ĐỀ THI

Directions: In this section of the test, you will read FOUR different passages, each followed by 10 questions about it. For questions 1-40, you are to choose the best answer A, B, C or D, to each question. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and fill in the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen. Answer all questions following a passage on the basis of what is stated or implied in that passage.

You have 60 minutes to answer all the questions, including the time to transfer your answers to the answer sheet.

PASSAGE 1

Questions 1-10

15 minutes

GHI CHÚ

Các câu hỏi dễ hơn cần ưu tiên trả lời đúng

★ Câu hỏi thông tin chi tiết: **2, 5, 7, 8**

★ Câu hỏi tham chiếu: **3, 9**

★ Câu hỏi từ vựng: **4, 10**

★ Câu hỏi ý chính: **6**

Though we have sent unmanned spacecraft to Mars and other parts of our solar system for decades, humans haven't ventured more than 650 kilometers (400 miles) from Earth since 1973. However, there is increasing interest in sending new missions – both robotic and manned – into space. But unlike in the past, this renewed interest is not primarily being driven by government agencies. Instead, private companies are leading today's new age of space exploration.

Take, for example, SpaceX, a private company based near Los Angeles. In early 2012, it sent an unmanned rocket to the International Space Station (ISS). Until now, astronauts and supplies from the U.S have been transported by space shuttle to the ISS. SpaceX and other companies are competing to replace the U.S. government shuttle and become the ISS's supply ship.

Another company called Planetary Resources – which is backed by billionaires from Google – plans to use robotic spacecraft to mine asteroids for precious metals. **One** that

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the company hopes to find is platinum, a metal so rare on Earth that an ounce (about 28 grams) costs $1,600. Robots will have to travel millions of kilometers to locate and mine asteroids, and this requires technology that doesn't exist yet. This isn't stopping companies like Planetary Resources and others from trying, though. They are investing millions into research, hoping to create tools that will make space mining possible. "This is the beginning of the new space age," says Mason Peck, who works for NASA, the U.S. space organization. "The **energy** we see now – the economic motivation to go into space – we haven't seen that before."

For centuries, economics has driven exploration. A thousand years ago, merchants risked the dangers of the Silk Road to reach the markets of China. In the 15th century, European ships traveled to new worlds, searching less for knowledge than for gold and spices. "Historically, the driver has always been the search for resources." explains investor Peter Diamandis. If you want people to explore space, he says, create an economic incentive.

Entrepreneur Elon Musk, the founder of SpaceX and other companies, is spending a large part of his fortune on his own space program. SpaceX, as mentioned earlier, is developing a new rocket that can transport supplies to the ISS. It will be capable of carrying twice the cargo of the U.S. government's space shuttle, Musk says, for about one-fifth the price. He wants to reduce costs by creating reusable rockets – in the same way that we reuse a plane after a flight. "Creating reusable rockets will be extremely difficult, and most people think it's impossible, but I do not." Musk says. "If we threw away airplanes after every flight, no one would fly."

For Musk, creating reusable rockets is part of a much bigger plan: He wants to establish a human colony on Mars. NASA has had enormous success on Mars with unmanned spacecraft, but it has yet to launch a manned mission. Musk says SpaceX could put astronauts on Mars within 20 years, and then keep sending them for decades after that. "We can't send one little group to Mars." he says. "We have to take millions of people and lots of equipment to Mars to make it a self-sustaining **civilization**." It will be the hardest thing that humanity has ever done, but Musk thinks his company can do it and he's eager to see **it** happen. "It's about making life multi-planetary," he says. "It's about getting out there and exploring the stars."

1 Which statement about space exploration is NOT true?

A. In 2012, a private company sent an unmanned rocket to the ISS.

B. Humans have recently traveled more than 650 kilometers from Earth.

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C. There is newfound interest in manned and unmanned missions to space.

D. More and more private companies are beginning to explore space.

2 What is mentioned about Planetary Resources company?

A. It is a government agency.

B. It has sent manned missions into space.

C. It has sent robotic missions into space to search for rare metals.

D. It is supported by some people working for Google.

3 What does '**one**' in paragraph 3 refer to?

A. one asteroid

B. one metal

C. one spacecraft

D. one reason

4 What could the word '**energy**' in paragraph 3 be replaced with?

A. fuel

B. investments

C. enthusiasm

D. capacity

5 What is true about space mining?

A. Spacecraft transport people to mine precious metals.

B. Robots locate and mine asteroids millions of kilometers faraway.

C. Space mining is not available at present.

D. The government has invested a lot of money into space mining.

6 What is the main idea of paragraph 4?

A. Making money has always encouraged exploration, and space exploration is not different.

B. It will take many more resources to convince people to travel to space.

C. The development of space travel has been slow due to economic reasons.

D. The search for knowledge is what should drive space exploration rather than economics.

7 What does SpaceX want to do?

A. build a space station that can replace the ISS

B. get the government's approval to transport astronauts to the ISS

C. partner with Planetary Resources to mine asteroids for platinum

D. develop a reusable rocket that can take supplies to the ISS

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8 What is said about the new rocket of SpaceX?

A. It can carry the same number of people as planes.

B. It can carry the same number of supplies as the government's shuttle.

C. Its transportation cost is 20 percent of the government's shuttle.

D. It will be used for space mining.

9 What does '**it**' in paragraph 6 refer to?

A. putting a few astronauts on Mars

B. sending several unmanned spacecraft to Mars

C. making a self-sustaining civilization on Mars

D. transporting supplies to the ISS

10 The word '**civilization**' in paragraph 6 is closest in meaning to

A. society

B. group

C. government

D. life

HỌC TỪ VỰNG

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Scan me

PASSAGE 2

Questions 11-20

15 minutes

GHI CHÚ

Các câu hỏi dễ hơn cần ưu tiên trả lời đúng

★ Câu hỏi thông tin chi tiết: **11, 14, 18**

★ Câu hỏi tham chiếu: **16**

★ Câu hỏi từ vựng: **15**

★ Câu hỏi ý chính: **20**

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