BÀI TẬP TRẮC NGHIỆM ĐỌC HIỂU PART 2

Exercise 5: Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

One of the most difficult questions to answer is how much a job is worth. We naturally expect that a doctor's salary will be higher than a bus conductor's wages. But the question becomes much more difficult to answer when we compare, say, a miner with an engineer, or an unskilled man working on an oil-rig in the North Sea with a teacher in a secondary school. What the doctor, the engineer and teacher have is many years of training in order to obtain the necessary qualifications for their professions. We feel instinctively that these skills and these years, when they were studying instead of earning money, should be rewarded. At the same time we recognize that the work of the miner and the oil-rig laborer is both hard and dangerous, and that they must be highly paid for the risks they take.

Another factor we must take into consideration is how socially useful a man's work is, regardless of the talents he may bring to it. Most people would agree that looking after the sick or teaching children is more important than, say, selling secondhand cars or improving the taste of toothpaste by adding a red stripe to it. Yet it is almost certain that the used car salesman earns more than the nurse, and that research chemist earns more than the school teacher.

Indeed, this whole question of just rewards can be turned on its head. You can argue that a man who does a job which brings him personal satisfaction is already receiving part of his reward in the form of a so-called "psychic wage", and that it is the man with the boring, repetitive job who needs more money to make up for the soul-destroying monotony of his work. It is significant that that those jobs which are traditionally regarded as "vocations" - nursing, teaching and the Church, for example - continue to be poorly paid, while others, such as those in the world of sport or entertainment, carry financial rewards out of all proportion to their social worth.

Note: *say* (EXPRESSION): used to express surprise or pleasure, or to attract attention to what you are about to say

1. The professional man, such as the doctor, should be well paid because _____.
- A. he has spent several years learning how to do his job
- B. his work involves much great intelligence than, say, a bus conductor's
- C. he has to work much harder than most other people
- D. he knows more than other people about his subject

2. It is difficult to compare a doctor and a miner because _____.
- A. a miner's work is not as useful as a doctor's
- B. each is a specialist in his own field
- C. a miner has to learn just as many skills to be able to do his job well
- D. a miner's job is less skilled but on the other hand it is more dangerous

3. You can compare an engineer with a teacher because _____.
- A. they both do useful work
- B. they both earn the same kind of salary
- C. one does socially important work and the other does dangerous work
- D. they have both spent several years in training

4. As far as rewarding people for their work is concerned, the writer believes that _____.
- A. we should pay for socially-useful work, regardless of the person's talent
- B. we should pay people according to their talents
- C. market forces will determine how much a person is paid
- D. qualified people should be the highest paid

5. The argument of the "psychic wage" is used to explain why _____.
- A. people who do monotonous jobs are highly paid
- B. people who do socially important work are not always well paid
- C. you should not try to compare the pay of different professions
- D. some professional people are paid more than others

Exercise 6: Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

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Many countries face a somewhat more serious economic problem in the form of an unfavorable trade balance with other nations. Such an imbalance exists when the total value of a country's imports exceeds that if its exports. For example, if a country buys $25 billion in products from other countries, yet sells only $10 billion of its own products oversea, its trade deficit is $15 billion. Many underdeveloped nations find themselves in this position because they lack natural resources or the industrial capacity to use these resources, and thus have to import raw materials or manufactured goods.

One effect of a trade deficit is the flow of currency out of a country. In the case of an underdeveloped nation, this can cause many financial difficulties, including failure to meet debt payments and obstacles to creation of an industrial base. Even in the case of a fully developed nation such as the United States, a large trade deficit is reason for alarm. American products, made by well-paid workers in U.S. industries, cost more to produce than those made in places like Asia, where labor and material costs are much lover. Money spent on foreign products is money not spent on items produced by domestic industries.

1. What does the passage mainly discuss?

A. Several worldwide economic problems

B. The causes and consequences of trade deficits

C. Lack of resources in underdeveloped countries

D. The value of exports versus imports.

2. According to the passage, when does a trade imbalance occur?

A. A country has a serious economic problem

B. A country sells more products overseas than its imports.

C. The value of the products a country imports is greater than the value of the products it exports.

D. A country cannot develop its natural resources.

3. The passage states that many underdeveloped nations have traded deficits because _____.

A. they find themselves in this position

B. they export most of their natural resources to other nations

C. they have to import most of their natural resources or manufactured products

D. they have failed to meet debt payments

4. Which of the following is not mentioned as a possible cause of a trade imbalance?

A. Low labor and material costs in Asian countries.

B. A lack of natural resources.

C. An underdeveloped industrial base.

D. The high cost of exported items.

5. It can be inferred from this passage that American industries _____.

A. do not pay their workers sufficient wages

B. are hurt by trade imbalance

C. import labor and material from overseas

D. provide a strong industrial base that prevents a trade deficit.

Exercise 7: Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

Before extensive industrialization took place in Europe, the extended family was common, and the home was also the workplace. People plied various crafts and trades at home and then sold the products of their labor in the local market place. As the workplace was centred in the home, all members of the household contributed their labor directly and indirectly. Extended families were common because each member actually participated in the family's economic function. In a typical example, the grandmother would mind the baby and sort the raw wool, the mother and daughter would spin and weave, the father would till the fields, the son would gather wood, and the grandfather would mind the animals.

The advent of industrialization in the 18th century changed this lifestyle. Large factories were established which replaced the cottage industries.

People were therefore forced to migrate to the towns for employment. Living and working conditions in the town meant that the extended family ceased to be viable. A smaller family unit became the most practical in the new industrial centres and, in fact, did become the norm.

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This small or nuclear family was well suited to an industrialized society because of its mobility. To gain employment and accept promotion, the family breadwinner might be. required to move from one place to another. It is relatively easier to move a small family group than a large one, and such geographic mobility would be impossible for an extended family.

In non-industrialized societies where the extended family is the norm, members other than parents assume many of the tasks and responsibilities associated with child care and education. In industrialized societies these functions are often performed for the nuclear family by specially trained people outside the family network.

An extended family often assumes the responsibility of supporting and caring for members who are too old, young or infirm to work. This care is undertaken by members who have not joined the workforce. In an industrialized society the state or government can assume responsibility for these people. A country where this occurs is said to be a welfare state. In the welfare state, the government provides institutions for those in need of constant care, and financial support for those who are disadvantaged.

Although it is the case that the 18lh century extended family structure hardly exists in industrialized societies today, other forms of the extended family are known. For instance, families with more than three generations can live in one house, although they may work in different places. On the other hand, some extended families can work together but live separately.

Notes: to mind = to take care of; norm (n) = the standard

1. The extended family is _____.

A. typical of an industrialized society

B. typical of a welfare state

C. typical of an non-industrialized society

D. very common in areas where there are large factories

2. The nuclear family is _____.

A. one with no other members than the parents and the children

B. one whose grandfather minds the animals and grandmother minds baby

C. one where only the father works

D. one that moves from one place to another to make a living

3. Living and working conditions in industrial towns _____.

A. make it necessary for people to live in small families

B. make extended families more preferable

C. make it easier for small families to move from one place to another

D. make families have more members

4. In a welfare state, _____.

A. most people live in institutions provided by the government

B. it is the government that provides care and financial support for those who are too old to work

C. all the members of the family have to join the workforce

D. All are correct

5. _____ mainly assumes responsibility of educating children in industrialized society.

A. The government B. The nuclear family

C. The teacher D. The grandparent

Exercise 8: Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

Through a series of experiments an American scientists has obtained an understanding of the social structure of the most complex of ant societies. The ants examined are the only creatures other than man to have given up hunting and collecting for a completely agricultural way of life. In their underground nests, they cultivate gardens on soil made from finely chopped leaves. This is a complex operation requiring considerable division of labour. The workers of this type of ant can be divided into four groups according to size. Each of the groups performs a particular set of jobs.

The making and care of the gardens and the nursing of the young ants are done by the smallest workers. Slightly larger workers are responsible for chopping up leaves to make them suitable for

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use in the gardens and for cleaning the nest. A third group of still larger ants do the construction work and collect fresh leaves from outside the nest. The largest are the soldier ants, responsible for defending the nest.

To find out how good the various size-groups are at different tasks, the scientist measured the amount of work done by the ants against the amount of energy they used. He examined first the gathering and carrying of the leaves. He selected one of the size-groups. and then measured how effectively these ants could find leaves and run back to the nest. Then he repeated the experiment for each of the other size-groups. In this way he could see whether any group could do the job more efficiently than the group normally undertaking it.

The intermediate-sized ants that normally perform this task proved to be the most efficient for their energy costs, but when the scientist examined he whole set of jobs performed by each group of ants it appeared that some sizes of worker ant were not ideally suited to the particular jobs they performed.

1. In which way are the ants different from other non-human societies?

A. They do not need to search for food.
B. They do not need to look for shelter.
C. Individuals vary in social status.
D. Individuals perform different functions.

2. It seems that smaller ants perform more of the _____.

A. construction tasks B. domestic tasks
C. defensive work D. heavy work

3. "good" (first line of third paragraph) refers to the ants' _____.

A. co-operation in working B. sense of responsibility
C. efficiency in working D. willingness to work hard

4. The scientist's work was based on _____.

A. occasional observations B. systematic observations
C. observations of several nests D. observations of an undisturbed nest

5. The organization of the ants has the effect of _____.

A. getting the most work done
B. dividing the work up systematically
C. each ant helping with all the tasks
D. each ant doing what it can do best

Exercise 9: Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

After two decades of growing student enrollments and economic prosperity, business schools in the United States have started to face harder times. Only Harvard MBA School has shown a substantial increase in enrollment in recent years. Both Princeton and Stanford have seen decreases in their enrollments. Since 1990, the number of people receiving Masters in Business Administration (MBA) degrees has dropped about 3 percent to 75,00 and the trend of lower enrollment rates is expected to continue.

There are two factors causing this decrease in students' seeking an MBA degree. The first one is that many graduates of four-year colleges are finding that an MBA degree does not guarantee a plush job on Wall Street, or in other financial districts of major American cities. Many of the entry-level management jobs are going to students graduating with Master of Arts degrees in English and the humanities as well as those holding MBA degrees. Students have asked the question, "Is an MBA degree really what I need to be best prepared for getting a good job?". The second major factor has been the cutting of American payrolls and the lower number of entry-level jobs being offered. Business needs are changing, and MBA schools are struggling to meet the new demands.

1. What is the main focus of this passage?

A. jobs on Wall Street

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B. types of graduates degrees

C. changes in enrollment for MBA schools

D. how schools are changing to reflect the economy

2. The word "prosperity" in the first paragraph could be best replaced which of the following?

A. success B. surplus C. nurturing D. education

3. Which of the following business schools has NOT shown a decrease in enrollment?

A. Princeton B. Harvard C. Stanford D. Yale

4. The phrase "trend of" in the first paragraph is closest in meaning to which of the following?

A. reluctance of B. drawback to

C. movement forward D. extraction from

5. As used, the word "seeking" in the second paragraph could best be replaced by which of the following?

A. examining B. avoiding C. seizing D. pursuing

6. Which of the following descriptions most likely applies to Wall Street?

A. a center for international affairs B. a major financial center

C. a shopping district D. a neighborhood of New York

7. The word "plush" in the second paragraph most probably means _____.

A. legal B. satisfactory C. fancy D. dependable

8. According to the passage, what are two causes of declining business school enrollments?

A. lack of necessity for an MBA and an economic recession

B. low salary and foreign competition

C. fewer MBA schools and fewer entry-level jobs

D. declining population and economic prosperity

9. As used, the word "struggling" in the second paragraph is closest in meaning to _____.

A. evolving B. plunging C. starting D. striving

10. Which of the following might be the topic of the next paragraph?

A. MBA schools' efforts to change

B. future economic predictions

C. a history of the recent economic changes

D.descriptions of non-MBA graduate programs

Exercise 10: Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

A pilot cannot fly a plane by sight alone. In many conditions, such as flying at night and landing in dense fog, a pilot must use radar, an alternative way of navigating. Since human eyes are not very good at determining speeds of approaching objects, radar can show a pilot how fast nearby planes are moving.

The basic principle of radar is exemplified by what happens when one shouts in a cave. The echo of the sounds against the walls helps a person determine the size of the cave. With radar, however, the waves are radio waves instead of sound waves. Radio waves travel at the speed of light, about 300,000 kilometers in one second. A radar set sends out a short burst of radiation waves. Then it receives the echoes produced when the waves bounce off objects. By determining the time it takes for the echoes to return to the radar set, a trained technician can determine the distance between the radar set and other objects. The word "radar", in fact, gets its name from the term "radio detection and ranging". "Ranging" is the term for detection of the distance between an object and the radar set. Besides being of critical importance to pilots, radar is essential for air traffic control, tracking ships at sea, and for tracking weather systems and storms.

1. What is the main topic of this passage?

A. the nature of radar B. types of ranging

C. alternatives to radar D. history of radar

2. According to the passage, what can radar detect besides location of objects?

A. size B. weight C. speed D. shape

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3. Which of the following words best describes the tone of this passage?

A. argumentative B. imaginative C. explanatory D. humorous

4. The phrase "a burst" in the second paragraph is closest in meaning which of the following?

A. an attachment B. a discharge C. a stream D. a ray

5. The word "it" in paragraph 2 refers to which of the following?

A. a radar set B. a short burst C. a radiation wave D. light

6. Which of the following could best replace the word "bounce"?

A. overturn B. groove C. extend D. rebound

7. Which type of waves does radar use?

A. sound B. heat C. radio D. light

8. The word "tracking" in the second paragraph is closest in meaning to which of the following?

A. repairing B. searching for C. glancing at D. fighting

9. Which of the following would most likely be the topic of the paragraph?

A. other uses of radar
B. uses of sonar technology
C. other technology used by pilots
D. a history of flying

10. What might be inferred about radar?

A. It takes the place of a radio.
B. It gave birth to the invention of the airplane.
C. It developed from a study of sound waves.
D. It has improved navigational safety.

Exercise 11: Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

Carnegie Hall, the famous concert hall in New York, has again undergone a restoration. While this is not the first, it is certainly the most extensive in the building's history. As a result of this new restoration, Carnegie Hall once again has the quality of sound that it had when it was first built.

Carnegie Hall owes its existence to Andrew Carnegie, the wealthy owner of a steel company in the late 1800s. The hall was finished in 1891 and quickly gained a reputation as an excellent performing arts hall where accomplished musicians gained fame. Despite its reputation, however, the concert hall suffered from several detrimental renovations over the years. During the Great Depression, when fewer people could afford to attend performances, the directors sold part of the building to commercial businesses. As a result, a coffee shop was opened in one corner of the building, for which the builders replaced the brick and terra cotta walls with windowpanes. A renovation in 1946 seriously damaged the acoustical quality of the hall when the makers of the film *Carnegie Hall* cut a gaping hole in the dome of the ceiling to allow for lights and air vents. The hole was later covered with short curtains and a fake ceiling, but the hall never sounded the same afterwards.

In 1960, the violinist Isaac Stem became involved in restoring the hall after a group of real estate developers unveiled plans to demolish Carnegie Hall and build a high-rise office building on the site. This threat spurred Stem to rally public support for Carnegie Hall and encouraged the city of New York to buy the property. The movement was successful, and the concert hall is now owned by the city. In the current restoration, builders tested each new material for its sound qualities, and they replaced the hole in the ceiling with a dome. The builders also restored the outer walls to their original appearance and closed the coffee shop. Carnegie Hall has never sounded better, and its prospects for the future have never looked more promising.

1. This passage is mainly about _____.

A. changes to Carnegie Hall
B. the appearance of Carnegie Hall
C. Carnegie Hall's history during the Great Depression
D. damage to the ceiling in Carnegie Hall

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2. The word "extensive" in the first paragraph could be best replaced by which of the following?

A. fabulous B. thorough C. devoted D. continuous

3. What is the meaning of the word "detrimental" in the second paragraph?

A. dangerous B. significant C. extreme D. harmful

4. What major change happened to the hall in 1946?

A. The acoustic dome was damaged.

B. Space in the building was sold to commercial businesses.

C. The walls were damaged in an earthquake.

D. The stage was renovated.

5. What was Isaac Stem's relationship to Carnegie Hall?

A. He made the movie "Carnegie Hall" in 1946.

B. He performed on opening night in 1891.

C. He tried to save the hall, beginning in I960.

D. He opened a coffee shop in Carnegie Hall during the Depression.

6. What was probably the most important aspect of the recent renovation?

A. restoring the outer wall B. expanding the lobby

C. restoring the plaster trim D. repairing the ceiling

7. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word "unveiled" in the third paragraph?

A. announced B. restricted C. overshadowed D. located

8. The author uses the word "spurred" in the third paragraph to show that Stern _____.

A. predicted the result B. probed the plans

C. was told in advance D. was stimulated to act

9. How does the author seem to feel about the future of Carnegie Hall?

A. ambiguous B. guarded C. optimistic D. negative

10. Which of the following would most likely be the topic of the ne paragraph?

A. a scientific explanation of acoustics and the nature of sound

B. a description of people's reactions to the newly renovated hall

C. a discussion of the coffee shop that once was located in the building

D. further discussion about the activities of Isaac Stern in 1960

Exercise 12: Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

Situated in the central mountains of Alaska, a peak named Denali rises 20,320 feet above sea level. It is the highest peak in North America and the center of Denali National Park. One of America's greatest wilderness areas, the park has had limited access to visitors, but in spite of this tourism rose from under 6,000 visitors in 1950 to over 546,000 visitors in 1990. The increasing popularity of this park is prompting serious discussions about the future use of Denali as well as how to preserve wilderness areas in general.

One important issue of land use arises when parts of National Parks are owned by individuals. In Denali, though most of the land in this vast tract of more than a million acres is owned by the National Park Service, several thousand acres are still privately owned as mining tracts. These mining tracts in Denali were once abundant sources of gold, but they were sources of heavy metals such as arsenic and lead that polluted rivers and streams.

Environmentalists were successful in getting the government to require mining companies to submit statements showing the potential impact of a mining project before they are allowed to begin mining. Because of this requirement, many individuals closed their mines and some sold their land to the National Park Service. Some land owners, however, are wondering if it is better to sell their land to the government or keep it for possible future use. Tourism in this previously remote area is bound to rise, as more roads are built to provide easier access to the park. This increase in the. number of visitors creates a demand for hotels and other real estate development. The economic implications of this are of interests to the land owners, but are dismaying to those interested in preserving the

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wilderness.

1. What is the primary focus of this passage?

A. controversies over land use in Denali
B. miners selling their property in Denali
C. Alaska building more roads to Denali
D. limiting tourist access to Denali

2. The word "prompting" in the first paragraph could best be replaced b which of the following?

A. promising B. sanctioning C. initiating D. trapping

3. The word "arises" in the second paragraph could be best replaced by _____.

A. surrenders B. occurs C. volunteers D. prospers

4. The word "tract" in the second paragraph as used in the passage refers to which of the following?

A. trail B. resort C. frontier D. expanse

5. Which of the following is most similar to the word "abundant" in the second paragraph?

A. plentiful B. sparse C. hopeful D. absolute

6. According to the passage, which of the following are pollutants in the Denali area?

A. gold B. pesticides C. human waste D. arsenic

7. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the phrase "potential impact" in the third paragraph?

A. appropriate cost B. expected value
C. proposed size D. possible effects

8. The author infers that some mine owners might hesitate to sell their land to the Park Service for which of the following reasons?

A. There may be increasing demand for the ore in the mines.
B. They might want to build a house on their property.
C. They might receive more money selling their lands to developers.
D. They might want to move to the towns.

9. What is the author's purpose in writing this passage?

A. to demonstrate the changes in Denali National Park
B. to use Denali as an example of common park issues
C. to introduce the wonders of the wilderness area of Denali
D. to explain the problems occurring in Denali Park

10. Which of the following would most likely be the topic of the next paragraph in this passage?

A. conflict between land owners arid environmentalists
B. the role of the National Park Service in development
C. tourist needs in Denali Park
D. wildlife in the park

Exercise 13: Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

Traditionally in America, helping the poor was a matter of private charities or local governments. Arriving immigrants depended mainly on predecessors from their homeland to help them start a new life. In the late 19th and early 20th centuries, several European nations instituted public-welfare programs. But such a movement was slow to take hold in the United States because the rapid pace of industrialization and the ready availability of farmland seemed to confirm the belief that anyone who was willing to work could find a job. Most of the programs started during the Depression era were temporary relief measures, but one of the programs - Social Security - has become an American institution. Paid for by deductions from the paychecks of working people, Social Security ensures that retired persons receive a modest monthly income and also provides unemployment insurance, disability insurance, and other assistance to those who need it. Social Security payments to retired persons can start at age 62, but many wait until age 65, when the payments are slightly higher. Recently, there has been concern that the Social Security fund may not have enough money to fulfill its obligations in the 21st century, when the population of elderly Americans is expected to increase dramatically. Policy makers have proposed various ways to make up the anticipated deficit, but a long-term solution is still being debated. In the years since Roosevelt, other American presidents have established

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assistance programs. These include Medicaid and Medicare; food stamps, certificates that people can use to purchase food; and public housing which is built at federal expense and made available to persons on low incomes. Needy Americans can also turn to sources other than the government for help. A broad spectrum of private charities and voluntary organizations is available. Volunteerism is on the rise in the United States, especially among retired persons. It is estimated that almost 50 percent of Americans over age 18 do volunteer work, and nearly 75 percent of U.S. households contribute money to charity.

1. New immigrants to the U.S. could seek help from _____.

A. the people who came earlier
B. the US government agencies
C. only charity organizations
D. volunteer organizations

2. It took welfare programs a long time to gain a foothold in the U.S. due to the fast growth of _____.

A. industrialization
B. modernization
C. urbanization
D. population

3. The word "instituted" in the first paragraph mostly means _____.

A. executed B. studied C. introduced D. enforced

4. The Social Security program has become possible thanks to _____.

A. deductions from wages
B. people's willingness to work
C. donations from companies
D. enforcement laws

5. Most of the public assistance programs _____ after the severe economic crisis.

A. were introduced into institutions
B. did not become institutionalized
C. functioned fruitfully in institutions
D. did not work in institutions

6. That Social Security payments will be a burden comes from the concern that _____.

A. elderly people ask for more money
B. the program discourages working people
C. the number of elderly people is growing
D. younger people do not want to work

7. Persons on low incomes can access public housing through _____.

A. low rents B. state spending C. donations D. federal expenditure

8. Americans on low incomes can seek help from _____.

A. federal government
B. government agencies
C. state governments
D. non-government agencies

9. Public assistance has become more and more popular due to the _____.

A. young people's voluntarism only
B. volunteer organizations
C. people's growing commitment to charity
D. innovations in the tax system

10. The passage mainly discusses _____.

A. public assistance in America
B. immigration into America
C. funding agencies in America
D. ways of fund-raising in America

Exercise 14: Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

All mammals feed their young. Beluga whale mothers, for example, nurse their calves for some twenty months, until they are about to give birth again and their young are able to find their own food. The behavior of feeding of the young is built into the reproductive system. It is a nonelective part of parental care and the defining feature of a mammal, the most important thing that mammals-- whether marsupials, platypuses, spiny anteaters, or placental mammals -- have in common.

But not all animal parents, even those that tend their offspring to the point of hatching or birth, feed their young. Most egg-guarding fish do not, for the simple reason that their young are so much smaller than the parents and eat food that is also much smaller than the food eaten by adults. In reptiles, the crocodile mother

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