

ĐỀ THI THỬ NƯỚC RÚT SỐ 4

1. According to the Red Cross 1998 had been _____ worst year for natural disasters in modern times.
a. a b. an c. the d. Ø
2. During the flood, Army helicopters came and tried to evacuate _____ injured.
a. a b. an c. the d. Ø
3. Africa has always had a large migratory population because of war and _____ famine.
a. a b. an c. the d. Ø
4. The International Red Cross helps people in need without any discrimination based on _____, race, religion, class or political opinions.
a. national b. nationally c. nationality d. native
5. The International Committee of the Red Cross is a private _____ institution founded in 1863 in Geneva, Switzerland.
a. human b. humanity c. humanization d. humanitarian
6. In former days, after the battles soldiers on both sides died or were left wounded on the field without any _____ attendance and basic care.
a. medicine b. medical c. medication d. medically
7. The International Red Cross has about 97 million volunteers whose main _____ is to protect human life and health.
a. mission b. experience c. organization d. rule
8. The International Red Cross helps to ensure respect for the human being, and to prevent and relieve human _____.
a. protection b. enjoyment c. wealthy d. sufferings
9. The International Committee Red Cross has about 12,000 staff members worldwide, about 800 of them working in its Geneva _____.
a. factories b. companies c. headquarters d. buildings
10. The Red Cross on white background was the original protection _____ declared at the 1864 Geneva Convention.
a. poster b. billboard c. symbol d. signal
11. The Red Cross is an international organization that helps people who are suffering from the results of war, diseases or _____.

- a. victims b. disasters c. opportunities d. conditions
12. An international medical conference initiated by Davison resulted in the birth of the League of Red Cross Societies in 1991.
- a. started b. helped c. treated d. dedicated
13. In times of war, the Red Cross is dedicated to reducing the sufferings of wounded soldiers, civilians, and prisoners of war.
- a. mounted b. excited c. devoted d. interested
14. _____ is a situation in which large numbers of people have little or no food, and many of them die.
- a. Disaster b. Famine c. Poverty d. Flood.
15. Go _____ this book because it has the information you need.
- a. over b. by c. off d. on

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

The World Health Organization (WHO) is a specialized agency of the United Nations that acts as a coordinating authority on international public health. Established on 7 April, 1948, and headquartered in Geneva, Switzerland, the agency inherited the mandate and resources of its predecessor, the Health Organization.

The WHO's constitution, states that its objective is "the attainment by all peoples of the highest possible level of health." Its major task is to combat diseases, especially key infectious diseases, and to promote the general health of the people of the world. The WHO also sponsors programs to prevent and treat serious epidemics such as SARS, malaria, and AIDS. The WHO supports the development and distribution of safe and effective vaccines, pharmaceutical diagnostics, and drugs. After over 2 decades of fighting smallpox, the WHO declared in 1980 that the disease had been eradicated - the first disease in history to be eliminated by human effort.

The WHO is nearing success in developing vaccines against malaria and aims to eradicate polio within the next few years. The organization has already endorsed the world's first official HIV/AIDS Tool kit for Zimbabwe making it an international standard. In addition to its work in eradicating disease, the WHO also carries out various health-related campaigns, for example, to boost the consumption of fruits and vegetables worldwide and to discourage tobacco use.

Experts met at the WHO headquarters in Geneva in February, 2007, and reported that their work on pandemic influenza vaccine development had achieved encouraging progress. More than 40 clinic trials have been completed or are ongoing. Most have focused on healthy adults. Some companies, after completing safety analyses in adults, have initiated clinical trials in the elderly and in children. All vaccines so far appear to be safe and well-tolerated in all age groups tested.

16. The World Health Organization (WHO) _____.
 a. works on international public health
 b. has no relation to the United Nations
 c. only takes care of Swiss people
 d. has no predecessor
17. Which is not mentioned in the second paragraph as the tasks of the World Health Organization?
 a. to promote the general health of everyone in the world
 b. to support pharmaceutical diagnostics, and drugs
 c. To combat diseases
 d. To supply food for patients.
18. According to the text, which disease has been eradicated?
 a. Malaria b. AIDS c. SARS d. Smallpox

Smallpox

19. According to the third paragraph, the World Health Organization _____.
 a. has not developed vaccines against malaria yet
 b. is trying to eradicate polio
 c. is not concerned about polio
 d. also carries out various health-related campaigns
20. Influenza vaccine _____.
 a. has only been used for adults
 b. cannot be used for children
 c. has appeared to be safe in all age groups tested
 d. causes bad effects on children and elderly people

READ THE FOLLOWING PASSAGE CAREFULLY AND THEN CHOOSE THE BEST OPTION TO FIT EACH SPACE.

Under the global "health for all" strategy, WHO (the World Health Organization) and its members have placed special emphasis (21) _____ the developing countries. Nevertheless, the benefits of WHO's international health work are benefited by all countries, including the most developed ones. For example, all nations have benefited from their contributions to the WHO programs that led to the global (22) _____ of smallpox and to better and cheaper ways of controlling tuberculosis.

(23) _____ is a key word in WHO's programs. The organization believes that immunization, (24) _____ prevents the six major diseases of childhood-diphtheria, measles, poliomyelitis, tetanus, tuberculosis, and whooping cough-should be (25) _____ to all children who need it. WHO is leading a worldwide campaign to provide effective immunization for all children in (26) _____ with UNICEF. Provision of safe drinking water for all is one of the objectives of the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade proclaimed by the UN General Assembly in 1980 and (27) _____ by WHO. WHO is also active in international efforts to combat the diarrheal diseases, killers of infants and young children. The widespread introduction of oral rehydration salts, together with improved drinking water supply and sanitation will greatly reduce childhood mortality from diarrhea.

WHO's program for primary health (28) _____ comprises eight essential elements:

1. education concerning prevalent health problems and the methods of preventing and controlling them;
2. promotion of food supply and proper nutrition;
3. maintenance of (29) _____ adequate supply of safe water and basic sanitation;
4. provision of maternal and child health care, including family planning;
5. immunization against the major (30) _____ diseases;
6. prevention and control of locally endemic diseases;
7. appropriate treatment of common diseases and injuries; and
8. provision of essential drugs.

These eight elements were defined in the Declaration of Alma-Ata, which emerged from the International Conference, on Primary Health Care in 1978.

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|-----------------|---------------|----------------|--------------|
| 21. a. on | b. in | c. for | d. with |
| 22. a. campaign | b. spread | c. eradication | d. epidemic |
| 23. a. Prevent | b. Prevention | c. Preventable | d. Prevented |

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|--------------------|------------------|----------------|---------------|
| 24.a. whom | b. whose | c. that | d. which |
| 25.a. prepared | b. concerned | c. interested | d. available |
| 26.a. organization | b. establishment | c. cooperation | d. protection |
| 27.a. supported | b. related | c. treated | d. attracted |
| 28.a. attention | b. care | c. medicine | d. danger |
| 29.a. a | b. an | c. the | d. Ø |
| 30.a. infect | b. infected | c. infectious | d. infection |