TEST 10 CÁC BÀI ĐỌC ĐIỀN – ĐỌC HIỂU MỚI

1.Read the following passage and mark the letter A. B. C or D to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 1 to 5.

Surgeons at King's College Hospital in London removed a brain tumor from a woman who plaved the violin during the procedure. Doctors for violinist Dagmar Turner, 53, mapped ner brain before_____(1) the surgery to identify areas that were active when she played the instrument and those responsible_____ (2) controlling language and movement. Doctors then woke her up in the middle of the procedure so she could play to "_____ (3) the surgeons did not damage any crucial areas of the brain that controlled Dagmar's delicate hand movements," the hospital said in a statement.

"We knew how important the violin is to Dagmar,_____(4) it was vital that we preserved function in the delicate areas of her brain that allowed her to play," said Prof. Keyoumars Ashkan, her neurosurgeon. "We managed _____ (5) over 90% of the tumor, including all the areas suspicious of aggressive activity, while retaining full function in her left hand."

(Adapted from apnews.com)

Question 1: A. maneuvering	B. operating	C. performing	D. conducting
Question 2: A. to	B. for	C. in	D. at
Question 3: A. confirm	B. assure	C. ensure	D. affirma to
Question 4: A. so	B. for	C. or	D. but
Question 5: A. remove	B. removing	C. to removing	D. to remove it!

2. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

The hours we spend scrolling through our smartphones appear to be changing the shape of our skulls. This may be the reason why some people – especially the younger crowd – are developing a weird, bony spike just above their necks. This spike, known as an external occipital protuberance, appears at the lower end of the skull, and is sometimes so large, you can feel it by pressing your fingers on the base of your skull.

A study published in the Journal of Anatomy found that the spike was becoming more frequent - especially among 18 to 30-year-olds. David Shahar, the Australian health scientists who conducted the research, believes the development was **triggered** by prolonged use of smartphones or tablets. As people tilt their head forward to look at the screen, they put pressure on where the neck muscles meet the skull, so the body then develops more bone layers to be able to withstand **it**, said Shahar.

In the study, Shahar and a colleague looked at the radiographs of 218 young patients, aged 18 to to determine how many had these spikes. In all, 41% of the group had an enlarged spike and ***10%*** an especially large spike measuring at least 0.7 inches (20 mm), the doctors found. In general, enlarged

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