ĐỀ THI

Directions: In this section of the test, you will read FOUR different passages, each followed by 10 questions about it. For questions 1-40, you are to choose the best answer A, B, C or D, to each question. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and fill in the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen. Answer all questions following a passage on the basis of what is stated or implied in that passage.

You have 60 minutes to answer all the questions, including the time to transfer your answers to the answer sheet.

PASSAGE 1

Questions 1-10

15 minutes

GHI CHÚ

Các câu hỏi dễ hơn cần ưu tiên trả lời đúng

★ Câu hỏi thông tin chi tiết: **1, 2, 3, 4, 6**

★ Câu hỏi tham chiếu: **5, 7**

★ Câu hỏi từ vựng: **10**

Humanitarian Dorothea Dix was born in the tiny village of Hampden, Maine, in 1802. An avid reader and fast learner, she was taken in by her grandmother, who lived in Boston, and was educated there. When only nineteen years old, she established the Dix Mansion School for girls in Boston. There was no lack of students, and the school provided a good source of income for her and her two brothers, whom she had brought to Boston to live with her. She also wrote and published the first of many books for children in 1824. In 1836, however, her health failed. She suffered most of her life from "lung trouble" (probably tuberculosis) and depression. She was forced to stop teaching and had to close her school.

Later that same year, having partially recovered, Dix set off for Italy to rest and recover her health in the warm Italian sunshine. She never made it to Italy, however. By the time her ship arrived in England, she was too ill to continue. She was taken care of by a kind British friend, William Rathbone. During her time in England, she became friends with Samuel Tuke, who directed the York Retreat for the Mentally Disordered. From Tuke, she learned new, more humane methods for taking care of the mentally ill.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Returning to the United States, Dix volunteered to teach classes at a prison for women in Cambridge, Massachusetts. Over the objections of the jailer, she went to the lower level of the jail where the mentally ill were housed. She was shocked to see that **they** were treated far worse even than ordinary criminals and were forced to live in filthy, miserable, brutal conditions. She vowed to spend the rest of her life improving conditions for the mentally ill.

For the next eighteen months, Dix toured Massachusetts prisons, poor-houses, and local jails where other mental patients were confined. She reported on the terrible conditions that she found to the Massachusetts legislature, which soon passed laws to improve conditions. After that, she turned her attention to neighboring New England states and then to the West and South. She traveled thousands of miles by train, coach, carriage, and riverboat, systematically gathering facts in order to convince those in power.

When the Civil War broke out in 1861, Dix was nearly sixty years old. However, she volunteered to form the Army Nursing Corps. At first, military authorities, who were not accustomed to female nurses, were skeptical, but she convinced **them** that women could perform this work acceptably. She recruited over 3,000 women and raised money for medical supplies for the troops. Under her leadership, army nursing care greatly improved.

After the war, Dix returned to her life's work and resumed her travels. She saw special hospitals for the mental ill built in fifteen states. She asked the federal government to use the income from public lands to help poor mental patients, and although both houses of Congress approved this bill, President Pierce **vetoed** it. Even though this plan failed, Dix was able to arouse concern for the problem of mental illness all over the United States as well as in Canada and Europe. Dix's success was due to her independent and thorough research, her gentle but persistent manner, and her ability to convince powerful and wealthy patrons to help her.

1 Why was the Dix Mansion school closed?

A. because Dix was in poor health

B. because Dix could not attract enough students

C. because Dix decided to travel to Europe

D. because Dix had to take care of her brothers

LIVEWORKSHEETS

2 Who taught Dix new ideas about caring for the mentally ill?

A. Her grandmother

B. William Rathbone

C. Samuel Tuke

D. A jailer at a prison in Cambridge

3 Why did Dorothea Dix first go to the women's prison in Cambridge, Massachusetts?

A. She was sent there by the Massachusetts legislature.

B. She wanted to do research on prison conditions.

C. She was hired to be the jailer.

D. She was teaching a class there.

4 Where was Dorothea Dix first able to bring about reforms in the treatment of the mentally ill?

A. England

B. Massachusetts

C. The southern part of the U.S.

D. Maine

5 The word '**they**' in paragraph 3 refers to

A. jailers

B. ordinary criminals

C. mentally ill prisoners

D. classes

6 What does the author say about the military authorities in paragraph 5?

A. They were not used to women nurses.

B. They asked Dix to become superintendent.

C. They improved army nursing care during the war.

D. They did not allow Dix to recruit nurses herself.

7 The word '**them**' in paragraph 5 refers to

A. military authorities

B. nurses

C. women

D. the troops

8 Dix was NOT successful in her attempt to

A. publish books for children

B. arouse concern for the mentally ill

C. obtain income from public lands

D. become superintendent of nurses

LIVEWORKSHEETS

9 Which of the following is NOT given as one of the reasons for Dix's success?

A. her research was independent and methodical.

B. She attracted rich, influential sponsors to her cause.

C. Although she had a gentle manner, she didn't give up.

D. Her personal wealth allowed her to finance projects herself.

10 The word '**vetoed**' in paragraph 6 is best replaced with

A. accepted

B. refused

C. voted for

D. agreed

HỌC TỪ VỰNG

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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: **11**

★ Câu hỏi từ vựng: **15, 18**

★ Câu hỏi ý chính: **13, 14**

For centuries, the power of Chinese emperors rose and fell with their control of the Grand Canal. Today, this important waterway is shorter than it once was, but it is still the longest man-made river in the world, and continues to play an important cultural and economic role in modern China. [A]

Construction Begins

The original canal system began around the year 605, when Emperor Yang realized

LIVEWORKSHEETS