

In the late 1960's, many people in North America turned their attention to environmental problems and new steel-and-glass skyscrapers were widely criticized. Ecologists pointed out that a cluster of tall buildings in a city often overburdens public transportation and parking lot capacities.

Skyscrapers are also lavish consumers, and wasters, of electric power. In one recent year, the addition of 17 million square feet of skyscraper office space in New York City raised the peak daily demand for electricity by 120,000 kilowatts – enough to supply the entire city of Albany, New York, for a day.

Glass-walled skyscrapers can be especially wasteful. The heat loss (or gain) through a wall of half-inch plate glass is more than ten times that through a typical masonry wall filled with insulation board. To lessen the strain on heating and air-conditioning equipment builders of skyscrapers have begun to use double glazed panels of glass, and reflective glasses coated with silver or gold mirror films that reduce glare as well as heat gain. However, mirror-walled skyscrapers raise the temperature of the surrounding air and affect neighboring buildings.

Skyscrapers put a severe strain on a city's sanitation facilities, too. If fully occupied, the two World Trade Center towers in New York City would alone generate 2.25 million gallons of raw sewage each year – as much as a city the size of Stamford, Connecticut, which has a population of more than 109,000.

Skyscrapers also interfere with television reception, block bird flyways, and obstruct air traffic. In Boston in the late 1960's, some people even feared that shadows from skyscrapers would kill the grass on Boston Common.

Still, people continue to build skyscrapers for all the reasons that they have always built them – personal ambition, civic pride, and the desire of owners to have the largest possible amount of rentable space.

1. The main purpose of the passage is to _____
 - A. compare skyscrapers with other modern structures
 - B. describe skyscrapers and their effect on the environment
 - C. advocate the use of masonry in the construction of skyscrapers
 - D. illustrate some architectural designs of skyscrapers

2. According to the passage, what is one disadvantage of skyscrapers that have mirrored walls?

- The exterior surrounding air is heated.
- The windows must be cleaned daily.
- Construction time is increased.
- Extra air-conditioning equipment is needed.

3. According to the passage, in the late 1960's some residents of Boston were concerned with which aspect of skyscrapers?

- The noise from their construction
- The removal of trees from building sites
- The harmful effects on the city's grass
- The high cost of rentable office space

4. The author raises issues that would most concern which of the following groups?

- Electricians
- Environmentalists
- Aviators
- Teachers

5. Where in the passage does the author compare the energy consumption of skyscrapers with that of a city?

- Lines 6-10
- Lines 17-19
- Lines 20-24
- Lines 25-28

The Nobel Peace Prize is awarded annually and the first woman to win this prize was Baroness Bertha Felicie Sophie von Suttner in 1905. In fact, her work inspired the creation of the Prize. The first American woman to win this prize was Jane Addams, in 1931.

5 However, Addams is best known as the founder of Hull House.

Jane Addams was born in 1860, into a wealthy family. She was one of a small number of women in her generation to graduate from college. Her **commitment** to improving the lives of those around her led her to work for social reform and world peace. In

10 the 1880s Jane Addams traveled to Europe. While she was in London, she visited a "settlement house" called Toynbee Hall.

Inspired by Toynbee Hall, Addams and her friend, Ellen Gates Starr, opened Hull House in a neighborhood of slums in Chicago in 1899. Hull House provided a day care center for children of

15 working mothers, a community kitchen, and visiting nurses. Addams and her staff gave classes in English literacy, art, and other subjects. Hull House also became a meeting place for clubs and labor unions. Most of the people who worked with Addams in

Hull House were well educated, middle-class women. Hull House 20 gave them an opportunity to use **their** education and it provided a training ground for careers in social work.

Before World War I, Addams was probably the most beloved woman in America. In a newspaper poll that asked, "Who among our **contemporaries** are of the most value to the community?",

25 Jane Addams was rated second, after Thomas Edison. When she opposed America's involvement in World War I, however, newspaper editors called her a traitor and a fool, but she never changed her mind. Jane Addams was a strong champion of several other causes. Until 1920, American women could not vote.

30 Addams joined in the movement for women's suffrage and was a vice president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association. She was a founding member of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), and was president of the Women's International League for Peace and

35 Freedom. Her reputation was gradually restored during the last years of her life. She died of cancer in 1935.

1. With which of the following subjects is the passage mainly concerned?

- A. The first award of the Nobel Peace Prize to an American woman.
- B. A woman's work for social reform and world peace.

C. The early development of Social Work in America.
D. Contributions of educated women to American society.

2. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?
A. the work of Baroness Bertha Felicie Sophie von Suttner was an inspiration to Jane Addams.
B. Jane Addams is most famous for her opening of Hull House.
C. those who lived near Hull House had very poor literacy skills.
D. Jane Addams considered herself as a citizen of the world rather than of one particular country.

3. The word "**commitment**" in line 8 is closest in meaning to _____.
A. involvement B. obligation C. dedication D. enthusiasm

4. Jane Addams was inspired to open Hull House because _____.
A. it gave educated women an opportunity to use their education and develop careers in social work.
B. she traveled to Europe in the 1880s.
C. she visited Toynbee Hall.
D. she was invited by a 'settlement house' in Chicago.

5. The word "**their**" in line 20 refers to _____.
A. children of working mothers
B. middle-class women
C. visiting nurses
D. labor union members

6. The word "**contemporaries**" in line 24 is closest in meaning to _____.
A. people of the same time
B. famous people still alive
C. elected officials
D. people old enough to vote

7. According to the passage, Jane Addams' reputation was damaged when she _____.
A. allowed Hull House to become a meeting place for clubs and labor unions
B. joined in the movement for women's suffrage
C. became a founding member of the NAACP
D. opposed America's involvement in World War I

8. Where in the passage does the author mention the services provided by Hull House?
A. Lines 6-14
B. Lines 14-21
C. Lines 22-28
D. Lines 28-34



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The Moon has been worshipped by primitive peoples and has inspired humans to create everything from lunar calendars to love sonnets, but what do we really know about it? The most accepted theory about the origin of the Moon is that it was formed of the debris from a **massive** collision with the young Earth about 4.6 billion years ago. A huge body, perhaps the size of Mars, struck the Earth, throwing out an immense amount of **debris** that coalesced and cooled in orbit around the Earth.

The development of Earth is inextricably linked to the moon; the Moon's gravitational influence upon the Earth is the primary cause of ocean tides. In fact, the Moon has more than twice the effect upon the tides than does the Sun. The Moon makes one rotation and completes a revolution around the Earth every 27 days, 7 hours, and 43 minutes. This synchronous rotation is caused by an **uneven** distribution of mass in the Moon (essentially, it is heavier on one side than the other) and has allowed the Earth's gravity to keep one side of the Moon permanently facing Earth. It is an average distance from Earth of 384,403 km.

The Moon has no atmosphere; without an atmosphere, the Moon has nothing to protect it from meteorite impacts, and thus the surface of the Moon is covered with **impact craters**, both large and small. The Moon also has no active tectonic or volcanic activity, so the erosive effects of atmospheric weathering, tectonic

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25 shifts, and volcanic upheavals that tend to **erase** and reform the Earth's surface features are not at work on the Moon. In fact, even tiny surface features such as the footprint left by an astronaut in the lunar soil are likely to last for millions of years, unless obliterated by a chance meteorite strike. The surface gravity of the
30 Moon is about one-sixth that of the Earth's. Therefore, a man weighing 82 kilograms on Earth would only weigh 14 kilograms on the Moon.

The geographical features of the Earth most like that of the Moon are, in fact, places such as the Hawaiian volcanic craters
35 and the huge meteor crater in Arizona. The climate of the Moon is very unlike either Hawaii or Arizona, however; in fact the temperature on the Moon ranges between 123 degrees C to -233 degrees C.

1. What is the passage primarily about?
 - A. the Moon's effect upon the Earth
 - B. the origin of the Moon
 - C. what we know about the Moon and its differences to Earth
 - D. a comparison of the Moon and the Earth
2. The word "**massive**" in line 5 is closest in meaning to _____.
 - A. unavoidable
 - B. dense
 - C. huge
 - D. impressive
3. The word "**debris**" in line 7 is closest in meaning to _____.
 - A. rubbish
 - B. satellites
 - C. moons
 - D. earth
4. According to the passage, the Moon is _____.
 - A. older than the Earth
 - B. protected by a dense atmosphere
 - C. composed of a few active volcanoes
 - D. the primary cause of Earth's ocean tides
5. The word "**uneven**" in line 15 is closest in meaning to _____.
 - A. Heavier
 - B. Equally distributed
 - C. Orderly
 - D. Not uniform
6. Why does the author mention "**impact craters**" in line 21?
 - A. to show the result of the Moon not having an atmosphere
 - B. to show the result of the Moon not having active tectonic or volcanic activity
 - C. to explain why the Moon has no plant life because of meteorites
 - D. to explain the corrosive effects of atmospheric weathering

7. The word “**erase**” in line 24 is closest in meaning to _____.
A. change B. impact C. obliterate D. erupt

8. A person on the Moon would weigh less than on the Earth because _____.
A. of the composition of lunar soil
B. the surface gravity of the Moon is less
C. the Moon has no atmosphere
D. the Moon has no active tectonic or volcanic activity

9. All of the following are true about the Moon EXCEPT _____.
A. it has a wide range of temperatures
B. it is heavier on one side than the other
C. it is unable to protect itself from meteorite attacks
D. it has less effect upon the tides than the Sun

10. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?
A. the Moon is not able to support human life
B. if the Moon had no gravitational influence, the Earth would not have tides
C. people living in Hawaii and Arizona would feel at home on the Moon
D. Mars could have been formed in a similar way to the Moon

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