

ĐỀ KIỂM TRA ĐỊNH KÌ THÁNG 12 – CÔNG CHỨC THUẾ

Question 1. A number of oil tankers have been laid recently.

Question 2. The inscription on the tombstone had been worn by the weather and could scarcely be read.

Question 3. second thoughts, I'd rather not go out tonight.

Question 4. The new hairdryer does not comply with the British safety standard.

Question 5. Many books were not available to the public because of government

A. omission **B.** inhibition **C.** compensation **D.** censorship

Question 6. The woman accused of shoplifting was found not guilty and was

A. excused B. liberated C. acquitted D. interned

Question 7. He is a(n) authority on the subject.

A. prominence B. expert C. eminent D. quality

Question 8. My car was so old that I could only sell it for

A. rubbish B. scrap C. debris D. waste

Question 9. Not only ... in the project, but he also wanted to become the leader.

Question 10. I felt a bit and seemed to have more aches and pains than usual.

A. out of sorts **B. on the mend** **C. over the worst** **D. under the fevers**

Question 11. The school was closed for a month because of a serious of fever.

A. outcome **B. outburst** **C. outset** **D. outbreak**

Question 12. I don't think he's ever been there. ?

A. do I B. has he C. have I D. hasn't he

Question 13. They had a four-day holiday, then began work.....

A on end B out of bounds C in proportions D in earnest

Question 14. He is a tough politician - he knows how to the storm

A: run down B: keep up C: ride out D: push back

Question 15. On entering the nursery I stumbled on the wooden blocks all over the carpet.

A. plunged B. scattered C. settled D. tossed

READ THE FOLLOWING PASSAGE CAREFULLY AND THEN CHOOSE THE

BEST OPTION TO FIT EACH SPACE.

KEEPING YOUR DISTANCE

Personal space is a term that refers (1) the distance we like to keep between ourselves and other people. When (2) we do not know well gets too close

we usually begin to feel uncomfortable. If a business colleague comes close than 1.2 meters, the (3) common response is to move (4) Some interesting (5) have been done in libraries. If strangers come too close, many people get up and leave the building; others use different methods such as turning their back on the intruder. Living in cities has (6) people develop new skills for dealing with situations (7) they are very close to strangers. (8) people on crowded trains try not to look at strangers; they avoid skin contact, and apologize if hands touch by mistake. People use newspapers (9) a barrier between themselves and other people, and if they do not have one, they stare into the distance, (10) sure they are not looking into anyone's eyes.

Question 1: A. about B. from C. to D. for

Question 2: A. nobody B. anyone C. someone D. people

Question 3: A. more B. most C. best D. first

Question 4: A. away B. up C. on D. in

Question 5: A. studies B. questionnaires C. research D. survey

Question 6: A. caused B. allowed C. made D. done

Question 5: A. that B. where C. how D. which

Question 8: A. Almost B. The most C. Most D. Most of

Question 9: A. alike B. like C. as D. such as

Question 10: A. making B. made C. make D. be

**READ THE FOLLOWING PASSAGE CAREFULLY AND THEN CHOOSE THE
BEST ANSWER TO EACH QUESTION.**

In most discussions of cultural diversity, attention has focused on visible, explicit aspects of culture, such as language, dress, food, religion, music, and social rituals. Although they are important, these visible expressions of culture, which are taught deliberately and learned consciously, are only **the tip of the iceberg** of culture. Much of culture is taught and learned implicitly, or outside awareness. Thus, neither cultural insiders nor cultural outsiders are aware that certain "invisible" aspects of their culture exist.

Invisible elements of culture are important to us. For example, how long we can be late before being impolite, what topics we should avoid in a conversation, how we show interest or attention through listening behaviour, what we consider beautiful or ugly - these are all aspects of culture that we learn and use without being aware of it. When we meet other people whose invisible cultural assumptions differ from **those** we have learned implicitly, we usually do not recognize their behaviour as cultural in origin.

Differences in invisible culture can cause problems in cross-cultural relations. Conflicts may arise when we are unable to recognize others' behavioural differences as cultural rather than personal. We tend to misinterpret other people's behaviour, blame them, or judge their intentions or competence without realizing that we are experiencing cultural rather than individual differences.

Formal organizations and institutions, such as schools, hospitals, workplaces, governments, and the legal system are collection sites for invisible cultural differences. If the differences were more visible, we might have less misunderstanding. For example, if we met a man in a courthouse who was wearing **exotic** clothes, speaking a language other than

ours, and carrying food that looked strange, we would not assume that we understood his thoughts and feelings or that he understood ours. Yet when such a man is dressed similarly to us, speaks our language, and does not differ from us in other obvious ways, we may fail to recognize the invisible cultural differences between us. As a result, mutual misunderstanding may arise.

Question 11: What is the main purpose of the passage?

- A. To point out that much of culture is learned consciously.
- B. To describe cultural diversity.
- C. To explain the importance of invisible aspects of culture.
- D. To explain why cross-cultural conflict occurs.

Question 12: The word "**rituals**" in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to _____

- A. assumptions
- B. formalities
- C. aspects
- D. cultures

Question 13: The phrase "**the tip of the iceberg**" in paragraph 1 means that _____.

- A. most aspects of culture cannot be seen
- B. we usually focus on the highest forms of culture
- C. other cultures seem cold to us
- D. visible aspects of culture are learned in formal institutions

Question 14: Which of the following was NOT mentioned as an example of invisible culture?

- A. How people express interest in what others are saying
- B. How late is considered impolite

C. What topics to avoid in conversation

D. What food to eat in a courthouse

Question 15: The word "**those**" in paragraph 2 refers to_____.

A. invisible cultural assumptions

B. people from a different culture

C. topics that should be avoided in conversation

D. people who speak a different language
