**18** Why does the writer mention rain, fires and wildlife in paragraph 4?

A. to describe what he enjoys least about night-time

B. to explain why some people think that lighting is necessary at night

C. to provide an example of the attractive qualities of night-time

D. to highlight the differences between urban and natural environments

**19** In the final paragraph, we understand that the author is

A. irritated by people's lack of interest in darkness.

B. understanding of the reasons why artificial light is essential.

C. keen to draw comparisons between artificial light and darkness.

D. hopeful that people are becoming aware of the negative impact of light.

**20** What is the purpose of the passage?

A. to describe the importance of darkness

B. to describe levels of darkness

C. to describe light pollution

D. to describe the importance of human in the universe

**HỌC TỪ VỰNG**

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# PASSAGE 3

Questions 21-30

15 minutes

**GHI CHÚ**

Các câu hỏi dễ hơn cần ưu tiên trả lời đúng

★ Câu hỏi thông tin chi tiết: **25, 27, 29**

★ Câu hỏi tham chiếu: **26**

★ Câu hỏi từ vựng: **24, 28**

★ Câu hỏi ý chính: **21**



LIVEWORKSHEETS

Very few scientists acknowledged that animals were capable of thought. Most believed that animals reacted to things in their environment but lacked the ability to think or feel. How, then, could a scientist demonstrate that animals might, in fact, possess intelligence? Irene Pepperberg, a recent graduate of Harvard University began her research in 1977. She bought an African grey parrot she named Alex and taught him to reproduce the sounds of the English language. "I thought if he learned to communicate, I could ask him questions about how he sees the world." she explains.

Certain skills are considered key signs of higher mental abilities: a good memory, an understanding of symbols, self-awareness, understanding of others' motives, and creativity. Little by little, researchers have documented these abilities in other species. Sheep and elephants can recognize faces. Chimpanzees – who are genetically similar to humans – use a variety of primitive tools for eating, drinking, and hunting; they also laugh when pleased and spit to show disgust with something. Octopuses in captivity are known to amuse themselves by shooting water at laboratory staff. They may even **exhibit** basic emotions by changing color.

Alex the parrot was a surprisingly good talker. He learned how to use his voice to imitate almost 100 English words, including those for foods, colors, shapes, and numbers. Although imitation was once considered a simple skill, in recent years, cognitive scientists have revealed that it's an extremely difficult ability. It requires the imitator to form a mental image of the other person's body and actions and then adjust his own body parts into the same position. **It** is a behavior that shows an awareness of one's self. Because Alex had mastered many English words, Pepperberg could ask him questions about a bird's basic understanding of the world. Alex could count, as well as describe shapes, colors, and sizes for Pepperberg; he even had an elementary understanding of the abstract concept of zero.

Many of Alex's cognitive skills, such as his ability to understand the concepts of same and different, are generally attributed only to higher mammals, particularly primates such as humans and apes. But parrots, like great apes (and humans), live a long time in complex societies. And like primates, these birds must monitor the changing relationships within the group. This may explain Alex's ability to learn a human language. "When we take [parrots) into captivity, what they start to do is treat us as their flock," explains Pepperberg. Parrots learn to pronounce and use our words so they can become a part of our group.



LIVEWORKSHEETS

Researchers in Germany and Austria have also been studying language ability in dogs. One named Betsy has shown that she is able to learn and remember words as quickly as a two-year-old child. She has an extraordinary vocabulary of over 340 words (and counting), knows at least 15 people by name, and can **link** photographs with the real objects they represent. Like Alex, she's pretty smart. This is the larger lesson of animal cognition research: It humbles us. We are not alone in our ability to invent, communicate, demonstrate emotions, or think about ourselves. Still, humans remain the creative species. No other animal has built cities, created music, or made a computer.

**21** What is the passage mainly about?

A. ways of teaching animals to become more intelligent

B. research that shows intelligence is not limited to humans

C. how animals can communicate with humans

D. how human and animal intelligence are different

**22** Which can NOT show higher mental abilities?

A. understanding signs

B. remembering words

C. being aware of one's self

D. being able to drink water

**23** Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage?

A. how an octopus displays basic emotions

B. ways in which elephants communicate with each other

C. how chimps evolved tool-making abilities

D. the language ability of dogs

**24** The word '**exhibit**' in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to

A. cover

B. control

C. experience

D. display

**25** What could Alex do that showed self-awareness?

A. count

B. learn vocabulary

C. copy human sounds

D. understand the concept of zero



LIVEWORKSHEETS

**26** In paragraph 3, '**It**' refers to

A. counting
B. talking
C. imitating
D. asking questions

**27** What do parrots and primates have in common?

A. They both live a long time in complex societies.
B. They both learn to use tools while in captivity.
C. They both teach new human words to their young.
D. Neither likes to participate in or be part of a group.

**28** In paragraph 5, the word '**link**' could be replaced with

A. match
B. take
C. count
D. view

**29** How are animals different from humans?

A. They can invent things.
B. They can express emotions.
C. They can show awareness.
D. They can show creativity.

**30** Which statement would the author probably agree with?

A. Only humans and primates are capable of thought.
B. Birds share a common ancestry with humans.
C. Some birds are more intelligent than humans.
D. We can find intelligence in species we don't normally consider intelligent.

**HỌC TỪ VỰNG**

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LIVEWORKSHEETS