19 What would be the best heading for the final paragraph?

A. A Positive Future
B. Finding the Right Balance
C. An End to Poverty
D. Say No to Highways

20 The author's attitude toward the impact of the highway can be described as

A. positive
B. negative
C. unsure
D. indifferent

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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: **26, 27, 29**

★ Câu hỏi tham chiếu: **22**

★ Câu hỏi từ vựng: **21, 28**

After 45 years of the queen's rule, James I **succeeded** Elizabeth I to the English throne in 1603, at which point the English economy was struggling. The population of England was swelling, food production was insufficient, and prices were high. Despite **its** instability, a few industries brought reliable income to the English economy. In particular, many merchants relied on the export of cloth to continental Europe. For the first decade of James I's reign, the cloth trade prospered and was an important source of revenue for the English. However, the king was to make a serious mistake that would eventually lead to the fall of the English cloth trade.

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In 1614, William Cockayne, an English merchant and politician, proposed that James I make a dramatic change to the way the English exported cloth. At the time, the English produced primarily unfinished cloth. This meant that they sold cloth that had not been dyed, bleached, or otherwise processed. Most often, companies in the Netherlands bought the plain cloth from England and finished it themselves. The Dutch were experts in the complex procedures and technologies required to finish cloth, and these processes added significant value to the unfinished cloth they had purchased from England. As a result, Dutch cloth companies could sell their goods at much higher prices than the English could. Hoping to transfer these profits to English companies, Cockayne proposed that the English finish the cloth themselves to increase the value of their cloth exports. He also asked James I to establish a company, which was to function under Cockayne's leadership, that would control and monopolize the export of finished cloth to continental Europe. The king was in need of money, and the prospect of increased revenue appealed to him. Thus, he agreed to Cockayne's plan and, per Cockayne's request, founded the King's Merchant Adventurers, a company with a primary purpose of exporting finished cloth.

However, Cockayne's plan disrupted the previously steady English cloth trade and was ultimately ineffective for a number of reasons. First, James I's support of Cockayne's company created a rift between the king and many powerful English merchants, particularly the members of the unfinished cloth company called the Merchant Adventurers, which had been cast aside in favor of Cockayne's group. Furthermore, the Dutch, who had previously been Europe's main supplier of finished cloth, responded to English competition by refusing to purchase any English cloth products, and many other European nations did the same. In addition, merchants in other countries refused to ship English cloth or charged English businesspeople inflated fees for shipping. The resistance from abroad was particularly damaging to the King's Merchant Adventurers because it could not afford the ships that were necessary to transport its goods to European markets.

In addition to the difficulties caused by its widespread unpopularity, Cockayne's company was unable to produce quality goods. For one, Cockayne did not have the funds to acquire the machines needed to finish cloth. [A] Moreover, English cloth makers were not experts in the finishing process and could not match the high-quality finished cloth produced by their competitors in the Netherlands. [B] By 1617, just three years after the company was established, James I had dissolved the King's Merchant Adventurers. [C] The failure of the King's Merchant Adventurers did more than bankrupt those who had supported its efforts. [D] The damage Cockayne's plan inflicted on the cloth trade had disastrous economic effects on other industries as well.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

21 The word '**succeeded**' in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to

A. did away with
B. came after
C. turned aside
D. kept back

22 The word '**its**' in paragraph 1 refers to

A. population
B. food production
C. income
D. the English economy

23 Why does the author mention insufficient food production in paragraph 1?

A. to show the need for the expansion of the English cloth trade.
B. to show the consequences of heavily emphasizing the cloth trade.
C. to show the poor state of the English economy in 1603.
D. to show the king's mismanagement of the country.

24 What is NOT a change that William Cockayne proposed to the English cloth trade?

A. The establishment of a company that would exclusively handle the cloth trade
B. A focus on increasing the value of cloth created in England
C. The interruption of cloth supply to merchants in the Netherlands
D. A shift in the primary activities of the English cloth industry

25 What best paraphrases the following sentence in paragraph 2?

The Dutch were experts in the complex procedures and technologies required to finish cloth, and these processes added significant value to the unfinished cloth they had purchased from England

A. The procedures and technologies used to create finished cloth, which were often very complex, were primarily used by Dutch workers.
B. Unfinished cloth from England was typically finished by the Dutch, who were experts in the complicated procedures that resulted in more valuable cloth.
C. Finished cloth from England was often more valuable than Dutch cloth due to the complicated processes used to treat the cloth.
D. Unfinished cloth from England lost its value because the Dutch were able to create finished cloth by using expert techniques.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

26 Why did the king agree to Cockayne's proposals?

A. He wanted to improve the English economy quickly.

B. He believed that the changes would allow England to expand the cloth industry.

C. He worried about England's overreliance on trade partnerships with the Netherlands.

D. He wanted to encourage technological advancement in English industries.

27 What is true about the Merchant Adventurers?

A. It continued to sell cloth to the Dutch after the execution of Cockayne's plan.

B. Its members objected to the changes proposed by Cockayne.

C. It was forced to focus primarily on shipping instead of the cloth trade.

D. It became the top English trader due to the unpopularity of Cockayne's plan.

28 The word '**inflated**' in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to

A. unfair

B. special

C. secret

D. increased

29 Which of the following was a factor in the King's Merchant Adventurers inability to create quality goods?

A. It did not have financial support from the king.

B. It couldn't afford to pay cloth-finishing experts.

C. Its employees didn't have the necessary knowledge about finishing cloth.

D. It had an inadequate supply of unfinished cloth.

30 In which space (marked A, B, C and D in the passage) will the following sentence fit?

He also reinstated the previous cloth export company, the Merchant Adventurers.

A. [A]

B. [B]

C. [C]

D. [D]

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