

ĐỀ CHÍNH THỨC

Điểm thi tổng nhất	Giám khảo 1 (Họ tên và chữ ký)	Giám khảo 2 (Họ tên và chữ ký)	Số phách
Bảng số:.....			
Bảng chữ:			

PART IV. READING. (60pts)

Question 3. Read the following passage and choose the best answer A, B, C or D for each question. (10pts.)

There are many theories about the beginning of drama in ancient Greece. The one most widely accepted today is based on the assumption that drama evolved from rituals.

The argument for this view goes as follows. In the beginning, human beings viewed the natural forces of the world, even the seasonal changes, as unpredictable, and **they** sought, through various means, to control these unknown and feared powers. Those measures which appeared to bring the desired results were then retained and repeated until they hardened into fixed rituals. Eventually stories arose which explained or veiled the mysteries of the rites. As time passed some rituals were abandoned, but the stories, later called myths, persisted and provided material for art and drama.

Those who believe that drama evolved out of ritual also argue that those rites contained the seed of theater because music, dance, masks, and costumes were almost always used. Furthermore, a suitable site had to be provided for performances, and when the entire community did not participate, a clear division was usually made between the "acting area" and the "auditorium." In addition, there were performers, and, since **considerable** importance was attached to avoiding mistakes in the **enactment** of rites, religious leaders usually assumed that task. Wearing mask and costumes, **they** often impersonated other people, animals, or supernatural beings, and mimed the desired effect — success in hunt or battle, the coming rain, the revival of the Sun — as an actor might. Eventually such dramatic representations were separated from religious activities.

Another theory traces the theater's origin from the human interest in storytelling. According to this view, tales (about the hunt, war, or other feats) are gradually elaborated, at first through the use of impersonations, action, and dialogue by a narrator and then through the assumption of each of the roles by a different person. A closely related theory traces theater to those dances that are primarily rhythmical and gymnastic or that are imitations of animal movements and sounds.

1. What does the passage mainly discuss?

A. The origins of theater

C. The importance of storytelling

2. The word "**they**" in line 4 refers to

A. seasonal changes

B. The role of ritual in modern dance

D. The variety of early religious activities

B. natural forces

- B. theories D. human beings
3. *What aspect of drama does the author discuss in the first paragraph?*
 A. The reason drama is often unpredictable
 B. The seasons in which dramas were performed
 C. The connection between myths and dramatic plots
 D. The importance of costumes in early drama
4. *Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a common element of theater and ritual?*
 A. Dance B. Costumes C. Music D. Magic
5. *The word "**considerable**" in line 15 is closest in meaning to*
 A. thoughtful B. substantial C. relational D. ceremonial
6. *The word "**enactment**" in line 15 is closest in meaning to*
 A. establishment B. performance C. authorization D. season
7. *The word "they" in line 16 refers to*
 A. mistakes B. costumes C. animals D. performers
8. *According to the passage, what is the main difference between ritual and drama?*
 A. Ritual uses music whereas drama does not.
 B. Ritual is shorter than drama.
 C. Ritual requires fewer performers than drama.
 D. Ritual has a religious purpose and drama does not.
9. *The passage supports which of the following statements?*
 A. No one really knows how the theater began.
 B. Myths are no longer represented dramatically.
 C. Storytelling is an important part of dance.
 D. Dramatic activities require the use of costumes.
10. *Where in the passage does the author discuss the separation of the stage and the audience?*
 A. Paragraph 1 B. Paragraph 2 C. Paragraph 3 D. Paragraph 4

Question 4. *You are going to read an article about theme parks in Britain. For questions 1 – 10, choose from the theme parks (A – D). The theme parks may be chosen more than once. (20 pts)*

Of which theme parks are the following stated?

We had no previous experience of places like this.	0	B
Some of the children showed that they were frightened on a certain ride.	1	
The children were all young enough to enjoy it.	2	
It was good that you could find somewhere to rest.	3	
It was more enjoyable than we had expected.	4	
The surroundings are not particularly attractive.	5	
We didn't mind having to wait to go on the rides.	6	
The children wanted to stay longer than we did.	7	
One of the rides seemed to finish quickly.	8	
We were glad that the children couldn't go on a certain ride.	9	
One of the children had a better time than we had expected.	10	

Variations on a Theme

If you're thinking of taking children to a theme park, there are dozens to choose from in Britain. We asked five families to test the best.

A. Fun Island – The Burns family

Last year we went to a huge theme park in the US and we thought that Fun Island might seem dull by comparison. In fact, we were impressed. The park tries hard to cater for younger children, so our three-year-old didn't feel left-out. The kids all loved the Crocodile Ride and the Giant Wheel. There is a special dodgems ride for the very young kids, which was a great success. For older children, there are scarier rides, such as Splash Out, where you end up jumping in a pool! After five hours, Steve and I were ready to call it a day, but the children objected because they were having such fun. Our only criticism would be that the park is slightly lacking in atmosphere, and the scenery leaves something to be desired. But the staff are extremely helpful and we felt it was clean, well-organized and very security-conscious.

B. Wonderland – The McMillan family

None of us had been to a theme park before, so we didn't know what to expect. We thought Oscar might be too young, but he adored it. He was in heaven on a Mountain Train, and particularly liked Little Land, with its small replicas of famous buildings that were at his levels! The older children enjoyed the Ferris wheel, and loved driving the toy cars on a proper road layout. We spent six hours there and were glad that there were places where you can put your feet up. The landscaping is perfect and the staff very helpful and friendly. And there's something for everyone, adults included.

C. Adventure World – The Jeffree family

After seven hours we felt there was still a lot to see. The children loved the Big Top Circus, which had a fantastic trapeze act and kept us on the edge of our seats. We went on Terror Line and, although the girls were rather scared and kept their eyes shut most of the time, they said they'd enjoyed it. Their favorite ride was Running River, where you think you're going to get soaked, but you don't. For younger children, Toy Land is great fun. The children had a look at the new ride, Fear Factor, but we breathed a sigh of relief when they found that they were too small to go on it! The park is so well designed that even queuing for rides isn't too boring. It's spotless clean and the staff are great. On one ride I couldn't sit with both girls, so a member of staff offered to go with one of them.

D. The Great Park – The Langridge family

We arrived at one o'clock and were disappointed that the park was only open until 5 p.m. This is a super theme park for younger children because the rides aren't too frightening. I'm a real coward but even I enjoyed myself. We all adored Exotic Travels, a boat ride which starts off quite tame and then becomes terrific fun. We queued for half an hour for Lightning River, and then it was over before we knew it! I wouldn't go on the Big Leap, but if you have the nerve, it looked great. If the children had been a little older, they might have found it a bit tame, but they were all in the right age group and they loved it.

THE END