



PASSAGE 3

Questions 21-30



15 minutes

GHI CHÚ

Các câu hỏi dễ hơn cần ưu tiên trả lời đúng

★ Câu hỏi thông tin chi tiết: **24, 25, 26, 28, 29**

★ Câu hỏi tham chiếu: **22**

★ Câu hỏi từ vựng: **23**

★ Câu hỏi ý chính: **21**

Despite modern society's heavy dependence on fossil fuels for energy, most people are aware that the supply of these fuels is finite. As oil, in particular, becomes more costly and difficult to find, researchers are looking at alternative energy sources, including solar, wind, and even nuclear power. But which substitute – if any – is the right one?

Solar

Solar panels catch energy directly from the sun and convert **it** into electricity. One of the world's largest solar power stations is located near Leipzig, Germany, where more than 33,000 solar panels have the capacity to generate enough energy to power about 1,800 homes. But unlike the burning of fossil fuels, the process used to create all that solar energy produces no **emissions**.

Today, however, solar power provides less than one percent of the world's energy, primarily because the cost of the panels is still very high. And price is only one issue. Clouds and darkness also cause solar panels to produce less energy, which requires one to have additional power sources (such as batteries) available.

Some scientists think the solution to this problem can be found in space – which they say is the ideal place to gather energy from the sun. With no clouds and no nighttime, a space-based solar power station could operate constantly producing continuous, clean energy which is cheaper than other fuels and sufficient for everyone on Earth.

Wind

Wind – the fastest-growing alternative energy source – is another way of collecting energy from the sun. Wind is caused by the sun's heat rather than its light, and therefore, unlike solar power, it works well even on cloudy days.

All over Europe, incentives designed to decrease the dependence on oil and coal have led to a steep increase in wind-powered energy. Today, Europe leads the world in wind power, producing almost 35,000 megawatts, the equivalent of 35 large coal-powered plants. North America remains a distant second, producing just over 7,000 megawatts.

Despite its success, some oppose wind power development, saying the turbines are both noisy and ugly. There are other challenges, too. If the wind doesn't blow, the turbines are not able to produce adequate energy. In contrast, a strong wind can create too much power leading the energy company to sell the extra power at a much-reduced rate.

What's needed for both wind and solar is a way to store a large energy surplus. However, most systems are still decades away from making this a reality. On the plus side, both wind and solar enable people to generate their own energy where they live: People can have their own windmills or solar panels, with batteries for calm days.

Nuclear

In the 1970s, nuclear was seen as the main energy alternative because of its cheap production and no carbon emissions. For a number of years in the 1980s and '90s, however, use of nuclear power declined due to accidents, concerns about nuclear waste storage and disposal, and high construction costs. However, nowadays worldwide, about 432 plants now generate 13 percent of the planet's electric power, and some countries have invested heavily in nuclear energy. France, for instance, gets three quarters of its electricity from nuclear power, the highest of any country. China has started to build one or two new plants a year, and India has also begun to utilize nuclear energy on a large scale.

In the end, is any of these sources alone the answer to our current energy problems? The short answer is no, but used in some combination – along with other power sources – we may find ways to reduce and eventually eliminate our dependence on fossil fuels.

21 What is the passage mainly about?

- A. possible replacements for fossil fuels for energy
- B. the various causes of the energy crisis the world over
- C. the benefits of solar power over other alternate energy sources
- D. problems caused by our overdependence on fossil fuels

- 22 The word 'it' in paragraph 2 refers to
- A. electricity
 - B. the sun
 - C. energy
 - D. panel
- 23 In paragraph 2, the word '**emissions**' is closest in meaning to
- A. panels
 - B. electricity
 - C. pollution
 - D. accidents
- 24 Which of these statements about solar energy is stated in the text?
- A. Solar is currently the biggest contributor to the world's energy.
 - B. Solar energy is cheap to produce due to the low price of solar panels.
 - C. Solar energy is not enough for use on cloudy days.
 - D. Solar energy can have a harmful effect on the environment.
- 25 What is said about electricity from space-based solar power station?
- A. It is as clean as other sources of energy.
 - B. It provides less than 1% of the world's energy.
 - C. It can provide enough energy that everyone in the world needs.
 - D. It is more expensive to produce than other sources.
- 26 Which region produces the largest amount of wind power?
- A. China
 - B. Japan
 - C. North America
 - D. Europe
- 27 What is NOT mentioned as a disadvantage of wind power?
- A. Strong winds produce too much power.
 - B. Strong winds can damage the turbines.
 - C. The turbines create a lot of noise.
 - D. The turbines are seen as ugly.
- 28 Which of these statements is true about nuclear energy?
- A. It is a more expensive form of energy than coal or gas.
 - B. It produces a lot of carbon waste.
 - C. Safety concerns made nuclear energy unpopular for several decades.
 - D. Nuclear energy is becoming less popular than other energy sources.

29 Which country gets most of its power from nuclear power?

A. France

B. Germany

C. India

D. China

30 What best paraphrases the following sentence in the last paragraph?

In the end, is any of these sources alone the answer to our current energy problems?

A. Is there an energy source that can solve all of our energy problems on its own?

B. Can our current energy problems be solved by making sure we stop burning fossil fuel?

C. Can we solve our energy problems by using all the alternative energy sources together?

D. Is finding a new alternate to fossil fuels the only way to solve our energy problems?

HỌC TỪ VỰNG

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PASSAGE 4

Questions 31-40



15 minutes

GHI CHÚ

Các câu hỏi dễ hơn cần ưu tiên trả lời đúng

★ Câu hỏi thông tin chi tiết: 32, 36, 38

★ Câu hỏi tham chiếu: 33

★ Câu hỏi từ vựng: 34

★ Câu hỏi ý chính: 31, 39

In the 1966 science-fiction film *Fantastic Voyage*, a team of scientists and doctors are shrunk and injected into the body of an injured man to save his life. The tiny crew travels through the body's dangerous environment to locate and repair the damaged part of the man's body. Eventually, the group manages to complete their task and the man awakens, fully cured.