BÀI TẬP TRẮC NGHIỆM ĐỌC HIỂU PART 3

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 protects her young after they have hatched and takes them down to the water, where they will find food, but she does not actually feed them. Few insects feed their young after hatching, but some make other arrangement, provisioning their cells and nests with caterpillars and spiders that they have paralyzed with their venom and stored in a state of suspended animation so that their larvae might have a supply of fresh food when they hatch.

For animals other than mammals, then, feeding is not intrinsic to parental care. Animals add it to their reproductive strategies to give them an edge in their lifelong quest for descendants. The most vulnerable moment in any animal's life is when it first finds itself completely on its own, when it must forage and fend for itself. Feeding postpones that moment until a young animal has grown to such a size that it is better able to cope. Young that are fed by their parents become nutritionally independent at a much greater fraction of their full adult size. And in the meantime those young are shielded against the vagaries of fluctuating of difficult-to-find supplies. Once a species does take the step of feeding its young, the young become totally dependent on the extra effort. If both parents are removed, the young generally do not survive.

1. What does the passage mainly discuss?

A. The care that various animals give to their offspring.
B. The difficulties young animals face in obtaining food.
C. The methods that mammals use to nurse their young.
D. The importance among young mammals of becoming independent.

2. The author lists various animals in the last sentence of paragraph 1 to _____.

A. contrast the feeding habits of different types of mammals
B. describe the process by which mammals came to be defined
C. emphasize the point that every type of mammal feeds its own young
D. explain why a particular feature of mammals is nonelective

3. The word "tend" in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to _____.

A. sit on B. move C. notice D. care for

4. What can be inferred from the passage about the practice of animal parents feeding their young?

A. It is unknown among fish.
B. It is unrelated to the size of the young.
C. It is dangerous for the parents.
D. It is most common among mammals.

5. The word "provisioning" in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to _____.

A. supplying B. preparing C. building D. expanding

6. According to the passage, how do some insects make sure their young have food?

A. By storing food near their young.
B. By locating their nests or cells near spiders and caterpillars.
C. By searching for food some distance from their nest.
D. By gathering food from a nearby water source.

7. The word "edge" in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to _____.

A. opportunity B. advantage C. purpose D. rest

8. The word "it" in paragraph 3 refers to _____.

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A. feeding B. moment C. young animal D. size

9. According to the passage, animal young are most defenseless when _____.

A. their parents are away searching for food

B. their parents have many young to feed

C. they are only a few days old

D. they first become independent

10. The word "shielded" in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to _____.

A. raised B. protected C. hatched D. valued

Exercise 15: Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

A recent survey of crime statistics shows that we are all more likely to be burgled now than 20 years ago and the police advise everyone to take a few simple precautions to protect their homes.

The first fact is that burglars and other intruders prefer easy opportunities, like a house which is very obviously empty. This is much less of a challenge than anoccupied house, and one which is well-protected. A burglar will wonder if it is worththe bother.

There are some general tips on how to avoid your home becoming anothercrime statistic. Avoid leaving signs that your house is empty. When you have to goout, leave at least one light on as well as a radio or television, and do not leave anycurtains wide open. The sight of your latest music centre or computer is enough totempt any burglar.

Never leave a spare key in a convenient hiding place. The first place a burglarwill look is under the doormat or in a flower pot and even somewhere more'imaginative' could soon be uncovered by the intruder. It is much safer to leave akey with a neighbour you can trust. But if your house is in a quiet, desolate area beaware that this will be a burglar's dream, so deter any potential criminal fromapproaching your house by fitting security lights to the outside of your house.

But what could happen if, in spite of the aforementioned precautions, aburglar or intruder has decided to target your home. Windows are usually the firstpoint of entry for many intruders. Downstairs windows provide easy access whileupstairs windows can be reached with a ladder or by climbing up the drainpipe.Before going to bed you should double-check that all windows and shutters arelocked. No matter how small your windows may be, it is surprising what a narrowgap a determined burglar can manage to get through. For extra security, fit windowlocks to the inside of the window.

What about entry via doors? Your back door and patio doors, which are easilyforced open, should have top quality security locks fitted. Even though this isexpensive it will be money well spent. Install a burglar alarm if you can aford it asanother line of defence against intruders.

A sobering fact is that not all intruders have to break and enter into aproperty. Why go to the trouble of breaking in if you can just knock and be invitedin? Beware of bogus oficials or workmen and, particularly if you are elderly, fit achain and an eye hole so you can scrutinise callers at your leisure. When you do have callers never let anybody into your home unless you are absolutely sure they are genuine. Ask to see an identity card, for example.

If you are in the frightening position of waking in the middle of the night and think you can hear an intruder, then on no account should you approach the intruder. It is far better to telephone the police and wait for help.

1. A well-protected house _____.

A. is less likely to be burgled.

B. is regarded as a challenge by mostcriminals.

C. is a lot of bother to maintain.

D. is very unlikely to be burgled.

2. According to the writer, we should _____.

A. avoid leaving our house empty.

B. only go out when we have to.

C. always keep the curtains closed.

D. give the impression that our house isoccupied when we go out.

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3. The writer thinks that hiding a key under a doormat or flower pot _____.

A. is predictable. B. is useful.

C. is imaginative. D. is where you always find a spare key.

4. What word best replaces "desolate" in paragraph 4?

A. isolated B. populous C. dissatisfying D. depressing

5. What word best replaces "aforementioned" in paragraph 5?

A. foreseen B. predicted C. foresaid D. forethought

6. Gaining entry to a house through a small window _____.

A. is surprisingly dificult.

B. is not as dificult as people think.

C. is less likely to happen than gaining entry through a door.

D. is tried only by very determined burglars.

7. According to the writer, window locks, security locks and burglar alarms _____.

A. cost a lot of money but are worth it.

B. are good value for money.

C. are luxury items.

D. are absolutely essential items.

8. The writer argues that fitting a chain and an eye hole _____.

A. will prevent your home being burgled.

B. avoids you having to invite peopleinto your home.

C. is only necessary for elderly people.

D. gives you time to check if the visitor is genuine.

9. What word best replaces "scrutinise" in paragraph 7?

A. glance B. gaze C. search D. examine

10. The best title for the text is _____.

A. Increasing household crime.

B. Protecting your home fromintruders.

C. What to do if a burglar breaks into your home.

D. Burglary statistics

Exercise 16: Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

Fiberscopes are one of the most important outcomes of the science of fiber optics. Fibers made of glass and transparent acrylic plastic are capable of conveying light energy, and when thousands of these fibers are combined in what is called a fiberscope, they can transmit images. The most common fiberscopes contain about 750,000 fibers, each 0.001 centimeter, or 10 microns, in diameter. For certain uses, the diameter of the fiber may be as small as 5 microns.

Fiberscopes have a wide range of applications. In the medical field, physicians use fiberscopes to examine internal organs and as an aid in delicate surgeries. Miniature probes have also been developed to view muscle fiber, skin tissue, and blood cells. Fiberscopes have also found varied uses in industry, particularly to inspect or control operations in inaccessible areas. Bundles of fiberscopes fused together in a solid plate, called a faceplate, are being used in the manufacture of television tubes and other cathode-ray tube devices.

The most far reaching applications of fiber-optic technology are in communication. Optical fibers carry voice messages for telephone service. The sound of the voice is electronically broken down into thousands of pulses per second, which causes a transmitting laser to send coordinated pulses of light through the optical fibers. At the receiving end, the light pulses are converted to electrical signals and the voice message is reconstructed. Light-wave communication systems can handle an immensely greater number of telephone calls and television programs than the current system, and they will form the basis of the "electronic superhighway" expected to crisscross the nation in the near future of the information age.

1. How do optical fibers carry voice message?

A. By fusing bundles of fiberscopes into a faceplate

B. By converting electrical signals to light pulses

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C. By sending coordinated electrical pulses through optical fibers

D. By using cathode-ray tube devices.

2. The word "inaccessible" in paragraph 2 means _____.

A. difficult to find B. extremely small

C. hard to reach D. impossible to climb

3. It can be inferred from the passage that fiberscopes _____.

A. have more uses in industry than in medicine

B. will play a major role in the information age

C. will decrease in importance as they become more common

D. have reached the peak of their development

4. Where in the passage does the author discuss the uses of miniature probes in medicine?

A. At the end of paragraph 1 B. In the mid of paragraph 2

C. At the beginning of paragraph 3 D. At the end of paragraph 3

5. The main topic of the passage is _____.

A. The birth of the "electronic superhighway"

B. The various applications of fiber-optic technology

C. How fiberscopes have enhanced the field of medicine

D. How sound may be transformed into light

6. The word "they" in paragraph 3 refers to _____.

A. fiberscopes B. light-wave communication systems

C. television programs D. television calls

7. The word "converted" in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to _____.

A. transferred B. transformed C. transmitted D. changed

8. The word "coordinated" in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to _____.

A. separated B. organized C. transformed D. deconstructed

9. Fiberscopes are being used to do all of the following EXCEPT _____.

A. assist in delicate surgeries

B. control operations in inaccessible areas

C. convert light pulses to electrical signals

D. transmit images

10. The passage will most likely be followed by a discussion of _____.

A. homes and businesses of the future

B. the structure of fiberscopes

C. additional uses of fiberscopes in industry

D. the use of fiber optics in the electronic superhighway

Exercise 17: Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

My family consists of four people. There's my father whose name is Jan, my mother whose name is Marie, my brother, Peter and of course, me. I have quite a large extended family as well but, only the four of us live together in our apartment in *a* block of *flats*. My father is fifty-two years old. He works as an accountant in an insurance company. He is tall and slim, has got short brown and gray hair and blue eyes. My father likes gardening very much as well as listening to music and reading books about political science. His special hobbies are bird watching and travelling.

Now I'll describe my mother and my brother. My mother is forty-seven and she works as a nurse in a hospital. She is small, and slim, has short brown hair and green eyes. She likes bird watching and travelling too, so whenever my parents are able to they go some place interesting for nature watching. Since we have a cottage with a garden they both spend a lot of time there. My brother is sixteen. He is slim and has short brown hair and blue eyes. He also attends high school. He is interested in computers and sports like football and hockey. He also spends a lot of time with his friends.

I have only one grandmother left still living. She is in pretty good health even at the age of seventy-eight

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so she still lives in her own flat. I enjoy spending time with her when I can. Both my grandfathers died from cancer because they were smokers, which was really a great *tragedy* because I didn't get chance to know them. My other grandmother died just a few years ago. I also have a lot of aunts, uncles, and cousins. The cousin I'm closest to is my uncle's daughter Pauline. We have a lot in common because we are both eighteen and so we are good friends.

My parents have *assigned* me certain duties around the house. I don't mind helping out because everyone in a family should contribute in some way. I help with the washing up, the vacuuming and the shopping. Of course I also have to help keep my room tidy as well. My brother is responsible for the dusting and mopping. He also has to clean his own room. Even though my brother and I sometimes fight about who has to do what job, we are still very close. I am also very close to my parents and I can rely on them to help me. My patents work together to keep our home well maintained and it seems they always have a project or another that they are working on. They respect each others' opinions and even if they disagree they can always come to a compromise. I hope in the future that I have a family like ours.

1. What is the writer's father?

A. a cashier B. an accountant C. a receptionist D. a writer

2. Which of the followings is NOT the hobby of the writer's father?

A. listening to music B. bird watching

C. painting D. doing the gardening

3. Where does the writer's mother work?

A. in a clinic B. at home C. in a company D. in a hospital

4. What does the writer's mother look like?

A. She is slim and small B. She is small and has grey hair

C. She has blue eye D. She has long brown hair.

5. What does the writer's brother do?

A. a computer programmer B. a high school student

C. a college student D. a football player

6. What happened to the writer's grandfathers?

A. They died because they smoked too much.

B. They got lung cancer a few years ago,

C. They had to leave their own flat.

D. They had an accident and died.

7. The word "tragedy" in the third paragraph mostly means _____.

A. bad luck B. sudden accident

C. sad event D. boring result

8. The word "assigned" in the fourth paragraph mostly means _____.

A. allowed B. appointed C. forced D. encouraged

9. What does the writer do to help her parents at home?

A. She does the dusting. B. She does the mopping.

C. She does the washing. D. She does the shopping.

10. Which of the following statements is NOT true?

A The writer's mother likes travelling.

B. One of the writer's grandmothers is living with her.

C. The writer's brother has to clean his own room.

D. The writer has a cousin whose age is the same as hers.

Exercise 18: Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

A considerable body of research has demonstrated a correlation between birth order and aspects such as temperament and behavior, and some psychologists believe that birth order significantly affects the development of personality. Psychologist Alfred Adler was a pioneer in the study of the relationship between birth order and personality. A key point in his research and in the hypothesis that he developed based on it was that it was not the actual numerical birth position that affected personality; instead, it was the similar

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responses in large numbers of families to children in specific birth order positions that had an effect. For example, first-borns, who have their parents to themselves initially and do not have to deal with siblings in the first part of their lives, tend to have their first socialization experiences with adults and therefore tend to find the process of peer socialization more difficult. In contrast, later-born children have to deal with siblings from the first moment of their lives and therefore tend to have stronger socialization skills.

Numerous studies since Adler's have been conducted on the effect of birth order and personality. These studies have tended to classify birth order types into four different categories: first-born, second-born and/or middle, last, and only child.

Studies have consistently shown that first-born children tend to exhibit similar, positive and negative personality traits. First-borns have consistently been linked with academic achievement in various studies; in one study, the number of National Merit scholarship winners who are first-borns was found to be equal to the number of second-and third-borns combined. *First-borns have been found to be more responsible and assertive than those born in other birth-order positions and tend to rise to positions of leadership more often than others; more first-borns have served in the U.S. Congress and as U.S. presidents than have those born in other birth-orderpositions*. However, studies have shown that first-borns tend to be more subject to stress and were considered problem children more often than later-borns.

Second-born and/or middle children demonstrate markedly different tendencies from first-borns. They tend to feel inferior to the older child or children because it is difficult for them to comprehend that their lower level of achievement is a function of age rather than ability, and they often try to succeed in areas other than those in which their older sibling or siblings excel. They tend to be more trusting, accepting, and focused on others than the more self-centered first-borns, and they tend to have a comparatively higher level of success in team sports than do first-borns or only children, who more often excel in individual sports.

The last-born child is the one who tends to be the eternal baby of the family and thus often exhibits a strong sense of security. Last-borns collectively achieve the highest degree of social success and demonstrate the highest levels of self-esteem of all the birth-order positions. They often exhibit less competitiveness than older brothers and sisters and are more likely to take part in less competitive group games or in social organizations such as sororities and fraternities.

Only children tend to exhibit some of the main characteristics of first-borns and some of the characteristics of last-borns. Only children tend to exhibit the strong sense of security and self-esteem exhibited by last-borns while, like first-borns, they are more achievement oriented and more likely than middle-or last-borns to achieve academic success. However, only children tend to have the most problems establishing close relationships and exhibit a lower need for affiliation than other children.

1. The word "body" in paragraph 1 could best be replaced by _____.

A. corpse B. amount C. organization D. skeleton

2. The word "key" in paragraph 1 could best be replaced by _____.

A. locked B. secret C. studied D. significant

3. The word "it" in paragraph 1 refers to _____.

A. personality B. component C. research D. hypothesis

4. What is stated in paragraph 1 about Adler?

A. He was one of the first to study the effect of birth order on personality.
B. He believed that it was the actual birth order that affected personality.
C. He had found that the responses by family members had little to do with personality.
D. He was the only one to study birth order.

5. The word "traits" in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to _____.

A. stresses B. marks C. characteristics D. fears

6. Which of the sentences below expresses the essential information in the italic sentence in paragraph 3? Incorrect choices change the meaning in important ways or leave out essential information

A. In spite of certain characteristics that first-borns possess, many of them become leaders.
B. An interesting fact that is difficult to explain is that many first-borns have served in high government positions.
C. Because first-borns tend to be very assertive, they are uncomfortable serving in government positions.

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D. Several examples support the idea that first-borns have characteristics that make them leaders.

7. The word "accepting" in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to _____.

A. tolerant B. affectionate C. admissible D. respectable

8. Which of the following is NOT true?

A. First-borns tend to do well in individual sports.
B. Middle children tend to have a preference for team sports.
C. Last-borns tend to prefer games with fierce competition.
D. Only children tend to prefer individual over team sports.

9. The phrase more achievement oriented in the paragraph 6 is closest in meaning to _____.

A. more directly involved B. more focused on accomplishments
C. more skilled as leaders D. more aware of surroundings

10. Which of the following would be most likely to have a successful career but few close friendships?

A. A second-born B. A middle child
C. A last-born D. An only child

Exercise 19: Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

Psychologists have debated a long time about whether a child's upbringing can give it the ability to do outstandingly well. Some think that it is impossible to develop genius and say that it is simply something a person is born with. Others, however, argue that the potential for great achievement can be developed. The truth lies somewhere between these two extremes.

It seems very obvious that being born with the right qualities from gifted parents will increase a child's ability to do well. However, this ability will be fully realized only with the right upbringing and opportunities. As one psychologist says, "To have a fast car, you need both a good engine and fuel."

Scientists have recently assessed intelligence, achievement, and ability in 50 sets of identical twins that were separated shortly after birth and brought up by different parents. They found that achievement was based on intelligence, and later influenced by the child's environment.

One case involving very intelligent twins was quoted. One of the twins received a normal upbringing, and performed well. The other twin, however, was brought up by extremely supportive parents and given every possible opportunity to develop its abilities. That twin, though starting out with the same degree of intelligence as the other, performed even better.

This case reflects the general principle of intelligence and ability. The more favorable the environment, the more a child's intelligence and ability are developed. However, there is no link between intelligence and the socioeconomic level of a child's family. In other words, it does not matter how poor or how rich a family is, as this does not affect intelligence.

Gifted people cannot be created by supportive parents, but they can be developed by them. One professor of music said that outstanding musicians usually started two or three years earlier than ordinary performers, often because their parents had recognized their ability. These musicians then needed at least ten years' hard work and training in order to reach the level they were capable of attaining. People who want to have very gifted children are given the following advice:

- Marry an intelligent person.
- Allow children to follow their own interests rather than the interests of the parents.
- Start a child's education early but avoid pushing the child too hard.
- Encourage children to play; for example, playing with musical instruments is essential for a child who wants to become an outstanding musician.

1. The upbringing of highly intelligent children requires _____.

A. an expensive education
B. good musical instruments
C. parental support and encouragement
D. wealthy and loving parents

2. The word "Others" used in the first paragraph refers to _____.

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A. other people
B. other scientists
C. otherchildren
D. other geniuses

3. When scientists studied intelligence and ability in twins, they found that _____.

A. ability depends mainly on intelligence and achievement
B. intelligence and development are irrelevant to ability
C. ability depends both on intelligence and on environment
D. different twins generally have different levels of ability.

4. Scientists chose twins for their study because _____.

A. each twin has the same environment as his/her twin
B. they are born into the same family, hence the same upbringing
C. they have the same economic background and hence the same opportunities
D. they have the same genetic background, usually with similar intelligence

5. How were great musicians different from ordinary musicians in their development?

A. Their ability was realized at an early stage and then nurtured.
B. They practice playing their instruments for many years.
C. They concentrated on music to the exclusion of other areas.
D. They were exceptionally intelligent and artistic.

6. The writer advises that gifted children should be allowed to follow _____.

A. their own interests
B. their parent's interests
C. only their interests in musical instruments
D. only their interests in computer games

7. When encouraging their gifted children, parents should avoid _____.

A. pushing their children too hard.
B. letting them play their own way
C. permitting them to follow their own interests
D. starting their education at an early age

8. The remark: "*To have a fast car, you need both a good engine and fuel.*" in the passage means that in order to become a genius _____.

A. you need to have good health and good nourishment
B. you need intelligence and you need to develop it
C. you should try to move quickly and efficiently
D. you must nourish your brain and train your muscles hard

9. The word "favorable" in the passage mostly means _____.

A. "good for someone and making him/her likely to be successful"
B. "helping somebody to be more intelligent compared to other people"
C. "of high quality or an acceptable standard"
D. "under the control or in the power of somebody else"

10. All of the following statements are true EXCEPT _____.

A. educational development depends completely on economic well-being
B. a child's intelligence is influenced by that of his/ her parents
C. to become successful, a child needs both native intelligence and development
D. studying different twins is a useful scientific procedure

Exercise 20: Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

Animation traditionally is done by hand-drawing or painting successive frames of an object, each slightly different than the preceding frame. In computer animation, although the computer may be the one to draw the different frames, in most cases the artist will draw the beginning and ending frames and the computer will produce the drawings between the first and the last drawing. This is generally referred to as computer-assisted

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animation, because the computer is more of a helper than an originator.

In full computer animation, complex mathematical formulas are used to produce the final sequence of pictures. These formulas operate on extensive databases of numbers that define the objects in the pictures as they exist in mathematical space. The database consists of endpoints, and color and intensity information. Highly trained professionals are needed to produce such effects because animation that obtains high degrees of realism involves computer techniques for three-dimensional transformation, shading, and curvatures.

High-tech computer animation for film involves very expensive computer systems along with special color terminals or frame buffers. The frame buffer is nothing more than a giant image memory for viewing a single frame. It temporarily holds the image for display on the screen.

A camera can be used to film directly from the computer's display screen, but for the highest quality images possible, expensive film recorders are used. The computer computes the positions and colors for the figures in the picture, and sends this information to the recorder, which captures it on film. Sometimes, however, the images are stored on a large magnetic disk before being sent to the recorder. Once this process is completed, it is repeated for the next frame. When the entire sequence has been recorded on the film, the film must be developed before the animation can be viewed. If the entire sequence does not seem right, the motions must be corrected, recomputed, redisplayed, and rerecorded. This approach can be very expensive and time consuming. Often, computer-animation companies first do motion tests with simple computer-generated line drawings before selling their computers to the task of calculating the high-resolution, realistic-looking images.

1. What aspect of computer animation does the passage mainly discuss?

A. The production process
B. The equipment needed
C. The high cost
D. The role of the artist

2. According to the passage, in computer-assisted animation the role of the computer is to draw the _____.

A. first frame
B. middle frames
C. last frame
D. entire sequence of frames

3. The word "they" in the second paragraph refers to _____.

A. formulas B. databases C. numbers D. objects

4. According to the passage, the frame buffers mentioned in the third paragraph are used to _____.

A. add color to the images
B. expose several frames at the same time
C. store individual images
D. create new frames

5. According to the passage, the positions and colours of the figures in high-tech animation are determined by _____.

A. drawing several versions
B. enlarging one frame at a lime
C. analyzing the sequence from different angles
D. using computer calculations

6. The word "captures" in the fourth paragraph is closest in meaning to _____.

A. separates B. registers C. describes D. numbers

7. The word "Once" in the fourth paragraph is closest in meaning to _____.

A. before B. since C. after D. while

8. According to the passage,how do computer-animation companies often test motion?

A. They experiment with computer-generated line drawings.
B. They hand-draw successive frames.
C. They calculate high-resolution images.
D. They develop extensive mathematical formulas.

9. The word "task" in the 4th paragraph is closest in meaning to _____.

A. possibility
B. position
C. time
D. job

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