

## CHUYÊN ĐỀ 28: KĨ NĂNG ĐỌC – HIỂU (READING COMPREHENSION)

### BT 1. Đọc đoạn văn dưới đây và chọn đáp án đúng cho mỗi câu hỏi sau

From the start of his career as a writer, Mark Twain was fascinated with inventions. As a result, he chose to spend much of his available income on various types of inventions, generally without much success. In fact, he lost most of the money he invested. By 1887, the 49-year-old author had invested most of his money in one project, the Paige typesetting machine.

Twain expected the Paige machine to be completed in 1889. Unfortunately, the machine was never completely finished, and by the early 1890s, Twain knew he was in a serious financial situation. He worked hard to take care of his problems by producing a number of books **in a row**. He wrote *A Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur's Court* (1892), *An American Claimant* (1892), *Tom Sawyer Abroad* (1893), and *Pudd'nhead Wilson* (1894). However, all of these works did not solve his financial problems, and he was forced to declare bankruptcy.

1. This passage mainly discusses how an author \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. invested poorly in inventions      B. wrote so many books  
C. created his famous works          D. created a successful invention
2. According to the passage, what interested Mark Twain?  
A. giving investment advice          B. work as a typesetter  
C. the world of banking                D. new ideas and products
3. Where was the majority of Twain's money in 1887?  
A. in a bank account                    B. invested in various inventions  
C. invested in one invention          D. invested in his writings
4. It can be inferred from the passage that the Paige machine was \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. created by Mark Twain              B. ready in the 1890s  
C. close to being completed          D. a great success
5. Look at the expression "**in a row**" in paragraph 2. This expression could be best replaced by \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. one after another                    B. very quickly  
C. on time                                  D. in a straight line

### BT 2. Đọc đoạn văn dưới đây và chọn đáp án đúng cho mỗi câu hỏi sau

Coca Cola is a popular drink for people all over the world. At first, very few

people drank Coca Cola, but now it is sold in more than 160 countries. More than 1,6 billion gallons are sold every year. Coca Cola was invented by Dr John Pemberton in Atlanta on 8 May, 1886. However, the name Coca Cola was given by Frank Robinson, one of Dr Pemberton's partners. Later, in 1888, the business was sold to another man, Asa Candler. He opened his first factory to produce this drink in 1895 in Dallas, Texas. Since then, a great quantity of Coca Cola has been produced there.

Since 1982, a special kind of Coca Cola has been made for overweight people - diet Coke. They have used many clever advertisements to increase the amount of Coca Cola sold every year.

Besides Coca Cola, there are many other drinks of the same kind sold all over the world such as Pepsi Cola, Sprite and Dr Pepper. However Coca Cola is the most popular. People drink Coca Cola with their meals, when they are thirsty or when they socialise with friends. It is certain that more and more people will drink Coca Cola all over the world in this century.

1. Coca Cola was first made \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. in the USA                      B. in England                      C. in Australia                      D. in Canada

2 The name Coca Cola was given to the drink by \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Dr Pemberton                      B. Asa Candler                      C. Frank Robinson                      D. Dr Pepper

3. Every year, people all over the world drink about \_\_\_\_\_ gallons of Coca Cola.

- A. 1,6 million                      B. 1,6 billion                      C. 16 million                      D. 16 trillion

4. Diet Coke is used for \_\_\_\_\_ people.

- A. fat                      B. sick                      C. thin                      D. small

5. Coca Cola is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. more popular than other drinks of the same kind  
B. less popular than other drinks of the same kind  
C. as popular as Sprite  
D. as not popular as other drinks of the same kind

### **BT 3. Đọc đoạn văn dưới đây và chọn đáp án đúng cho mỗi câu hỏi sau**

Scientists are trying to make the deserts into good land again. They want to bring water to the deserts, so people can live and grow foods. **They** are learning a lot about the deserts. But more and more of the earth is becoming deserts all the time. Scientists may not change the desert in time.

Why is more and more land becoming deserts? Scientists think that people make deserts. People are doing bad things to the earth.



Some places on the earth don't have very much rain. But they still don't become deserts. This is because some green plants are growing there. Small green plants and grass are very important to dry places. Plants don't let the hot sun make the earth even drier. Plants don't let the wind blow the soil away. When a little rain falls, the plants hold the water. Without plants, the land can become a desert much more easily.

1. According to the passage, deserts \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. can all be turned into good land soon  
B. never have any plants or animals in them  
C. get very little rain  
D. are made by people
2. The underlined word "They" in the passage refers to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. scientists      B. deserts      C. people      D. foods
3. Small green plants are very important to dry places because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. they develop together with grass  
B. they let the sun make the earth even drier  
C. they don't help to hold the water  
D. they don't let the wind blow the earth away
4. Land is becoming deserts little by little because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. there is not enough rain  
B. people don't do what scientists wish them to do  
C. plants can't grow there  
D. scientists know little about the deserts
5. After reading this, we learn that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. plants can keep dry land from becoming deserts  
B. it is good to get rid of the grass in the deserts  
C. all places without much rain will become deserts  
D. it is better to grow crops on dry land than to grow grass

**BT 4. Đọc đoạn văn dưới đây và chọn đáp án đúng cho mỗi câu hỏi sau**

Helen Keller was a very bright and beautiful girl. At the age of six months she could already say a few words. But before she was two years old, she was badly ill. She could not see or hear, and soon she could not even talk. Since then Helen had to fight for what she wanted.

When she was six, her parents invited a teacher for her. With the help of the teacher, she began to see and hear the world around her through her hands. She learned to read the books for the blind. The teacher took Helen for long walks, and told her about all the beautiful sights. Helen touched flowers, climbed trees and smelt a storm before it came. She also learned how to swim and ride a horse.

After she grew up, she became a famous writer in America. Her first and most famous book is *The Story of My Life*. Her story brought new hope to many blind and deaf people. It gave light to those in darkness and encouraged them to live and work.

1. When could Helen Keller already say a few words?  
A. at the age of two                      B. at the age of a year and a half  
C. at the age of six months              D. when she was six years old
2. Why couldn't Helen see or hear later?  
A. Helen was badly ill.                      B. She had a traffic accident.  
C. Helen was very tired.                      D. She became very lazy.
3. How could Helen begin to see and hear the world around her?  
A. with the help of her father              B. through her feet  
C. with the help of her parents              D. with the help of her teacher
4. After Helen grew up, she became a famous \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. doctor              B. scientist              C. singer              D. writer
5. What gave light to those in darkness and encouraged them to live and work?  
A. their teacher's help                      B. Helen's story  
C. their parents' help                      D. Helen's songs

**BT 5. Đọc đoạn văn dưới đây và chọn đáp án đúng cho mỗi câu hỏi sau**

Modern life is impossible without travelling. The fastest way of travelling is by air. With a modern airliner you can travel in one day to places which it took a month or more to get to a hundred years ago.

Travelling by train is slower than by air, but it has its advantages. You can see the country you are travelling through. Modern trains have comfortable seats and dining cars. **They** make even the longest journey enjoyable.

Some people prefer to travel by sea when it is possible. There are large liners and river boats. You can visit many other countries and different places. Travelling by sea is a very pleasant way to spend a holiday.

Many people like to travel by car. You can make your own timetable. You can travel three or four hundred miles or only fifty or one hundred miles a day, just as you like. You can stop wherever you wish - where there is something interesting to



see, at a good restaurant where you can enjoy a good meal, or at a hotel to spend the night. That is why travelling by car is popular for pleasure trips, while people usually take a train or a plane when they are travelling on business.

1. From the passage we know the fastest way of travelling is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. by car                  B. by train                  C. by air                  D. by sea
2. If we travel by car, we can \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. make the longest journey enjoyable  
B. make our own timetable  
C. travel to a very far place in several minutes  
D. travel only fifty or one hundred miles a day
3. The underlined word "**They**" in the passage refers to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. modern trains in the country  
B. the travellers on the modern trains  
C. the slower ways of travelling  
D. comfortable seats and dining cars
4. When people travel on business, they usually take \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. a train or a plane                                                  B. a boat or a train  
C. a plane or a car                                                  D. a car or a boat
5. How many ways of travelling are mentioned in the passage?  
A. three                  B. four                  C. five                  D. six

**BT 6. Đọc đoạn văn dưới đây và chọn đáp án đúng cho mỗi câu hỏi sau**

Moscow, the capital of Russia, is located in the far western part of the Country. Since it was first mentioned in the chronicles of 1147, Moscow has played a **vital** role in Russian history. It became the capital of Muscovy (the Grand Principality of Moscow) in the late 13th century, hence, the people of Moscow are known as Muscovites. Today Moscow is not only the political centre of Russia but also the country's most **populous** city and its industrial, cultural, scientific, and educational capital. For more than 600 years Moscow also has been the spiritual centre of the Russian Orthodox Church .

The capital of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (U.S.S.R.) until the Union dissolved in 1991, Moscow attracted world attention as a centre of Communist power; indeed, the name of the seat of the former Soviet government and the successor Russian government, the Kremlin, was a synonym for Soviet authority. The dissolution of the U.S.S.R. brought tremendous economic and

political change , along with a significant Concentration of Russia's wealth, into Moscow .

1. Where is Moscow located?

A. far western part      B. far eastern part      C. southern part      D. northern part

2. The word “**vital**” can best be replaced by \_\_\_\_\_.

A. artificial      B. high      C. essential      D. big

3. What does the word “**populous**” mean?

A. charming      B. crowded      C. huge      D. magnificent

4. Moscow also has been the spiritual centre of the Russian Orthodox Church for?

A. unlimited time      B. 600 years  
C. less than 600 years      D. more than 600 years

5. What was the Kremlin a synonym for?

A. the name of the seat      B. Russian government  
C. Soviet authority      D. dissolution of the U.S.S.R.

**BT 7. Đọc đoạn văn dưới đây và chọn đáp án đúng cho mỗi câu hỏi sau**

Homelessness is a problem in many big cities in the world. It occurs when a part of the population does not have any fixed place to call home. Hundreds of millions of people in the world spend at least some time of the year homeless. **This** is an issue that the authorities are trying to deal with. However, there are more things that each person can do to help those people. One of the things that you can do to help the homeless is to volunteer your time. If you have a lot of free time, you might go on an extended trip to help set up homes or improve an impoverished area. Even with just a few hours a week, it is possible to make an impact in your own city. You can also **sign up** to help at a local soup kitchen: most cities have a mission of some kind helping food to the homeless and offering temporary shelter.

1. Homelessness occurs when a part of the population doesn't not have any \_\_\_\_\_ to call home.

A. great place      B. convenient place      C. fixed place      D. good place

2. What does the word “**This**” refer to?

A. Some time      B. Homeless      C. Authority      D. Each person

3. If you gave a lot of free time, you might \_\_\_\_\_ to help the homeless.

A. go on an extended trip      B. go on a holiday  
C. donate money      D. donate clothes

4. The phrase “**sign up**” can best be replaced?

A. list      B. dedicate      C. promise      D. register

5. Most cities have a mission of offering \_\_\_\_\_.



A. jobs                      B. temporary shelter                      C. allowance                      D. education

**BT 8. Đọc đoạn văn dưới đây và chọn đáp án đúng cho mỗi câu hỏi sau**

I was born in Newcastle, a city in the North East of England. Newcastle is on the bank of the River Tyne. It is quite big, with a population of about 200.000 people. There is a cathedral and a university. There are five bridges over the River Tyne, which link Newcastle to the next town, Gates head, where there is one of the biggest shopping centers in the world.

A few years ago, the main industries were shipping and coal mining, but now the chemical and soap industries are more important.

I left Newcastle ten years ago but I often return. I miss the people, who are very friendly, and I miss the beautiful countryside near the city, where there are so many hills and streams.

People who are born near the River Tyne have a special name. They are called “Geodies”. I am very pleased to be called a “Geodies”.

1. Where is Newcastle?

- A. in the North East of England.                      B. the River Tyne  
C. England                      D. America.

2. How many people are there in Newcastle?

- A. 200.000.                      B. over 200.000.                      C. about 200.000                      D. nearly 200.000

3. What were the main industries in Newcastle a few years ago?

- A. chemical                      B. chemical and soap.  
C. shipping.                      D. shipping and coal mining.

4. What are the people in Newcastle like?

- A. beautiful.                      B. wonderful                      C. friendly.                      D. nice.

5. What are the people who are born near the River Tyne called?

- A. Geody.                      B. friendly.                      C. the Geodies.                      D. Geodies

**BT 9. Đọc đoạn văn dưới đây và chọn đáp án đúng cho mỗi câu hỏi sau**

Brazil, the largest country in South America and the fifth largest country in the world, is located in the eastern half of South America. The people of Brazil are famous for their outgoing, friendly, and fun-loving nature. Brazilian women are considered to be among the best dressed in the world.

Brazil is a federal republic with 23 states. The capital city is Brasilia. Portuguese is the official language and it is spoken with a distinct Brazilian accent. Brazil has a population of over

138 million, which is made of people of many different races and ethnic groups.

A number of industrial products are produced in Brazil, including cars, chemicals, ships, machines and military weapons. Mining is also an important industry. Agriculture is another important industry. Many crops are exported including coffee (Brazil is the largest coffee grower in the world), cotton, soybeans, sugar, cocoa, **rice**, corn and fruit.

1. Where is Brazil located?

- A. in the eastern half of South America
- B. in the southern half of South America
- C. in the western half of South America
- D. in the eastern half of North America

2. Who are considered to be among the best dressed in the world?

- A. Brazilian men
- B. Brazilians
- C. Americans
- D. Brazilian women

3. How are the people of Brazil?

- A. outgoing, famous and natural
- B. outgoing, friendly and natural
- C. outgoing, friendly and fun-loving
- D. famous, friendly and fun-loving

4. The word "**rice**" in line 11 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. A kind of vegetables
- B. A kind of food
- C. A kind of meat
- D. A kind of drinks

5. What is the most significant agricultural product in Brazil?

- A. cocoa
- B. coffee
- C. corn
- D. cotton

**BT 10. Đọc đoạn văn dưới đây và chọn đáp án đúng cho mỗi câu hỏi sau**

Sydney is Australia's most exciting city. The history of Australia begins here. In 1788 Captain Arthur Philips arrived in Sydney with 11 ships and 1624 passengers from Britain (including 770 prisoners). Today there are about 3.6 million people in Sydney. It is the biggest city in Australia, the busiest port in the South Pacific and one of the most beautiful cities in the world. In Sydney, the buildings are higher, the colors are brighter and the nightlife is more exciting. There are over 20 excellent beaches close to Sydney and its warm climate and cool winter have made it a favorite city for immigrants from overseas. There are two things that make Sydney famous: its beautiful harbor, the Sydney Harbor Bridge, which was built in 1932 and the Sydney Opera House, which was opened in 1973.

1. Where did Captain Arthur Philips arrive in 1788?



- A. South Pacific                      B. Sydney Harbor                      C. Britain                      D. Sydney
2. Which of the following should be the title of the reading passage?
- A. Sydney's Opera House                      B. The history of Sydney
- C. Sydney's beaches and harbors                      D. An introduction of Sydney
3. Which of the following statements is NOT true about Sydney?

- A. Sydney is not a favorite city for immigrants from overseas.
- B. Sydney is one of the most beautiful cities in the world.
- C. Sydney is the most exciting city in Australia.
- D. Sydney is the biggest port in the South Pacific.
4. How many beaches are there close to Sydney?
- A. 11 beaches      B. over 20 beaches      C. nearly 20 beaches      D. 770 beaches
5. When was the Sydney Harbor Bridge built?
- A. 1788                      B. 1973                      C. 1932      D. 1625

**BT 11. Đọc đoạn văn dưới đây và chọn đáp án đúng cho mỗi câu hỏi sau**

In order to stay healthy it is important to have a balanced diet. We should eat enough three main groups of food. These groups are protein, carbohydrate and fat.

Proteins are very important for building our body. They help us to build new cells as old ones die. Meat and milk products are major sources of protein. We can also get protein from fish, eggs and beans.

Carbohydrate and fat are important to enable us to store energy. Carbohydrates are found in sugar and in cereals. Fat can be found in vegetable oil, in butter and in nuts.

Our body also needs minerals, such as iron and calcium and vitamins. Fish, vegetables and milk contain most of the minerals we need. Vitamins are found in fresh vegetables and fruit.

1. According to the passage, a balanced diet \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. contains lots of fruit and vegetables                      B. is high in protein  
 C. is needed for good health                      D. is rich in minerals and vitamins
2. Proteins \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. can be gotten from rice                      B. produce meat and milk  
 C. can only be found in meat                      D. help our body build new cells
3. We can get fat from \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. sugar                      B. vegetables                      C. butter                      D. cereals
4. Carbohydrates \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. are not found in rice and cornmeal                      B. allow the body to store energy  
 C. are the most important of three groups of food                      D. supply a lot of protein

5. Which of the following is NOT true?
- A. Vitamins are not necessary for our body.
  - B. Iron and calcium are also essential for good health.
  - C. Fish contain both protein and mineral.
  - D. It's important to eat a balanced diet.

**BT 12. Đọc đoạn văn dưới đây và chọn đáp án đúng cho mỗi câu hỏi sau**

In the USA, people celebrate Mother's day and Father's day. Mother's day is celebrated on the second Sunday in May. On this occasion, mother usually receives greeting cards and gifts from her husband and children. The best gifts of all, American Mom are a day of leisure. The majority of American mothers have outside jobs as well as housework, so their working days are often very hard. Flower is an important part of Mother's day. Mothers are often given a gift for the occasion, particularly if they are elderly.

Father's day is celebrated throughout the USA and Canada on the third Sunday in June. The holiday customs are similar to Mother's day. Dad also receives greeting cards and gifts from his family and enjoys a day of leisure.

1. Where do people celebrate Father's day and Mother's day?
- A. In Viet Nam.
  - B. In the world.
  - C. In many countries.
  - D. In the USA
2. When is Mother's day celebrated?
- A. On the second Sunday in May.
  - B. On the third Sunday in June.
  - C. October 2nd
  - D. March 8th
3. Do the majority of American mothers have to work hard every day?
- A. No, they only do the housework.
  - B. No, they don't have a job
  - C. Yes, they do.
  - D. No, they don't.
4. What is an important part of Mother's day?
- A. Gift
  - B. Present
  - C. Flower
  - D. All are correct.
5. Where is Father's day celebrated?
- A. In the USA and Canada.
  - B. No information
  - C. In the world.
  - D. In many countries.

**BT 13. Đọc đoạn văn dưới đây và chọn đáp án đúng cho mỗi câu hỏi sau**

Almost all our energy comes from oil, coal, and natural gas. We call them fossil fuels. The earth's fossil fuels are running out. What will happen when there is no oil, coal and gas on the earth? Scientists are trying to find and use other alternative sources of energy. We can use energy from the sun, the wind, and the water. Solar energy is unlimited. The sun supplies all the energy used to grow plants, to evaporate water for rain, and to maintain the temperature of the planet. All are necessary for human life. If we are able to collect solar energy, we will be sure to have this



**abundant** source of power.

Another source of energy from nature is the wind. Wind power is clean and plentiful. Energy from the wind has been used for centuries to move ships, grind grain, pump water and do other kinds of work. In more recent time, wind power has been used to generate electricity.

Water can also provide power. For a long time, people have used water to power machines. Some early uses of water power were to mill grain, saw wood and power machinery for the textile industry. Today water power is mostly used to generate electricity.

1. The fossil fuel on Earth are \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. unlimited      B. being used up      C. renewable      D. not used now
2. Solar energy means the power from the \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. fossil fuel      B. temperature      C. electricity      D. sun
3. The word "**abundant**" in the passage is closest in meaning with \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. limited      B. natural      C. plentiful      D. necessary
4. Centuries ago, people used wind power to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. get water from underground      B. grow plants  
C. maintain the earth's temperature      D. generate electricity
5. Nowadays water energy is mainly used to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. power machinery      B. mill grain      C. saw wood      D. generate electricity

**BT 14. Đọc đoạn văn và chọn từ/ cụm từ đúng để điền vào chỗ trống sau**

The coronavirus is a kind of virus. Viruses are tiny germs that are so small that you can't see them. They are so (1) \_\_\_\_\_ that they can float through the air in tiny drops of water, and they can sit on your skin without you feeling them. If some of these germs get inside you, they can use your body to make more germs, and that can make you ill.

There are lots of different sorts (2) \_\_\_\_\_ coronaviruses and some of them infect people. If you have been infected with one of these coronaviruses, all you probably (3) \_\_\_\_\_ was a snotty nose or a cough.

But when this completely new coronavirus germ gets inside a human body, it causes (4) \_\_\_\_\_ illness called COVID-19. When people talk about "catching the coronavirus", they are talking about this illness. Because this coronavirus is new, scientists don't know everything about it yet. But they think that there are two main (5) \_\_\_\_\_ that people can catch it.

1. A. big      B. small      C. light      D. heavy
2. A. about      B. for      C. with      D. of

- |             |         |               |           |
|-------------|---------|---------------|-----------|
| 3. A. had   | B. made | C. took       | D. caught |
| 4. A. a     | B. an   | C. the        | D. Ø      |
| 5. A. roads | B. ways | C. behaviours | D. habits |

**BT 15. Đọc đoạn văn và chọn từ/ cụm từ đúng để điền vào chỗ trống sau**

Nowadays more and more people are moving to live in the cities because of the facilities that they find there. Many people prefer living in cities (1) \_\_\_\_\_ the opportunities of jobs, market places, big houses and buildings including schools and hospitals. But as the population in the city increases, the (2) \_\_\_\_\_ of cars, raw materials and others increases too. All this contributes to the pollution of the city and increases the size of the (3) \_\_\_\_\_ faced by individuals. Our problems in the city contribute to the destruction of the city and the spread of corruption. Also, these problems are (4) \_\_\_\_\_ an atmosphere of discomfort and the inability of the individual to adapt and live in peace in his home town. However, there are many solutions (5) \_\_\_\_\_ can be used and applied to contribute to reducing the number of problems, such as increasing the number of police members, providing employment opportunities and spreading awareness among members of the society.

- |                  |              |                |                 |
|------------------|--------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. because of | B. because   | C. in spite of | D. with         |
| 2. A. selling    | B. buying    | C. consumption | D. conservation |
| 3. A. harms      | B. problems  | C. troubles    | D. damages      |
| 4. A. making     | B. producing | C. generating  | D. creating     |
| 5. A. that       | B. what      | C. this        | D. whether      |

**BT 16. Đọc đoạn văn và chọn từ/ cụm từ đúng để điền vào chỗ trống sau**

Most people enjoy listening to music but few realise the important and largely positive effects it can have on us. We know that certain (1) \_\_\_\_\_ of music are used to influence our emotions and our behaviour. For example, airlines use soothing music before a flight to (2) \_\_\_\_\_ passengers, especially those who may feel nervous about flying. You may have noticed how shops often play fast, rousing music (if you haven't noticed, you probably shop at the more old-fashioned type of store) - this tends to make us feel (3) \_\_\_\_\_ and more likely to spend money!

Music is also being used now as a psychiatric therapy. It seems to be particularly (4) \_\_\_\_\_ for eating disorders and addictions, but also for sufferers of post-traumatic stress syndrome. People attending group therapy sessions are invited to bring along their favourite tracks. Not everyone does, but those (5) \_\_\_\_\_ do so play them for the group. This creates a sense of belonging, as well as a more relaxed atmosphere for the therapy session.



1. A. forms                      B. types                      C. brands                      D. manners
2. A. relax                      B. speed up                      C. cheer up                      D. irritate
3. A. more confident      B. less negative      C. happier      D. funnier
4. A. practical                      B. convenient                      C. caring                      D. useful
5. A. who                      B. whom                      C. which                      D. what

**BT 17. Đọc đoạn văn và chọn từ/ cụm từ đúng để điền vào chỗ trống sau**

There can't be many people who are unaware of e-mail, even if they have never actually sent one. (1) \_\_\_\_\_ there are some similarities between e-mail and letters, there are also many differences. The first is that e-mail is delivered instantly, so it can be a very effective means of (2) \_\_\_\_\_ when speed is important. This speed means that e-mail is more practical for communicating over large distances. Another difference is that e-mail tends to be relatively informal. People are much more (3) \_\_\_\_\_ to use language which they would consider unsuitable for a formal letter. Words spelled incorrectly in an e-mail are less likely to be checked than in a letter. One explanation for this is that (4) \_\_\_\_\_ e-mail seems to be less permanent than something written on paper. We can be sure that the future development of e-mail will have all kinds of (5) \_\_\_\_\_ effects on the way we communicate.

1. A. Besides                      B. Since                      C. Although                      D. Even
2. A. communication      B. transport      C. travelling                      D. entertainment
3. A. possible                      B. probable                      C. capable                      D. likely
4. A. a                      B. an                      C. the                      D. Ø
5. A. expected                      B. unexpected                      C. expecting                      D. unexpectedly