BÀI TẬP ĐỌC HIỂU

<u>EXERCISE 1:</u> ***Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.***

Do you feel like your teenager is spending most of the day glued to a phone screen? You're not *too* far off. A new survey from the Pew Research Center reveals the surprising ways that technology intersects with teen friendships — and the results show that 57 percent of teens have made at least one new friend online. Even more surprisingly, only 20 percent of those **digital** friends ever meet in person.

While teens do connect with their friends face-to-face outside of school, they spend 55 percent of their day texting with friends, and only 25 percent of teens are spending actual time with their friends on a daily basis (outside of school hallways). These new forms of communication are key in maintaining friendships day-to-day — 27 percent of teens instant message their friends every day, 23 percent connect through social media every day, and 7 percent even video chat daily. Text messaging remains the main form of communication — almost half of survey respondents say it's their chosen method of communication with their closest friend.

While girls are more likely to text with their close friends, boys are meeting new friends (and maintaining friendships) in the gaming world-89 percent play with friends they know, and 54 percent play with online-only friends. Whether they're close with their teammates or not, online garners say that playing makes them feel "more connected" to friends **they** know, or garners they've never met.

When making new friends, social media has also become a major part of the teenage identity-62 percent of teens are quick to share their social media usernames when connecting with a new friend (although 80 percent still consider their phone number the best method of contact). Despite the negative consequences-21 percent of teenage users feel worse about their lives because of posts they see on social media — teens also have found support and connection through various platforms. In fact, 68 percent of teens received support during a challenging time in their lives via social media platforms.

Just as technology has become a gateway for new friendships, or a channel to stay connected with current friends, it can also make a friendship **breakup** more public. The study reveals that girls are more likely to block or unfriend former allies, and 68 percent of all teenage users report experiencing "drama among their friends on social media."

Question 1: What is the main idea of the passage?

A. Social media affects friendship too much.

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B. Teenagers are making and keeping friends in a surprising way.

C. The difference of making new friends between girls and boys.

D. Social media connects friendship.

Question 2: The word **"digital"** in the first paragraph is closest in meaning to_____.

A. analogue **B.** numeracy **C.** numerous **D.** online

Question 3: According to the passage, what percentage of teens spend actual time with their friends?

A. 25% **B.** 55% **C.** 27% **D.** 23%

Question 4: The following sentences are true, **EXCEPT**_____.

A. According to the survey, more than half of teens have ever made new friends online.

B. Teens only meet face-to-face one fifth of online friends they have made.

C. Most teenagers use video chat to maintain relationship with friends.

D. New forms of communication play an important role in keeping friendships.

Question 5: The word **"they"** in paragraph 3 refers to_____.

A. friends **B.** online gamers **C.** their teammates **D.** online-only friends

Question 6: What can be inferred from the passage?

A. Boys are more likely to meet new friends than girls.

B. Most teens are not easy to give others their usernames when making new friends.

C. The majority of teenage users agree that social media has negative consequences in their lives.

D. Thanks to social media, more than two thirds of teens are supported when they face with challenges in their lives.

Question 7: What is the synonym of the word **"breakup"** in the last paragraph?

A. termination **B.** divorce **C.** commencing **D.** popularity

Question 8: What does the writer mean when saying **"68 percent of all teenage users report experiencing "drama among their friends on social media""**?

A. Most teenagers take part in drama on social media.

B. Most friends on social media of teens are reported in drama.

C. Most teenagers use their experience in drama with their friends on social media.

D. Most teenagers have ever had conflicts with friends on social media.

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Exercise 2: ***Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.***

The difference between the nuclear family and the extended family is that a nuclear family refers to a single basic family unit of parents and their children, whereas the extended family refers to their

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relatives such as grandparents, in-laws, aunts and uncles, etc. In many cultures, and particularly indigenous societies, **the latter** is the most common basic form of social organization.

A nuclear family is limited, according to Kristy Jackson of Colorado State University, to one or two parents (e.g. a father and mother) and their own child, or children, living together in a single house or other dwellings. In anthropology, they only must be related in this fashion; there is no upper or lower limit on the number of children in a nuclear family.

The extended family is a much more **nebulous** term, but in essence refers to kin or relations not covered by the above definition. In historical Europe and Asia as well as in Middle Eastern, African, and South American Aboriginal cultures, extended family groups were typically the most basic unit of social organization, The term can differ in specific cultural settings, but generally includes people related in age or by lineage.

Anthropologically, the term "extended family" refers to such a group living together in a household, often with three generations living together (grandparents, parents, and children) and headed in **patriarchal** societies by the eldest man or by some other chosen leadership figure. However, in common parlance, the term "extended family" is often used by people simply to refer to their cousins, aunts, uncles, and so on, even though they are not living together in a single group.

Question 9: What is the passage mainly about?

A. The dominance of nuclear families over extended ones

B. The dominance of extended families over nuclear ones

C. A distinction between nuclear families and extended ones

D. The changes of family types over times

Question 10: The word **"the latter"** in paragraph 1 refers to_____.

A. family unit **B.** relatives **C.** the nuclear family **D.** the extended family

Question 11: The word **"nebulous"** in passage 3 is closest in meaning to_____.

A. ambiguous **B.** featured **C.** difficult **D.** incomprehensive

Question 12: Historically, extended families were the most basic unit of social organization in all of the following places EXCEPT_____.

A. The Middle East **B.** Asia **C.** North America **D.** Europe

Question 13: The word **"patriarchal"** in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to_____.

A. ruled or controlled by men **B.** equal for both men and women

C. simple with no rules and laws **D.** modern with advanced facilities

Question 14: Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?

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A. Since the 20th century, more and more American couples have lived in extended families because of the financial burdens.

B. Nuclear families are the most basic form of social organization all over the world.

C. The popularity of nuclear families in western countries helps to stabilize family arrangement

D. Traditional nuclear families have changed a lot over times.

Question 15: What can be inferred from the reading passage?

A. Indigenous communities have been completely eradicated all over the world.

B. In the future, all extended families will be replaced by nuclear ones.

C. Anthropology is a science concerning human race and its development.

D. Couples with no children can't be defined as families.

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Exercise 3: ***Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.***

For hundreds of years, giving flowers have been a social means of communication. In the United States, flowers are often given during rites of passage, for commemorating special occasions or as a heartfelt gift between loved ones and friends. Flower gifting also occurs in most countries around the world. However, the meanings and traditions often vary.

While students traditionally gave their favorite teacher an apple in past years, in China, teachers are given flowers. Peonies are by far the flower most often given in China. **They** are also quite popularly used for weddings. Strangely, potted plants are not considered a pleasant gift among Asian cultures. The people believe that like a plant confined by a pot, the gift symbolizes a binding or restriction.

In Russia, in lieu of giving birthday presents, the guest of honor receives a single flower or an unwrapped bouquet. Floral arrangements or baskets are not given. Russians celebrate a holiday known as Woman's Day. Traditional gifts include red roses, hyacinths or tulips. When there is a funeral or other occasion where someone wishes to express sympathy, carnations, lilies or roses are given in circular configurations, which signify the transition of birth, life and death to rebirth. In this instance, the color of choice is commonly yellow. For joyous occasions, arrangements and bouquets generally contain an odd number of flowers.

In the times of ancient Rome, brides carried flowers to scare away evil spirits and encourage **fertility.** The Dutch believed that flowers were food for the soul. When invited to someone's home in Great Britain, it is tradition to bring a gift of flowers. All types are acceptable except white lilies, which are usually seen at funerals. Unlike the United States, red roses are a symbol of love.

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Flowers are generally gifted in odd numbered increments regardless of the occasion. However, the Brits also have **superstitions** regarding the number 13, so the number is avoided.

In the southern region of the continent, flowers are traditionally given during Christmas. Egyptians are much more conservative and restrict flower gifting to funerals and weddings. While certain flowers may have significant meanings for some, flowers in Las Vegas and across the United States flowers are an accepted gift for any reason desired.

Question 16: What does the topic mainly discuss?

A. The fascinating tradition of giving flowers.

B. The different meanings of flowers in different cultures.

C. The comparison of giving flowers between Asian and European cultures.

D. The kinds of flowers people often give each other in different cultures.

Question 17: What does the word **"They"** in paragraph 2 refer to?

A. Students **B.** Teachers **C.** Flowers **D.** Peonies

Question 18: Why should not you give a potted plant to an Asian?

A. Because the Asian prefer to be given flowers.

B. As this gift is often given at weddings in Asia.

C. Since this gift is believed to symbolize an astriction and limitation in Asia.

D. Because Asian students like to give an apple or flowers to others.

Question 19: According to the passage, the following flowers are given at Woman's Day in Russia, **EXCEPT**_____.

A. red roses **B.** hyacinths **C.** tulips **D.** yellow roses

Question 20: What could the word **"fertility"** in paragraph 4 best be replaced by?

A. fecundity **B.** good spirit **C.** happiness **D.** loyalty

Question 21: The word **"superstitions"** in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to_____

A. deep-seated belief **B.** unfounded belief

C. religious belief **D.** traditional belief

Question 22: In which country should not people bring white lilies to other houses?

A. China **B.** Russia **C.** Great Britain **D.** United States

Question23: It can be inferred from the passage that _____

A. People can give flowers to the American in any occasion.

B. Egyptians are rather comfortable when receiving flowers at funerals and weddings.

C. Flowers given in Britain are in even numbers in any case.

D. At the funerals in any cultures, flowers are gifted in circular configurations.

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