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: **2, 6, 7, 9**

★ Câu hỏi tham chiếu: **8**

★ Câu hỏi từ vựng: **5**

★ Câu hỏi ý chính: **1**

Early humans watched their fires blacken the ceilings of the caves where they lived. They saw blue and red in the sky and brown and green on the ground. In time, people began to understand that color not only made the world more beautiful, it was also able to convey emotion and symbolize power. In the 19th century, a young chemistry student became the first to manufacture a synthetic dye, and suddenly the world became a much more colorful place. By the 20th century, as scientists discovered the psychological effects of colors, everyone from advertisers to educators found ways to make use of color to influence our feelings and behavior. [A]

Red, the color of human blood, has traditionally symbolized intensity, fire, love, and anger. In Eastern cultures, it also represents luck, wealth, and success. In humans, the color red can send different messages. Some people redden, for example, when they are angry or embarrassed. British anthropologists Russell Hill and Robert Barton of the

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University of Durham found that when opponents in a game are equally matched, the team dressed in red is more likely to win. Why? According to Barton, "red seems to be the color, across species, that signals dominance" – giving those dressed in red an advantage in sporting events. In many animal species, contact with this bold color causes the heart rate to **accelerate**. However, one of red's lighter shades, pink, can have the opposite effect on people. Men in prisons are reported to be more passive when the walls are painted a specific shade of pink. Humans have also used the color red in everything from politics to advertising. Many food products in the U.S, for example, are packaged in red containers. Why? [B]

Yellow, the color we most often associate with sunshine, is found throughout nature and the man-made world as a color that commands attention; indeed, it is one of the easiest colors to see. This highly visible shade is found on everything from school buses to traffic signs and pens used to highlight important information in a text. The color is also used to caution people. [C] Soccer players, for example, are shown yellow as a reminder to behave. It can be used as a stimulant as well: In a number of studies, yellow has been found to help children focus on their work and do better in school.

Blue has long been associated in many cultures with water, holy or religious objects, and protection against evil. Over the years, darker shades of the color have also come to represent calm, stability, and power. Dark blue, for example, is the color of the business suit or police uniform. In other cultures, blue has been associated with sadness. It's common in English, for example, when feeling sad or depressed, to talk about "feeling blue," while in Iran, blue is the color of mourning, worn when a person dies. Like pink, blue has a neutral, calming effect on people. Rooms painted blue help people relax or sleep. (Sleeping pills are often colored blue to suggest exactly **this idea**.) [D]

1 What is the passage mainly about?

A. how color influences our lives

B. the various sources for extracting color

C. how views about color have changed

D. how certain colors can have a calming effect

2 The first non-natural colors were produced

A. many centuries ago

B. in the 19th century

C. in the 20th century

D. only recently

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3 What does the red color NOT symbolize for?

A. dominance
B. anger
C. attention
D. success

4 According to the passage, which color can give a sports team a competitive advantage?

A. black
B. yellow
C. blue
D. red

5 In paragraph 2, what does the word accelerate mean?

A. go slower
B. go faster
C. become uneven
D. become louder

6 What do people use the yellow color for?

A. to warn people of something
B. to decorate things
C. to express the feeling of sadness.
D. to reduce one's hunger

7 Which color has been used to help children study better?

A. red
B. yellow
C. blue
D. pink

8 In paragraph 4, the phrase '**this idea**' refers to .

A. inhibiting hunger
B. blue food
C. relaxation
D. painting rooms

9 According to the passage, what do the colors pink and blue have in common?

A. They both have a calming effect.
B. They both make people less hungry.
C. They both express sadness.
D. They both represent power.

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

The color makes the product look as if it is advancing toward a shopper.

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

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