

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, 3, 5, 7**

★ Câu hỏi từ vựng: **8, 10**

★ Câu hỏi ý chính: **1, 4**

Failure: We all avoid it, and most of us fear it. However, without failure, progress would be impossible. Indeed, the word *success* comes from the Latin *succedere*, meaning "to come after." And what does success usually come after? Failure. It seems that one cannot exist without the other.

Learning from Failure

Every failure – even the worst ones – helps us learn to do things differently in the future. "I learned how not to climb the first four times I tried to summit Everest." says mountaineer Pete Athans, who has now reached the world's highest peak seven times. "Failure gives you a chance to refine your approach. You're taking risks more and more intelligently." In Athans' case, his setbacks taught him that it was important to choose a less challenging route for his first climb up Everest. Learning from past mistakes and making changes helped him to reach the top successfully.

Failure also reminds us that things can go wrong – sometimes with disastrous results. Austrian Gerlinde Kaltenbrunner is the first woman to summit all 14 of the world's

8,000-meter peaks without extra oxygen. In 2007, while climbing in Nepal, she was in an avalanche. Luckily, she survived, but two nearby Spanish climbers died. The experience taught Kaltenbrunner that no matter how prepared a person is, bad things can still happen. The events of that day troubled her deeply, but in time, Kaltenbrunner decided she had to learn from the experience and move on. "I realized that I couldn't make the tragedy unhappen," she says, "and I couldn't stop climbing – this is my life."

The Value of Negative Results

Accepting failure is not easy for many, though. We are often reluctant to admit failure because our professional reputations depend on success. However, things are slowly changing, notably in the fields of business and science. In the past decade, for instance, some scientific journals – mostly in medicine and conservation have published reports of failed experiments. The belief is that the science community can also learn from "negative" results and that this can eventually lead to positive outcomes.

In many ways, the business world already understands the value of negative results. To encourage entrepreneurship, the Netherlands-based ABN AMRO bank started an Institute of Brilliant Failures to learn more about what works and what doesn't in banking. Similarly, Eli Lilly and Company, the pharmaceutical corporation, has "R&D outcome celebrations" – failure parties – to study data about drugs that don't work. (Almost 90 percent of all drug trials fail and the drugs cannot be sold.)

In fact, one of the business world's most famous failures eventually became one of its biggest successes, in part because the product's makers learned from their mistakes. In the early 1990s, Apple Corporation created a handheld device called the Apple Newton. The product, though unique at the time, was expensive and heavy; moreover, some of its most important features didn't work properly. Consequently, it became one of Apple's biggest failures, and in 1998, the company stopped selling it. However, Apple's CEO, Steve Jobs, believed the product had potential and he began to explore ways of improving it. In time, this led to the creation of the iPhone and the iPad, two of the company's most successful products.

The story of the Apple Newton can teach us another important lesson about failure. Not only should we try to learn from it; if we want to succeed, we must also be **persistent**. Though Apple stopped selling the Newton in 1998, the first iPhone wasn't available until 2007. It took a lot of research and hard work to go from the Apple Newton to iPhone, but in the end, the effort paid off.

Ultimately, there is a lot we can learn by studying mistakes. Perhaps the most important lesson is that failure and success are two sides of the same coin. One truly cannot exist without the other

- 1 What is the passage mainly about?
 - A. Success and fear are basically the same thing.
 - B. Failure is always followed by success.
 - C. You may need to fail before you can succeed.
 - D. Accepting failure is very difficult.
- 2 What is true about Pete Athans?
 - A. He successfully climbed up Everest seven times.
 - B. He set back his climb to wait for other mountaineers.
 - C. He chose a challenging route for his first climb up Everest.
 - D. He made many mistakes even on his successful climb up Everest.
- 3 What did Gerline say about failure?
 - A. If people are well prepared; they can do whatever they like.
 - B. She learned that she had to continue her climb even though disasters occurred.
 - C. She made some mistakes in her climb in 2007.
 - D. She stopped climbing because she saw two climbers die.
- 4 What is the purpose of the second and third paragraphs?
 - A. to teach us what not to do when mountain climbing
 - B. to convince us that success is something anyone can achieve
 - C. to show how bad things can happen in any situation
 - D. to give examples of how failure can be a good thing
- 5 Why are some scientific journals starting to publish the results of failed experiments?
 - A. to encourage new experiments in other fields
 - B. so that people can discuss and share their findings at failure parties
 - C. to admit that the scientific community makes mistakes
 - D. because of the belief that negative results can lead to successful outcomes

- 6 Which of the following is NOT true about the Apple Newton?
- A. It was heavy and expensive.
 - B. Some of its features didn't work properly.
 - C. It was a unique handheld device.
 - D. It was Apple's first successful product.
- 7 According to the passage, what did the experience of the Apple Newton eventually lead to?
- A. Steve Jobs becoming Apple's CEO
 - B. the creation of the iPad and iPhone
 - C. a move toward selling more expensive products
 - D. the introduction of a cheaper version of the product
- 8 In paragraph 6, the word '**persistent**' could be replaced by .
- A. sociable
 - B. hard-working
 - C. ambitious
 - D. determined
- 9 Which advice would the author most likely agree with?
- A. If you want to be successful, ask successful people what they did to succeed.
 - B. Accept that some people fail and not everyone is meant to succeed.
 - C. If you make a mistake, ask yourself what went wrong and try to learn from it.
 - D. You should think of failure and success as the same thing.
- 10 In paragraph 7, the word '**Ultimately**' could be replaced by .
- A. Finally
 - B. However
 - C. After that
 - D. For example

HỌC TỪ VỰNG

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