PASSAGE 46

Tra ID Đề [5960] - Tra ID Video [5961]

Hunting is a very old activity. Hundreds of years ago, kings and their families hunted deer. In the 1800s, fox- hunting became more popular. The hunters used groups of dogs to chase the foxes while they followed on horses. This tradition continued through the 1800s and 1900s, especially in rural areas.

However, many people in the UK were unhappy about the tradition of fox-hunting. It was especially unpopular among people who lived in cities. They thought it was a **cruel** and outdated activity and argued that it is wrong to kill animals for fun. The government agreed with the city dwellers, and on 15 September 2004, **they** made new laws to ban hunting with dogs. The traditional fox hunts had to stop. They were now illegal.

Some people in the countryside feel very strongly that the hunting ban is unfair. They argue that the government stopped the hunts only because they disliked upper-class rural traditions. They say that: foxes eat farm animals so farmers need help to protect their animals. In the countryside, 62% of people want fox-hunting to continue. 'We should respect rural traditions, and not allow people from cities to stop them.'

So, which is more important: respecting a rural tradition or protecting foxes? It's still a Question that divides town and country in Britain.

Question 1: Why did some people oppose fox hunting?

A. They believed it was a traditional and necessary practice.

B. They thought it was a cruel activity that should be banned.

C. They felt it was an effective way to control animal populations.

D. They were primarily concerned about the economic benefits of hunting.

Question 2: In the passage, the word "**cruel**" is opposite in meaning to _____.

A. kind B. severe C. simple D. different

Question 3: Which of the followings is TRUE according to the passage?

A. Nearly 60% of people living in rural areas agree on continuing fox-hunting.

B. Government made hunting illegal.

C. People in the countryside kill foxes to protect their house.

D. Before fox-hunting, kings used to hunt deer.

Question 4: What is the central conflict presented in the passage?

A. The conflict between hunters and non-hunters.

B. The conflict over the legality of all forms of hunting.

C. The conflict between urban and rural opinions on hunting traditions.

D. The conflict between animal rights activists and farmers.

Question 5: The word '**they**' in the passage refers to _____.

A. city dwellers B. government C. laws D. dogs

LIVEWORKSHEETS