀI 8: ĐÁP ÁN

PASSAGE 1

Câu	Đáp án	Giải thích	Mở rộng
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1	D	Paul Martin - a behavioural biologist - describes a society which is just too busy to sleep and which does not give sleeping the importance it deserves.	
2	C	Round the clock: suốt ngày đêm, 24/24	
3	B	the Internet tempt us away from our beds	
4	A	Thực chất thì đời sống xã hội có ảnh hưởng tới giấc ngủ But nowadays our hours of sleep are mainly determined by our working hours (or our social life)	
5	C	75% of the world's population habitually <i>consume caffeine</i> , which up to a point masks the symptoms of sleep deprivation.	
6	B	Tác giả nêu các tác hại của việc thiếu ngủ để chứng tỏ thiếu ngủ có ảnh hưởng xấu	
7	B	Catastrophic: nguy hiểm	
8	A	However, driving when drunk is against the law but driving when exhausted isn't.	
9	A	Các đáp án còn lại đều được nhắc tới trong đoạn cuối	

10	A	Đoạn văn đề cập tới nguyên nhân của việc thiếu ngủ (đoạn 2,3) và hậu quả (đoạn cuối)	
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PASSAGE 2

Câu	Đáp án	Giải thích	Mở rộng
1	C	Đây là một câu hỏi general question, nên đọc cả bài để nắm được ý chính.	
2	B	Centuries ago, man discovered that removing <u>moisture from food helped to preserve it</u> , and that the easiest way to do this was to expose the food to sun and wind.	
3	B	Check = limit/stop: reduced considerably	
4	C	In order to prevent <u>darkening</u> , pears, peaches and apricots are exposed to the fumes of burning sulphur before drying. = maintain their color.	
5	D	the conventional method of such dehydration is to <u>put food in chambers through which hot air is blown at temperatures of about 110°C at entry</u> to about 45°C at exit. This is the usual method for drying such things as vegetables, minced meat, and fish.	Minced meat: thịt băm

6	A	put food in <u>chambers</u> through <u>which</u> hot air is blown at temperatures ...	Chamber: hốc, khoang
7	D	In the first case, the dried material is scraped off the roller as a thin film which is then broken up into <u>small</u> , <u>though still relatively coarse flakes</u> .	Coarse: thô
8	C	Dùng phương pháp loại trừ, các đáp án còn lại đều được nhắc tới trong bài.	
9	B	For these reasons they are invaluable to <u>climbers, explorers and soldiers in battle</u> (people on the move), who have little storage space.	
10	B	Informative: cung cấp thông tin	

PASSAGE 3

Câu	Đáp án	Giải thích	Mở rộng
1	B	Scientists have already observed shifts in the lifecycles of many plants and animals, such as <u>flowers blooming</u> earlier and birds hatching earlier in the spring.	Flower blooming: nở hoa
2	D	With further warming, animals will tend to <u>migrate toward the poles and up mountainsides toward higher elevations</u> .	Migrate: di cư >< Immigrate: nhập cư

3	A	<u>Species</u> living in unique ecosystems, such as those (species) found in polar and mountaintop regions	
4	C	Dwindle: co lại, thoái hóa	
5	D	Some scientists have estimated that <u>20 to 50 percent of species could be committed to extinction</u> with 2 to 3 Celsius degrees of further warming.	
6	A	Some species and even entire ecosystems, such as certain types of forest, may not be able to adjust quickly enough and may disappear.	
7	B	Fragile: mong manh, dễ vỡ, dễ bị tổn thương	
8	D	Warmer ocean temperatures can cause coral to “bleach”, a state which if prolonged will lead to the death of the coral.	Coral bleaching: tẩy trắng san hô
9	A	Also, increasing carbon dioxide in the atmosphere enters the ocean and increases the acidity of ocean waters.	
10	B	Đây là câu hỏi general question, đọc đoạn văn đầu hoặc đoạn văn cuối để lấy ý chính	

PASSAGE 4

Câu	Đáp án	Giải thích	Mở rộng
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1	A	Overpopulation, the situation of having large numbers of people with too few resources and too little space, is closely associated with poverty.	
2	A	Excessively high population densities put stress on <u>available resources</u> .	
3	A	Only a certain <u>number of people</u> can be supported on a given area of land, and that number depends on how much food and other resources the land can provide.	
4	A	In countries where people live primarily by means of simple farming, gardening, herding, hunting, and gathering, even large areas of land can support only small numbers of people because these labor-intensive subsistence activities produce only small amounts of food.	Subsistence: sự tồn tại, sinh kế
5	B	A country's level of poverty can depend greatly on its mix of <u>population density and agricultural productivity</u> .	
6	D	Engage in = participate in: tham gia vào	
7	C	Infertile: không màu mỡ	Fertile >< infertile
8	A	Sử dụng phương án loại trừ đáp án sai	

9	D	High birth rates contribute to overpopulation in many developing countries.	High birth rate: tỷ lệ sinh cao
10	B	Đọc đoạn đầu hoặc đoạn cuối để lấy ý chính của bài	

PASSAGE 5

Câu	Đáp án	Giải thích	Mở rộng
1	A	tropical cyclones are huge rotating storms 200 to 2,000 kilometers wide with winds that blow <u>at speeds of more than 100 kilometers per hour</u> (kph)	At the speed of ...: ở tốc độ ...
2	C	Weather professionals know them as <u>tropical cyclones</u> , but they are called hurricanes in the Caribbean Sea ...	
3	D	but they are called hurricanes in the Caribbean Sea, <u>typhoons in the Pacific Ocean</u> , and cyclones in the Indian Ocean.	
4	A	Humid = moist: ẩm	
5	B	Warm, humid air full of water vapor moves upward.	Vapor: hơi nước, bốc hơi
6	A	This is a rise in sea level, sometimes seven meters or more, caused by the storm pushing against the ocean's surface.	

7	A	The storm surge of Cyclone Nargis in 2008 in Myanmar pushed seawater nearly four meters deep some 40 kilometers inland, resulting in <u>many deaths</u> .	Death toll: số người chết
8	A	Evacuate: di tản tới nơi an toàn	
9	D	Dùng phương pháp loại trừ	
10	B	Tropical cyclone: lốc xoáy nhiệt đới	