8 The islands of Fernando de Noronha now

A. contain a prison
B. are a national park
C. are used by the army
D. have many beach buggies

9 In paragraph 6, the phrase '**a dozen**' is closest in meaning to

A. a small number of
B. many
C. a few
D. about ten

10 Which type of beach would probably appeal to the author the most?

A. busy, near a city, with lots of beach activities
B. warm, isolated, a little wild, with rich animal life
C. trendy, with a distinctive cultural mix
D. crowded, with music and dance, blue water and palm trees

HỌC TỪ VỰNG

https://a2b1b2c1.tienganhb1.com/Sach-10-Bo-De-Thi-Doc-Hieu-VSTEP/5/PASSAGE1

Scan me



PASSAGE 2

Questions 11-20

15 minutes

GHI CHÚ

Các câu hỏi dễ hơn cần ưu tiên trả lời đúng

★ Câu hỏi thông tin chi tiết: **13, 15, 19**
★ Câu hỏi tham chiếu: **17**
★ Câu hỏi từ vựng: **12, 14**
★ Câu hỏi ý chính: **11, 16**

In September 1994, a violent disease erupted among a group of racehorses in a small town in Australia. The first victim was a female horse that was last seen eating

LIVEWORKSHEETS

grass beneath a fruit tree. One of her caretakers noticed that the horse didn't appear to be well, and brought the animal back to her stable for observation. Within hours, the horse's health declined rapidly and died two days later, leaving the cause of her death uncertain. Had she been bitten by a snake, or eaten something poisonous? Within two weeks, most of the other horses in the stable became ill and died as well. Meanwhile, the trainer and his assistant also became ill and within days, the trainer was dead, too. Laboratory analysis finally discovered the root of the problem: The horses and men had been infected by a previously unknown virus, which doctors eventually labeled Hendra. This virus had originated in bats that lived in the tree where the first horse had been eating grass. The virus passed from the bats to the horse, which then **transmitted** the virus to other horses and to people – with disastrous results.

Infectious disease is all around us. Disease-causing agents, such as viruses, usually have specific targets. Some viruses affect only humans. Other viruses live in or affect only animals. Problems start when animal viruses are able to infect people as well, a process known as zoonosis. When an animal virus passes to a human, the results can be **fatal**. Often, our immune systems are not accustomed to these viruses, and are unable to stop them before they harm us and even kill us.

In the last three decades, more than 30 zoonotic diseases – the kind that live only in animals but somehow pass to people – have emerged around the globe. HIV is an example; it evolved from a virus originally carried by African monkeys and later, chimps. Today, conservative estimates suggest that HIV has infected more than 70 million people in the past three decades, though this number may be higher. SARS, a type of flu that jumped from chickens to humans, is another type of zoonotic disease.

But how do these viruses – like Hendra, SARS, and HIV – pass from animals to humans? Contact is crucial. Human destruction of animal habitats, for example, is forcing wild animals to move closer to the places people live – putting humans at risk for exposure to animal viruses. The closer humans are to animals, the greater the risk of being bitten, scratched, or exposed to animal waste, which can enable a virus to pass from an animal to a human. Raising animals (for example, on a farm) or keeping certain kinds of wild animals (like monkeys) as pets increases the risk of exposure. Eating animals that are diseased can also result in a virus being transmitted.

The factor that is probably most responsible for the spread of zoonotic diseases worldwide is international travel. In 1999, for example, **a deadly disease** appeared in the United States. There were several incidences that year of both birds and people becoming

LIVEWORKSHEETS

sick and dying in New York City, and doctors couldn't explain why. Subsequently, they discovered that the deaths had been caused by the same thing: the West Nile virus, found typically in birds and transmitted by mosquitoes that live in parts of northern Africa. Somehow this virus – probably carried by an infected mosquito or bird on a plane or ship – arrived in the U.S.

11 What is the passage mainly about?

A. the unexplained deaths of horses and humans

B. the symptoms of zoonotic diseases seen in humans

C. the effect of international travel on the spread of disease

D. the rise in the spread of viruses from animals to humans

12 The word '**transmitted**' in paragraph 1 can be best replaced by

A. transferred

B. spread

C. taken

D. converted

13 What caused the Australian racehorses to get sick?

A. a virus spread by snakes

B. a virus spread by bats

C. a virus spread by humans

D. a virus spread by a fruit tree

14 The word '**fatal**' paragraph 2 could be replaced by

A. scary

B. painful

C. harmful

D. deadly

15 What animals have HIV virus?

A. mosquitoes

B. bats

C. chickens

D. monkeys

16 What is the purpose of paragraph 3?

A. to discuss the rise in zoonotic diseases in the past three decades

B. to inform the reader where the HIV virus came from and how it evolved

C. to give examples and explain the meaning of zoonotic diseases

D. to compare the spread of HIV and SARS with other zoonotic diseases

17 In paragraph 5, the phrase '**a deadly disease**' refers to .

A. Hendra

B. Ebola

C. West Nile virus

D. HIV

LIVEWORKSHEETS

18 Which virus is NOT mentioned in the passage as being zoonotic?

A. SARS
B. HIV
C. Flu
D. Hendra

19 Which is the main reason for the increase in zoonotic diseases?

A. raising animals
B. destruction of habitat
C. eating animals
D. international travel

20 What topic can be discussed after this passage?

A. causes of zoonotic diseases
B. effects of zoonotic diseases
C. solutions to zoonotic diseases
D. animals causing zoonotic diseases

HỌC TỪ VỰNG

https://a2b1b2c1.tienganhb1.com/Sach-10-Bo-De-Thi-Doc-Hieu-VSTEP/5/PASSAGE2

Scan me



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: **25, 26, 29, 30**

★ Câu hỏi tham chiếu: **22**

★ Câu hỏi từ vựng: **27**

★ Câu hỏi ý chính: **21, 24**

Today we know that the mind is a product of the brain, but how exactly does this 1.5-kilo (three-pound) **piece of flesh** create a mind that allows you to think about yourself, experience happiness and anger, or remember events that happened 20 minutes or

LIVEWORKSHEETS