

Câu hỏi 1

Đúng

Đạt điểm 2,50
trên 2,50

PROGRESS TEST – UNIT 1

(50 MINUTES)

SECTION A: WORD FORM (25 POINTS)

Use the right form of the word in bracket to complete the sentences

Example: I'm very interested in history. (interest)

1.

Strangely



enough, I don't feel at all nervous. (strange)

2. We provide

demonstration



of video conferencing over the Internet. (demonstrate)

3. It is important to have someone you can

confide



in. (confidence)

4. The

standard



of this year's applications is very low. (standard)

5. He had never left his village before so arriving in the capital, Manila, was a big

culture



shock. (culture)

6. The final team

selection



will be made tomorrow. (select)

7. His talents are not fully

appreciated



in that company. (appreciate)

8. We were all

impressed



by her enthusiasm. (impress)

9. The school pays for heating and the

maintenance



of the buildings. (maintain)

10. I'm sure he meant no

offence



when he said that. (offensive)



Câu hỏi 2

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SECTION B: VOCABULARY (25 POINTS)

Complete the passage with the words.

Young women entering the current job (0) **market** have more than fifty years to wait before they could be paid the same as men. Female managers saw their pay increase half a percentage point faster than their male counterparts last year, according to a (1) **study** by the Management Institute. Even if that (2) **rate** of improvement continues, the pay (3) **gap** will not close until 2067.

Women's (4) **salaries** increased by 2.8 percent in 2009, compared with 2.3 percent for men. There is better news in the boardroom, however, where female (5) **managers** out-earn men with an average salary of £144,729 compared with £138,765. At the other end of the career (6) **ladder** male executives receive £22,253 on average —£1,065 more than their female (7) **counterparts**.

The largest pay gaps were in the IT and pharmaceutical (8) **industries**, at £17,736 and £14,018 respectively. The Midlands has the worst regional divide.

The (9) **recession** also appears to have hit women managers hard, with 4.5 percent of the female (10) **workforce** made redundant last year, compared with three percent of men.

The general secretary of the trade union Unison, said: It is a disgrace that women will have to wait until 2067 for the pay gap to close — nearly 100 years after the Equal Pay Act. This glacial progress towards fairness cannot be allowed to go on.'

market

Câu hỏi 3

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SECTION C: READING COMPREHENSION (50 POINTS)

PART 1: Questions 1-7 based on the following passages

PASSAGE ONE (Questions 1-2)

Common types of calendars can be based on the Sun or on the Moon. The solar calendar is based on the solar year. Since the solar year is 365.2422 days long, solar calendars consist of regular years of 365 days and have an extra day every fourth year, or leap year, to make up for the additional fractional amount. In a solar calendar, the waxing and waning of the moon can take place at various stages of each month. The lunar calendar is synchronized to the lunar month rather than the solar year. Since the lunar month is twenty-nine and a half days long, most lunar calendars have alternating months of twenty-nine and thirty days. A twelve-month lunar year thus has 354 days, 11 days shorter than a solar year.

1. What is the main idea of the passage?

Chọn một câu trả lời đúng:

- a. All calendars are the same.
- b. The solar calendar is based on the Sun.
- c. Different calendars have dissimilar bases. ✓
- d. The lunar month is twenty-nine and a half days long.

2. How is the information in the passage organized?

Chọn một câu trả lời đúng:

- a. Characteristics of the solar calendar are outlined.
- b. Two types of calendars are described. ✓
- c. The strengths and weakness of the lunar calendar are described.
- d. The length of each existing calendar is contrasted.

Câu hỏi 4

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Câu hỏi **5**

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PASSAGE TWO (Questions 3-4)

Vaccines are prepared from harmful viruses or bacteria and administered to patients to provide immunity to specific diseases. The various types of vaccines are classified according to the method by which they are derived. The most basic class of vaccines actually contains disease-causing microorganisms that have been killed with a solution containing formaldehyde. In this type of vaccine, the microorganisms are dead and therefore cannot cause disease; however, the antigens found in and on the microorganisms can still stimulate the formation of antibodies. Examples of this type of vaccine are the ones that fight influenza, typhoid fever, and cholera. The second type of vaccine contains the toxins produced by the microorganisms rather than the microorganisms themselves. This type of vaccine is prepared when the microorganism itself does little damage but the toxin within the microorganism is extremely harmful. For example, the bacteria that cause diphtheria can thrive in the throat without much harm, but when toxins are released from the bacteria, muscles can become paralyzed and death can ensue. A final type of vaccine contains living microorganisms that have been rendered harmless. With this type of vaccine, a large number of antigen molecules are produced and the immunity that results is generally longer lasting than the immunity from other types of vaccines. The Sabin oral anti-polio vaccine and the BCG vaccine against tuberculosis are examples of this type of vaccine.

3. Which of the following expresses the main idea of the passage?

Chọn một câu trả lời đúng:

- a. Vaccines provide immunity to specific diseases.
- b. Vaccines contain disease-causing microorganisms.
- c. Vaccines are derived in different ways. ✓
- d. New approaches in administering vaccines are being developed.

Câu hỏi **6**

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4. How many types of vaccines are presented in the passage?

Chọn một câu trả lời đúng:

- a. Two
- b. Three ✓
- c. Four
- d. Five

Câu hỏi **7**

Đúng

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PASSAGE THREE (Questions 5-7)

A hoax, unlike an honest error, is a deliberately concocted plan to present an untruth as the truth. It can take the form of a fraud, a fake, a swindle, or a forgery, and can be accomplished in almost any field: successful hoaxes have been foisted on the public in fields as varied as politics, religion, science, art, and literature. A famous scientific hoax occurred in 1912 when Charles Dawson claimed to have uncovered a human skull and jawbone on the Piltdown Common in southern England. These human remains were said to be more than 500,000 years old and were unlike any other remains from that period; as such they represented an important discovery in the study of human evolution. These remains, popularly known as the Piltdown Man and scientifically named *Eoanthropus dawsoni* after their discoverer, confounded scientists for more than forty years. Finally in 1953, a chemical analysis was used to date the bones, and it was found that the bones were modern bones that had been skillfully aged. A further twist to the hoax was that the skull belonged to a human and the jaws to an orangutan.

5. The topic of this passage could best be described as

Chọn một câu trả lời đúng:

- a. the Piltdown Man
- b. Charles Dawson's discovery
- c. *Eoanthropus dawsoni*
- d. a definition and an example of a hoax ✓



Câu hỏi **8**

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6. The author's main point is that

Chọn một câu trả lời đúng:

- a. various types of hoaxes have been perpetrated ✓
- b. Charles Dawson discovered a human skull and jawbone
- c. Charles Dawson was not an honest man
- d. the human skull and jawbone were extremely old

Câu hỏi **9**

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7. The second paragraph includes

Chọn một câu trả lời đúng:

- a. an illustration to support the ideas in the first paragraph ✓
- b. a counterargument to the ideas in the first paragraph
- c. an analogy to the ideas in the first paragraph
- d. a detailed definition of a hoax

Câu hỏi **10**

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PART 2: Questions 1-9 based on the following passages

PASSAGE ONE (Questions 1-4)

The United States does not have a national university, but the idea has been around for quite some time. George Washington first recommended the idea to Congress; he even selected an actual site in Washington, D.C., and then left an endowment for the proposed national university in his will. During the century following the Revolution, the idea of a national university continued to receive the support of various U.S. presidents, and philanthropist Andrew Carnegie pursued the cause at the beginning of the present century. Although the original idea has not yet been acted upon, **it** continues to be proposed in bills before Congress.

1. According to the passage, the national university of the United States

Chọn một câu trả lời đúng:

- a. has been around for a while
- b. does not exist ✓
- c. is a very recent idea
- d. is an idea that developed during the present century

Câu hỏi **11**

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2. The passage indicates that George Washington did NOT do which of the following?

Chọn một câu trả lời đúng:

- a. He suggested the concept for a national university to Congress.
- b. He chose a location for the national university.
- c. He left money in his will for a national university.
- d. He succeeded in establishing a national university. ✓

Câu hỏi **12**

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3. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage about Andrew Carnegie?

Chọn một câu trả lời đúng:

- a. He was interested in doing charity work and good deeds for the public.
- b. He was a member of Congress. ✓
- c. He was interested in the idea of a national university.
- d. He was active in the early twentieth century.



Câu hỏi **13**

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4. The pronoun "it" refers to

Chọn một câu trả lời đúng:

- a. the cause
- b. the beginning of the present century
- c. the original idea ✓
- d. Congress

Câu hỏi **14**

Đúng

Đạt điểm 0,25
trên 0,25

PASSAGE TWO (Questions 5-9)

The La Brea tarpits, located in Hancock Park in the Los Angeles area, have proven to be an extremely fertile source of Ice Age fossils. Apparently, during the period of the Ice Age, the tarpits were covered by shallow pools of water; when animals came there to drink, **they** got caught in the sticky tar and perished. The tar not only trapped the animals, leading to their death but also served as a remarkably effective preservative, allowing near-perfect skeletons to remain hidden until the present era.

In 1906, the remains of a huge prehistoric bear discovered in the tarpits alerted archeologists to the potential treasure lying within the tar. Since then thousands and thousands of well-preserved skeletons have been uncovered, including the skeletons of camels, horses, wolves, tigers, sloths, and dinosaurs.

5. Which of the following is NOT true about the La Brea tarpits?

Chọn một câu trả lời đúng:

- a. They contain fossils that are quite old.
- b. They are found in Hancock Park.
- c. They have existed since the Ice Age.
- d. They are located under a swimming pool. ✓

Câu hỏi **15**

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6. The pronoun "they" refers to

Chọn một câu trả lời đúng:

- a. the La Brea tarpits
- b. Ice Age fossils
- c. shallow pools of water
- d. animals ✓

Câu hỏi **16**

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7. According to the passage, how did the Ice Age animals die?

Chọn một câu trả lời đúng:

- a. The water poisoned them
- b. They got stuck in the tar. ✓
- c. They were attacked by other animals.
- d. They were killed by hunters.

Câu hỏi **17**

Đúng

Đạt điểm 0,25
trên 0,25

8. When did archeologists become aware of the possible value of the contents of the tarpits?

Chọn một câu trả lời đúng:

- a. During the Ice Age
- b. Thousands and thousands of years ago
- c. Early in the twentieth century ✓
- d. Within the past decade



Câu hỏi **18**

Đúng

Đạt điểm 0,25
trên 0,25

9. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as an example of a skeleton found in the tarpits?

Chọn một câu trả lời đúng:

- a. A bear
- b. A sloth
- c. A horse
- d. A snake ✓

Câu hỏi **19**

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PART 3: Questions 1-4 based on the following passage

Read the summary which relates to the following reading passage. Using **ONE** word only from the passage, complete each space in the summary.

• **Passage**

A. The proliferation of book clubs, some 50,000 in the UK alone and who knows how many more worldwide, is quite a remarkable literary phenomenon. Participants of different ages and backgrounds gather on a weekly or monthly basis ostensibly to discuss books chosen by the members, but the primary attraction for most people, and the factor behind the explosion in the number of groups, is not literary, but social. Human interaction with some added mental stimulation in a relaxed environment is integral to their success.

B. The social aspect apart, the spread of book clubs can also be attributed to the low cost and the availability of books, and the fact that compared to, say, the cinema or theatre, the clubs provide cheap entertainment. The Internet has played its part as well. Once seen as foreshadowing the end of reading, not only does the Internet allow people even cheaper access to books, but it also acts as a conduit for readers hungry to join a particular reading club. A further draw is the number of people who read for pleasure. With reading being listed as the most popular major leisure activity, according to a survey carried out over a four-week period in 2002 in the UK (65% constant since 1996), there is no shortage of willing participants.

C. The clubs vary, ranging from cosy get-togethers in friends' houses, with or without set rules and with or without food and drink, to more formal, official set-ups in educational-cum-literary establishments like libraries, sometimes with literary functions with guest speakers. The overwhelming majority are of a more unthreatening, easy-going nature. People come and go, but the cohesion of the groups seems to live on with new ones springing up to replace those which have faded away.

D. From the literary point of view, the focus of each group is different as it depends solely on the make-up of the members and their predilections. There are reading clubs which specialize in football, romance, horror, science fiction and so on. Groups can focus on one type or they can be eclectic, combining different types of fiction like romance with, for example, cricket. Some may even dress up in the style of the characters or the time that a story took place to bring a mystery or an old classic to life. With such a variety of choice, book clubs are sure to survive and expand.

• **Summary**

Most people join book clubs for (1)

social ✓

reasons. The official reason is to discuss books, but members principally enjoy interacting with others in a (2)

relaxed ✓

atmosphere. Another reason for the popularity of book clubs is that reading is a (3)

cheap ✓

pastime compared with cinema or theatre-going. Some book clubs may (4)

focus ✓

on a particular genre, or they may decide to be eclectic in their choice of reading material. It all depends on the interest of the participants. Research suggests that the popularity of reading has remained constant since 1996, and it seems likely that the number of clubs will (5) **expand** in the future.

END-OF-THE-TEST