Reading test 2

Student name _____

Group/Class _____

Date _____ Score _____

VOCABULARY

1 Complete the words in the sentences. The first letter is given, and there is one space for each letter.

1 There really is nothing healthier or tastier than l _ _ _ _ _ _ _ produced fruit and vegetables.
2 You should never buy g _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ online. You need to feel and smell them to guarantee quality and freshness.
3 My grandparents have decided to p _ _ _ _ _ an apple tree in their backyard.
4 Did you know that f _ _ _ _ _ _ _ provides jobs for more than 1.3 billion people? That's 19% of the world's population working in agriculture.
5 The agriculture i _ _ _ _ _ _ _ has a total value of $2.4 trillion worldwide.

Score: / 5

2 Complete each sentence with the correct form of the word in parentheses.

1 Some sources say that Turkey is the biggest _____ ***(consume)*** of tea in the world.
2 Eating only _____ ***(process)*** food is not good for your health.
3 With careful management, agriculture can have very positive _____ ***(environment)*** benefits.
4 The use of _____ ***(chemistry)*** pesticides has been linked to the decrease in the bee population.
5 The _____ ***(globe)*** consumption of sugar is continuing to increase.

Score: / 5

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3 Complete the sentences with the correct form of these words. There is one extra word you do not need to use.

freeze juice salt smell spice taste

1 Wow! This Thai dish is really _____. My tongue is on fire. Quick—give me some water.
2 Did you know that _____ yogurt is healthier than ice cream? It contains a lot less fat but is just as delicious on a hot summer's day.
3 Unlike many fruits, bananas are not very _____. They are great for making milkshakes, though.
4 I prefer _____ snacks to sweet snacks. Potato chips are much nicer than candy.
5 The problem with really mature cheese is that it's often really _____.

Score: / 5

4 Complete the words in the sentences. The first letter is given, and there is one space for each letter.

1 Every year, more and more people s _ _ _ _ _ TV series and movies online.
2 Technology companies have a new t _ _ _ _ _ _ —they want to sell more products in Asia and Africa.
3 Nowadays, people d _ _ _ _ _ _ a much higher level of customer service.
4 Many people agree that the worst i _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ ever was nuclear power.
5 You shouldn't let other people i _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ you so much. Make your own decisions.

Score: / 5

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5 Match the sentence halves.

1 We are selling a lot less of our product this year. To find out why, we are going to do a	portion.
	survey.
2 I can't get enough of these Belgian fries. I want to eat the whole	phase.
	gender.
3 Business has been very good over the last ten years. I hope things are just as good in the next	decade.
4 I decided to employ Amara because of her experience, not because of her	
5 Have you noticed that a lot more men are growing beards? I hope it's just a short	

Score: / 5

6 Read the sentences. Choose the best answer (A, B, or C).

1 Products produced in Asia are often cheaper to buy _____ those produced in Europe or America.

A in common **B** the difference between **C** compared with

2 My mom says smartphones are not _____ standard cell phones.

A as good as **B** alike **C** equal

3 They still have four wheels and an engine, but automobiles today have very little _____ with automobiles of the past.

A equal **B** in common **C** alike

4 Although these two computers look _____, the more expensive one is much more powerful.

A alike **B** equal **C** in common

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Part 2_Đề 2

Louis Pasteur was arguably the greatest biologist of the 19th century. His immense contributions were among the most varied and beneficial in the field of science and industry. Pasteur's methods of conducting experiments illustrated brilliance, which started when he studied the crystal structure. He observed that tartrate, when created in a laboratory, was optically **inactive**. This is different from the tartrate from grapes because the artificial tartrate is composed of two optically asymmetric crystals. Pasteur succeeded in unraveling the asymmetric crystals from each other and showed that each regained optical activity.

He then theorized that living organisms only produce molecules that are of one specific objective and that these molecules are active at all times. This experiment contradicted 'Mitscherlich' who had observed only a single type of crystal. Later in his career, Pasteur was approached by the parent of one of his students, regarding a contamination problem in alcoholic fermentation. At the time, fermentation leading to the making of wine, or beer was thought to be a simple breakdown of sugar to the favored molecules. Yeast cells were believed to be either a useful ingredient in maintaining or simply a product of fermentation.

The manufacturers of alcohol were having economic problems related to fermentation. Wine would suddenly turn sour or into vinegar, or the quality and taste of beer would suddenly change. Therefore, the producers would have to start anew. Pasteur proved that yeast was an organism which did not **necessitate** oxygen for fermentation to occur. This proved to Justin Von Liebig, who had upheld that fermentation was purely chemical, that he was incorrect.

Pasteur was able to prove that the yeast was responsible for forming alcohol from sugar and that contaminating microorganisms turned the fermentations sour. Over the years, he segregated the organisms that were responsible for normal and abnormal fermentations when producing wine or beer. He demonstrated that if he heated them to mild temperatures, this would kill the microorganisms and prevent souring. This was a major discovery and Pasteur showed brewers how to refine the right organisms for good beer. He proposed that heating milk to a high temperature before bottling it would prevent souring. This is now known as pasteurization.

All this had given Pasteur an iconic status throughout the world. After his research on fermentation, he refuted the principle of spontaneous generation. The theory that maggots, beetles and microbes could arise spontaneously from matter had always been a matter of speculation. Pasteur carried out **ingenious** experiments wiping out every argument in favor of spontaneous generation. In his famous experiment using the '**swan neck flask**', fermented juice was put in a flask and after sterilization, the neck was heated, (this resembled the neck of a swan). The end of the neck was then sealed. If the flask was opened by pinching off the end of the neck, air would enter but dust would get trapped on the inside of the neck which was wet. The fluid, however, would still be germ free. If the flask was tipped over allowing the juice to touch the inside of the neck, microorganisms would grow instantly.

Pasteur's work with silkworm parasites and germs led to the proposal of the germ theory of disease. **After visiting the hospital wards, he became more aware of the infections being spread by physicians from sick patients to the healthy patients**. He compelled doctors to disinfect their instruments by boiling and steaming them. Surgeons were told to wash their hands and use disinfectant. At the time, countries were suffering from anthrax, which is a disease that affects cattle. He believed it was possible that If the animals were intentionally infected with a very mild case of the disease, this may be enough to prevent them from getting the disease later on. To prove this, he needed to test his theory on live animals.

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[A] They recovered and, when placed with cattle that did have the disease, they remained immune. **[B]** Pasteur's last major research success was the development of a vaccine against rabies. **[C]** Institutes were built and people were treated for the disease in them. Pasteur was a national hero in France. **[D]** He died in 1895 and was given a state funeral.

1. **The word "inactive" in the passage is closest in meaning to_____.**
   A. motionless B. occupied C. dangerous D. reactive
2. **According to paragraph 2, what evidence contradicted the previous beliefs of 'Mitscherlich'?**
   A. Proof of the process of fermentation
   B. Molecules being active at all times
   C. Observed only a single type of crystal
   D. Molecules produce all living organisms
3. **According to Pasteur's experiments, what did he prove to be true?**
   A. The wine would change to vinegar because of fermentation.
   B. Microorganisms were present in all alcoholic drinks.
   C. Yeast was an organism that did not need oxygen to work.
   D. The fermentation was a purely chemical process.
4. **The word "necessitate" in the passage is closest in meaning to_____.**
   A. facilitate B. require C. produce D. consume
5. **According to paragraph 5, what did Pasteur publicly refute?**
   A. That fermentation contributed to spontaneous generation
   B. That bottle-neck glasses can keep things germ-free
   C. That maggots can form suddenly from matter without warning
   D. That flies were created from the maggots on dead meat
6. **Why does the author describe Pasteur's 'swan neck flask' experiment in the passage?**
   A. To explain the method of scientific experimentation
   B. To demonstrate the correct way to do a scientific experiment
   C. To show how microbes contribute to spontaneous generation
   D. To illustrate exactly how Pasteur determined his findings
7. **The word "ingenious" in the passage is closest in meaning to_____.**
   A. original B. tremendous C. controlled D. significant
8. **Which of the following best expresses the essential information in the highlighted sentence? Incorrect answer choices change the meaning in important ways or leave out essential information.**
   A. Most patients became sick from being infected by doctors in the emergency room.
   B. Hospital wards had become dirty and dangerous places due to the lack of proper training and space.
   C. Pasteur learned that infections could be transmitted to healthy patients from dirty, non-sterile instruments doctors had used on previous patients.
   D. Healthy patients could become infected by sick people, simply by the shake of a hand or sharing a drink.
9. **According to the passage, which method was NOT used in Pasteur's experiments?**
   A. Sealed bottles under observation
   B. Disinfection of materials and instruments
   C. Heating to mild temperatures
   D. Going into animal experimentation known to be scientifically unsound
10. **Look at the four squares [_] that indicate where the following sentence can be added to the passage.**
    Pasteur was successful in producing a safe version of anthrax bacteria which he then injected into a population of cows.
    Where would the sentence best fit?
    A. **[A]** B. **[B]** C. **[C]** D. **[D]**

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Part 3_Đề 2

A. Shortly before his death, Marlon Brando was working on a series of instructional videos about acting, to he called "Lying for a Iiving". On the surviving footage, Brando can he seen dispensing gnomic advice on his craft to a group of enthusiastic, if somewhat bemused, Hollywood stars, including Leonardo Di Caprio and Sean Penn. Brando also recruited random people from the Los Angeles street and persuaded them to improvise (the footage is said to include a memorable scene featuring two dwarves and a giant Samoan). "If you can lie, you can act." Brando told Jod Kaftan, a writer for Rolling Stone and one of the few people to have viewed the footage. "Are you good at lying?" asked Kaftan. "Jesus." said Brando, "I'm fabulous at it".

B. Brando was not the first person to note that the line between an artist and a liar is a line one. If art is a kind of lying, then lying is a form of art, albeit of a lower order-as Oscar Wilde and Mark Twain have observed. Indeed, lying and artistic storytelling spring from a common neurological root-one that is exposed in the cases of psychiatric patients who suffer from a particular kind of impairment. Both liars and artists refuse to accept the tyranny of reality. Both carefully craft stories that are worthy of belief – a skill requiring intellectual sophistication, emotional sensitivity and physical self-control (liars are writers and performers of their own work). Such parallels are hardly coincidental, as I discovered while researching my book on lying.

C. A case study published in 1985 by Antonio Damasio, a neurologist, tells the story of a middle-aged woman with brain damage caused by a series of strokes. She retained cognitive abilities, including coherent speech, but what she actually said was rather unpredictable. Checking her knowledge of contemporary events, Damasio asked her about the Falklands War. In the language of psychiatry, this woman was "confabulating". Chronic confabulation is a rare type of memory problem that affects a small proportion of brain damaged people. In the literature it is defined as "the production of fabricated, distorted or misinterpreted memories about oneself or the world, without the conscious intention to deceive". Whereas amnesiacs make errors of omission, there are gaps in their recollections they find impossible to fill – confabulators make errors of commission: they make tilings up. Rather than forgetting, they are inventing. Confabulating patients are nearly always oblivious to their own condition, and will earnestly give absurdly implausible explanations of why they're in hospital, or talking to a doctor. One patient, asked about his surgical sear, explained that during the Second World War he surprised a teenage girl who shot him three times in the head, killing him, only for surgery to bring him back to life. The same patient, when asked about his family, described how at various times they had died in his arms, or had been killed before his eyes. Others tell yet more fantastical tales, about trips to the moon, fighting alongside Alexander in India or seeing Jesus on the Cross. Confabulators aren't out to deceive. They engage in what Morris Moseovitch, a neuropsychologist, calls "honest lying". Uncertain and obscurely distressed by their uncertainty, they are seized by a "compulsion to narrate": a deep-seated need to shape, order and explain what they do not understand. Chronic confabulators are often highly inventive at the verbal level, jamming together words in nonsensical but suggestive ways: one patient, when asked what happened to Queen Marie Antoinette of France, answered that she had been "suicided" by her family. In a sense, these patients are like novelists, as described by Henry James: people on whom "nothing is wasted". Unlike writers, however, they have little or no control over their own material.

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D. The wider significance of this condition is what it tells us about ourselves. Evidently, there is a gushing river of verbal creativity in the normal human mind, from which both artistic invention and lying are drawn. We are born storytellers, spinning, narrative out of our experience and imagination, straining against the leash that keeps us tethered to reality. This is a wonderful thing; it is what gives us out ability to conceive of alternative futures and different worlds. And it helps us to understand our own lives through the entertaining stories of others. But it can lead us into trouble, particularly when we try to persuade others that our inventions are real. Most of the time, as our stories bubble up to consciousness, we exercise our cerebral censors, controlling which stories we tell, and to whom. Yet people lie for all sorts of reasons, including the fact that confabulating can be dangerously fun.

E. During a now-famous libel case in 1996, Jonathan Aitken, a former cabinet minister, recounted a tale to illustrate the horrors he endured after a national newspaper tainted his name. The case, which stretched on for more than two years, involved a series of claims made by the Guardian about Aitken's relationships with Saudi arms dealers, including meetings he allegedly held with them on a trip to Paris while he was a government minister. Whitt amazed many in hindsight was the sheer superfluity of the lies Aitken told during his testimony. Aitken's case collapsed in June 1997, when the defence finally found indisputable evidence about his Paris trip. Until then, Aitken's charm, fluency and flair for theatrical displays of sincerity looked as if they might bring him victory, they revealed that not only was Aitken's daughter not with him that day (when he was indeed doorstepped), but also that the minister had simply got into his car and drove off, with no vehicle in pursuit.

F. Of course, unlike Aitken, actors, playwrights and novelists are not literally attempting to deceive us, because the rules are laid out in advance: come to the theatre, or open this book, and we'll lie to you. Perhaps this is why we fell it necessary to invent art in the first place: as a safe space into which our lies can be corralled, and channeled into something socially useful. Given the universal compulsion to tell stories, art is the best way to refine and enjoy the particularly outlandish or insight till ones. But that is not the whole story. The key way in which artistic "lies" differ from normal lies, and from the "honest lying" of chronic confabulators, is that they have a meaning and resonance beyond their creator. The liar lies on behalf of himself; the artist tell lies on behalf of everyone. If writers have a compulsion to narrate, they compel themselves to find insights about the human condition. Mario Vargas Llosa has written that novels "express a curious truth that can only he expressed in a furtive and veiled fashion, masquerading as what it is not." Art is a lie whose secret ingredient is truth.

Questions 1-13

Reading Passage 2 has six paragraphs, A-F.

Choose the correct heading for each paragraph from the list of headings below.

Write the correct number, i-viii, in boxes 14-19 on your answer sheet.

List of Headings

i Unsuccessful deceit

ii Biological basis between liars and artists

iii How to lie in an artistic way

iv Confabulations and the exemplifiers

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v The distinction between artists and common liars

vi The fine line between liars and artists

vii The definition of confabulation

viii Creativity when people lie

1 Paragraph A

2 Paragraph B

3 Paragraph C

4 Paragraph D

5 Paragraph E

6 Paragraph F

Questions 7-8

Choose TWO letters, A-E.

Which TWO of the following statements about people suffering from confabulation are true?

A They have lost cognitive abilities.

B They do not deliberately tell a lie.

C They are normally aware of their condition

D They do not have the impetus to explain what they do not understand.

E They try to make up stories.

Questions 9-10

Choose TWO letters, A-E.

Which TWO of the following statements about playwrights and novelists are true?

A They give more meaning to the stories.

B They tell lies for the benefit of themselves.

C They have nothing to do with the truth out there.

D We can be misled by them if not careful.

E We know there are lies in the content.



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