Reading test 4

Student name _____

Group/Class _____

Date _____ Score _____

VOCABULARY

1 Complete the dialogue with the correct words from the list below. There are three words which are not used.

achievement allows create efficient friendship introduce part-time sales

Minh: Hello. Let me **(1)** _____ myself. My name's Minh.

Sarah: Nice to meet you, Minh. I'm Sarah. Do you work here, too?

Minh: Yes, I do. I only work **(2)** _____ though, because I'm still in school.

Sarah: Oh that's good, so your schedule **(3)** _____ you time to study.

Minh: Yes, that's right! I'm really busy with school right now but I'll graduate this summer.

Sarah: Well, that's quite an **(4)** _____ ! Congratulations. And maybe that's why I haven't seen you before. I work in **(5)** _____ , and I travel a lot.

Minh: What do you do when you travel?

Sarah: I meet lots of people and tell them all about our products.

Score: / 5

2 Write the word with the same meaning as the underlined word.

1 The work party is an event which happens <u>once a year</u>.

_____

2 I usually travel to Europe <u>two times every year</u>.

_____

3 I make <u>twice as much</u> money now than when I first graduated.

_____

4 The <u>number of</u> products my company sells has increased this year.

_____

5 There are <u>three times</u> more employees at the company now than when I started working here.

_____

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A double
B annual
C triple
D bi-annual
E quantity

Score: / 5

3 Choose the correct words to complete the sentences.

Don't worry if your paper isn't perfect. You can do a **(1)** *revision/paragraph* and turn it in again.

My boss has a **(2)** *specify/policy* which allows us to work from home on Fridays.

My company is changing, which **(3)** *evolving/indicates* that my boss likes new technology.

We have a **(4)** *definite/evolving* plan to meet at 8 a.m. so don't be late.

You need to **(5)** *revision/specify* your exact location so we can find you.

Score: / 5

4 Match the words with the definitions.

choices	discover something
cycle	happening again and again at the same time
expect	things you choose
find out	think that something will happen
typical	usual, common

Score: / 5

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5 Read the sentences below. Choose T (True) or F (False).

1 **Ancient** and **old** are synonyms. T / F

2 **Safe** and **secure** are antonyms. T / F

3 **Filthy** and **dirty** are antonyms. T / F

4 **Famous** and **well-known** are synonyms. T / F

5 **Exciting** and **boring** are antonyms. T / F

Score: / 5

6 Complete the sentences with the correct words. There are three words which are not used.

considerable eventually features furthermore immigration recover specifically styles

1 There have been _____ improvements to safety over the years.

2 The company continued to make changes and _____ created a great product.

3 The car's safety _____ include a rear camera and side airbags.

4 We chose this one _____ because we liked the color.

5 Because of _____, there are people from all over the world living here.

Score: / 5

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Part 2_Đề 4

Alexander the Great commissioned the city of Alexandria to create a Mediterranean stronghold in Egypt to rival Rome and cities in Greece. He died before his idea came to fruition, but his successors built it into one of the greatest cities of the Hellenistic world. The Royal Library of Alexandria has achieved an almost mythical status among scholars of classical studies. As with many ancient topics, scholarship on the matter often conflicts and relies heavily on hearsay and supposition. We will examine the importance of the library during its heyday and how it operated.

As with many ancient landmarks, there is much debate and controversy over Alexandria's library, especially regarding **its destruction**. The tale has been retold by countless historians and attributed to just as many different **factions** and rulers, not to profile this landmark of education, but as a tool for political slander. It is estimated that there are over 4000 writings regarding **its** destruction, yet very little data exists regarding the structure, layout, organization, administration, or whereabouts of the complex. The accuracy of the available information is suspect. However, 20th century scholars have reached some general consensus from the remaining sources.

Most historians have come to the conclusion that the original library (also known as the Temple of the Muses) was commissioned by Ptolemy I, Alexander's key general. More accurately, it was commissioned by the Athenian exile Demetrius of Phaleron under Ptolemy I's patronage. Traditionally it was attributed to his son Ptolemy II. However, it was later shown that Demetrius was antagonistic toward Ptolemy II and did not survive for much of his reign. Ptolemy II can be seen as responsible for the fruition and completion of the library and museum complex. H.G. Wells asserts that Ptolemy and his son encouraged 'a blaze of knowledge and discovery at Alexandria' through their funding of the library and other endowments.

The library itself was not a 'library' in the modern etymology. **In fact, the library was essentially a collection of scholars and scribes encouraged to expand scientific and philosophical wisdom and musings brought about because of the ambition and drive of Ptolemy I**. It was not the first institution of its type, developing about a half-century after Plato's Academy and Aristotle's Lyceum. About 30-50 scholars were probably permanently housed there, fed, and funded, first by the royal family, and later, according to an early Roman scroll, by public money. It served a religious, as well as an intellectual, function and it was the centerpiece of a so-called cult of the muses, governed by a priest.

[A] The library's output was created through observation and deduction in math, medicine, astronomy, and geometry, the editing of texts and manuscripts, and debating various advances in Western knowledge. **[B]** For two or three generations, the scientific output at Alexandria was considerably good. Its achievements included the introduction of the first steam engine, the first star map, and an astoundingly accurate estimate of the Earth's diameter. **[C]** Famous scholars employed there included Euclid, Eratosthenes, Apollonius, and Hero. **[D]**

The library may have consisted of a group of buildings, including lecture halls, study rooms, dining rooms, gardens, and an astronomical observatory. In organization of the library,

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it is believed that, in the time of Ptolemy II, the scrolls were haphazardly stored and grouped by general category. From the time of Callimachus onwards, they used an early iteration of a subject catalog. Subject divisions outlined by Callimachus included mathematics, medicine, astronomy, and geometry, as well as philology. At its peak, it is estimated about 600,000 scrolls were held within its walls, although that is likely an **overstatement**.

The Ptolemys achieved their goal of creating the largest collection of its kind by varied and often forceful means. At the time of its founding, Greek libraries were usually collections of manuscripts by private individuals. Ptolemy had a vision to collect all accepted literature on all matters scientific, philosophical and spiritual. The library tried to get copies of all known books and would send agents far and wide to acquire them. Ptolemy III wrote a letter "to all the world's sovereigns" asking to borrow their books. On more than a few occasions, scribes made copies and kept the originals. Supposedly, all ships entering Alexandria's harbor were searched for books to copy.

The Royal Library of Alexandria was created at an ideal time and place in world history. It was able to combine the deductive techniques of Greek thought toward the learning of other world cultures. As such, it holds a legendary position among historians as an important center of classical knowledge. Although much of the story has been buried with time and conflict, the importance and significance of its contributions is clear.

1. All of the following sentences express important ideas in the passage EXCEPT _____.

A. The library was essentially a collection of scholars and scribes encouraged to expand scientific and philosophical wisdom.

B. In the time of Callimachus, the scrolls were haphazardly stored and grouped by general category.

C. It is estimated that there were over 4000 writings about its destruction, yet very little evidence exists.

D. The library tried to get copies of all known books and would employ several methods of acquiring them.

2. The word "factions" in the passage is closest in meaning to

A. sections B. insubordinates C. cliques D. conspiracies

3. The word "its" in the passage refers to

A. data C. the Royal Library of Alexandria

B. education D. destruction

4. The author mentions "its destruction" in the passage in order to _____.

A. introduce the idea that the destruction was caused by natural disaster

B. illustrate that there are so many arguments surrounding its demise and disappearance

C. indicate the difference between its destruction and other libraries destruction

D. highlight the difference between the library and other historic sites

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5. Which of the following best expresses the essential information in the highlighted sentence in the passage? Incorrect answer choices change the meaning in important ways or leave out essential information.

A. Commissioned by Ptolemy I, the Royal Library was a place where people who wanted to learn gathered to study and record their philosophies.

B. The library was a large building where students gathered to research and study.

C. Philosophers often visited the library to further their studies.

D. Many people gathered at the Royal Library in Alexandria in order to socialize with their friends.

6. According to paragraph 6, what was true about the early iteration of a subject catalog?

A. All the books were grouped within two general categories.

B. The books were chosen for their innovation, thematic impact, and popular appeal.

C. The librarians organized the collection of books systematically.

D. The library achieved an astonishing collection and many developments.

7. The word "<u>overstatement</u>" in the passage is closest in meaning to _____.

A. estimation B. falsehood C. exaggeration D. presumption

8. Which of the following can be inferred about the Royal Library from the passage?

A. Most of the manuscripts from the library are preserved in modem museums.

B. Several writings from the library have been scanned and can be viewed on the Internet.

C. Little of the manuscripts contained in the library are in existence today.

D. The library is currently being reconstructed.

9. According to historians, all of the following were true about the Royal Library of Alexandria EXCEPT

A. It probably contained over 600,000 writings.

B. Little is known of its exact location.

C. It was responsible for the first star map.

D. It was the largest and most magnificent library in history.

10. Look at the four squares [_] that indicate where the following sentence can be added to the passage.

It remained an important intellectual center for over 500 years until numerous fires and other problems eroded its significance.

Where would the sentence best fit?

A. **[A]** B. **[B]** C. **[C]** D. **[D]**

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Part 4_Đề 4

The Arctic and Antarctica are now within reach of the modern tourist, with many going to see these icy wildernesses before it's too late. Christian Amodeo reports on the growth of polar tourism.

Travel at the North and South Poles has become an expensive leisure activity, suitable for tourists of all ages. The poles may be inhospitable places, but they are seeing increasing numbers of visitors.

Annual figures for the Arctic, where tourism has existed since the 19th century, have increased from about a million in the early 1990s to more than 1.5 million today. This is partly because of the lengthening summer season brought about by climate change.

Most visitors arrive by ship. In 2007, 370,000 cruise passengers visited Norway, twice the number that arrived in 2000. Iceland, a country where tourism is the second-largest industry, has enjoyed an annual growth rate of nine percent since 1990. Meanwhile, Alaska received some 1,029,800 passengers, a rise of 7.3 percent from 2006. Greenland has seen the most rapid growth in marine tourism, with a sharp increase in cruise-ship arrivals of 250 percent since 2004.

The global economic downturn may have affected the annual 20.6 percent rate of increase in visitors to the Antarctic - last season saw a drop of 17 percent to 38,200 - but there has been a 760 percent rise in land-based tourism there since 1997. More people than ever are landing at fragile sites, with light aircraft, helicopters and all-terrain vehicles increasingly used for greater access, while in the past two seasons, 'fly-sail' operations have begun. These deliver tourists by air to ships, so far more groups can enjoy a cruise in a season; large cruise ships capable of carrying up to 800 passengers are not uncommon.

In addition, it seems that a high number of visitors return to the poles. 'Looking at six years' worth of data, of the people who have been to the polar regions, roughly 25 percent go for a second time,' says Louisa Richardson, a senior marketing executive at tour operator Exodus.

In the same period that tourism has exploded, the 'health' of the poles has 'deteriorated'. 'The biggest changes taking place in the Antarctic are related to climate change,' says Rod Downie, Environmental Manager with the British Antarctic Survey (BAS). Large numbers of visitors increase these problems.

Although polar tourism is widely accepted, there have been few regulations up until recently. At the meeting of the Antarctic Treaty in Baltimore, the 28 member nations adopted proposals for limits to tourist numbers. These included safety codes for tourist vessels in Antarctic waters, and improved environmental protection for the continent. They agreed to prevent ships with more than 500 passengers from landing in Antarctica, as well as limit the number of passengers going ashore to a maximum of 100 at any one time, with a minimum of one guide for every 20 tourists. 'Tourism in Antarctica is not without its risks,' says Downie. After all, Antarctica doesn't have a coastguard rescue service.'

'So far, no surveys confirm that people are going quickly to see polar regions before they change,' says Frigg Jorgensen, General Secretary of the Association of Arctic Expedition Cruise Operators (AECO). 'However, Hillary Clinton and many other big names have been to Svalbard in the northernmost part of Norway to see the effects of climate change. The associated media coverage could influence others to do the same.'

These days, rarely a week passes without a negative headline in the newspapers. The suffering polar bear has become a symbol of a warming world, its plight a warning that the

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clock is ticking. It would seem that this ticking clock is a small but growing factor for some tourists. 'There's an element of "do it now",' acknowledges Prisca Campbell, Marketing director of Quark Expeditions, which takes 7,000 People to the poles annually. Leaving the trip until later, it seems, may mean leaving it too late.

Questions 1-7 Complete the summary below.

Choose NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER from the passage for each answer.

Polar tourism - the figures

Tourism in the Arctic began in the 1. ……. and visitor numbers have risen since that time. These days, over 2. ……. people travel there, mostly by ship.

The country with the greatest increase in visitors is 3. ……. .

Tourism has expanded in the Arctic because the 4. ……. lasts longer than it used to.

Travel to the Antarctic has fallen by 5. ……. over the past year.

However, many more people are using small planes and 6. ……. to land on the ice.

Aircraft are also taking visitors to huge ships that hold as many as 7. ……. tourists.

Questions 8-12 Look at the following statements and the list of people below.

Match each statement with the correct person, A-D.

NB You may use any letter more than once.

8. ……. Some tourists believe they should not delay their trip to the poles.

9. ……. There are some dangers to travelling in Antarctica.

10. ……. Some famous people have travelled to polar regions to look at the impacts of global warming.

11. ……. Some tourists make more than one trip to the poles.

12. ……. There is no evidence that visitors are hurrying to the poles.

List of People

A Louisa Richardson

B Rod Downie

C Frigg Jorgensen

D Prisca Campbell



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