

REVISION FOR THE 2ND TERM TEST – NO5 (GRADE 12)

(READING)

PART 1. CLOSE TEXT READING

I. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks.

Education plays a vital (1) _____ in the development of humanity and society. It directly influences a nation's prosperity, awareness of the world, and ability to change. Acknowledging the tradition of academic excellence in Vietnam and respecting the national education and progressive ideas of the ancestors, President Ho Chi Minh said: "For the sake of ten years, plant trees, for the sake of 100 years, cultivate people".

President Ho Chi Minh's education philosophy (2) _____ his own (3) _____ concepts. He said, "Learning is a lifelong ambition. No one can claim to know enough or know all". President Ho Chi Minh was an example of the spirit of lifelong learning: "I am now 71 years old, but I still keep learning every day".

UNESCO (4) _____ a new slogan of "lifelong learning" in 1996. However, President Ho Chi Minh introduced this idea of "lifelong learning" 35 years earlier. The purpose of this comparison highlights the fact that many aspects of Ho Chi Minh's educational philosophy have (5) _____ unchanged because they are so visionary.

- | | | | |
|------------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. A. learner | B. keeper | C. user | D. role |
| 2. A. found | B. realized | C. offered | D. made |
| 3. A. live | B. lively | C. livable | D. visionary |
| 4. A. recognized | B. proposed | C. remembered | D. foretold |
| 5. A. determined | B. provided | C. remained | D. pulled |

II. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks.

In the past, the process of choosing a career was a much simpler matter than it is today. A boy often followed in his father's footsteps. His sister learned the household skills that (1) _____ her to become a wife and mother. Nowadays young people (2) _____ in a much freer society (3) _____ they enjoy almost unlimited career opportunities. In recent years, there has been an enormous increase in the kinds of vocations from which it is possible to choose. (4) _____ addition, many of the barriers to career opportunity that existed only a few decades ago, such as (5) _____ based on sex or religion or ethnic origins, are rapidly disappearing.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|----------------|-------------------|
| 1: A. would prepare | B. will prepare | C. can prepare | D. should prepare |
| 2: A. grow up | B. bring up | C. take up | D. put up |
| 3: A. when | B. where | C. why | D. whom |
| 4: A. At | B. Of | C. In | D. On |
| 5: A. judgment | B. perception | C. devotion | D. discrimination |

III. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 1 to 5.

The idea of going overseas to study can be daunting, with visions of baffling languages or nights spent in isolation while you are gradually forgotten by your friends and family. (1) _____, the benefits of studying abroad - such as broadening your mind, improving your career prospects and making

friends from all over the world - can make digging out your passport really rewarding. "Studying abroad is an eye-opening experience," says Anna Boyd, event manager at The Student World.

"Being (2) _____ in another culture, understanding differences and spotting similarities, living on a beach or in the mountains, (3) _____, will have an impact on every student."

Overseas study comes in many shapes and sizes. It might be a single semester abroad via an Erasmus program for example. Or you might elect to follow a full three or four-year degree program. Whatever your ambition is, the key is starting early. Some countries require specific combinations of A-levels from UK students. Germany looks for four A-levels including maths or science and one modern foreign language, for instance, while others, such as the US, value extracurricular activities. Starting our research well ahead (4) _____ time can help you make the right choices. "Getting involved in sports, arts and music is also worth considering, as well as gaining experience through volunteering and work placements," says Boyd. In fact, applying to study abroad could even work to your advantage, for example, you might encounter lower (5) _____ requirements.

- | | | | |
|----------------|--------------|---------------|------------|
| 1: A. But | B. Therefore | C. However | D. Thereby |
| 2: A. immersed | B. resided | C. interested | D. taken |
| 3: A. where | B. why | C. that | D. which |
| 4: A. on | B. in | C. off | D. of |
| 5: A. entered | B. entrance | C. entry | D. enter |

PART 2. READING COMPREHENSION TYPE 1

I. READ THE FOLLOWING PASSAGE AND CIRCLE THE LETTER A, B, C, OR D TO INDICATE THE CORRECT ANSWER

Adults think playing sports is beneficial for children because it is fun and helps children keep in shape and even develop their social skills when they play with others. However, playing sports can have negative effects on children. It may produce feelings of poor self-esteem or aggressive behavior in some children. According to research on kids and sports, 20 million out of the 40 million kids who play sports in the US say they have been yelled at or **called names** while playing sports. Thus, many children think sports are just too aggressive.

Many researchers believe adults, especially parents and coaches whom children usually look up to, are the main cause of too much aggression in children's sports. They think children copy aggressive adult behavior that is then further reinforced through both positive and negative feedback. Often these adults behave aggressively themselves, sending children the message that winning is everything. Children are even taught that hurting other players is acceptable or are pushed to continue playing even when they are injured. In addition, the media makes violence seem exciting. Children watch adult sports games and see violent behavior replayed over and over on television.

To solve this problem, parents and coaches should act as better examples for children and teach them better **values**. They should not just cheer when children win or act aggressively. Instead, they should teach children to enjoy themselves whether they win or not. It is not necessary to knock oneself out to enjoy sports. In addition, children should not be allowed to continue to play when they are injured so that they won't think winning is more important than health. If people make some basic changes, children might learn to enjoy sports again.

1. What is the common perception about sports for children?
 - A. It is advantageous for children to play sports.
 - B. Sports has negative effects on children.
 - C. Most children have low self-esteem because of playing sports.
 - D. Sports can make children aggressive.
2. What does the idiom "**call names**" mean?
 - A. To have a roll call.
 - B. To give someone a nickname
 - C. To name a person after someone else
 - D. To insult or abuse someone with words

3. What is the main cause of more aggressive playing?

- A. adults B. referees C. other players D. the media

4. Which is the closest in meaning to the word "values" in paragraph 3?

- A. weaknesses B. importance C. consequences D. losses

5. What is the main idea of this article?

- A. Playing sports can be hazardous to children's health. B. Playing sports may have negative results.
C. Adults put too much emphasis on winning. D. Children shouldn't indulge themselves in sports.

II. Choose the letter A, B, C or D to answer these following questions

Most of us are interested in one kind of sport or another, even if we don't **go in for** it actively. Lots of people take up a particular sport at an early age, for example tennis, skiing, or ice-skating. If they get up to a suitably high standard, they may go in for local competitions or even championships. But special training is hard work and most young people don't keep it up. Many of them **opt out** when they come up against tough competition.

To become a professional in any sport, you have to go through with a strict training schedule. And it's not easy! It means doing without some of life's little pleasures, too. For example, to build up your physical strength you may have to stick to a special diet and give up some of your favorite foods. Smoking and alcohol are out, and to keep fit you have to work out regularly every day.

Sometimes it all pays off, but the road to success is long and there are no guarantees. No wonder that countless young talents decide to settle for a regular job instead, and, as far as professional sport is concerned, for looking on as spectators.

1. The term of "go in for" in the passage means _____

- A. give up B. participate in C. begin D. like

2. According to the passage, which of the following statements is TRUE about special training?

- A. It is not easy work. B. It hardly works.
C. Most young people try to work out regularly. D. Most young people strictly follows a special diet

3. The word "**opt out**" in the passage means _____

- A. struggle B. fight C. give up D. change

4. To become professional in any sports, your strict training schedule would probably involve _____

- A. enjoying all life's pleasures B. eating all kinds of foods
C. sticking to a special diet D. smoking and drinking alcohol

5: According to the passage, which of the following statements is true?

- A. Few people take up a particular sport at an early age.
B. The road to success in sports is long but there are guarantees.
C. All of the people who play some sports can go in for local competitions or even championships.
D. There are many young talents who decide to settle for a regular job.

III. Choose the letter A, B, C or D to answer these following questions

Contrary to popular belief, one does not have to be a trained programmer to work online. Of course, there are plenty of jobs available for people with high-tech computer skills, but the growth of new media has opened up a wide range of Internet career opportunities requiring only a minimal level of technical

expertise. Probably one of the most well-known online job opportunities is the job of webmaster. However, it is hard to define one basic job description for this position. The qualifications and responsibilities depend on what tasks a particular organization needs a webmaster to perform.

To specify the job description of a webmaster, one needs to **identify** the hardware and software that the website the webmaster will manage is running on. Different types of hardware and software require different skill sets to manage **them**. Another key factor is whether the website will be running internally (at the firm itself) or externally (renting shared space on the company servers). Finally, the responsibilities of a webmaster also depend on whether he or she will be working independently, or whether the firm will provide people to help. All of these factors need to be considered before one can create an accurate webmaster job description.

Webmaster is one type of Internet career requiring in-depth knowledge of the latest computer applications. However, there are also online jobs available for which traditional skills remain in high demand. Content jobs require excellent writing skills and a good sense of the web as a “new media”.

The term “new media” is difficult to define because it encompasses a constantly growing set of new technologies and skills. Specifically, it includes websites, email, Internet technology, CD-ROM, DVD, streaming audio and video, interactive multimedia presentations, e-books, digital music, computer illustration, video games, virtually reality, and computer artistry.

Additionally, many of today’s Internet careers are becoming paid-by-the-job professions. With many companies having to downsize in tough economic items, the outsourcing and contracting of freelance workers online has become common business practice. The Internet provides an infinite pool of buyers from around the world with whom freelancers are able to work on projects with companies outside their own country of residence.

How much can a person make in these kinds of career? As with many questions related to today’s evolving technology, there is no simple answer. There are many companies willing to pay people with technical Internet skills salaries well above \$70,000 a year. Generally, webmasters start at about \$30,000 per year, but salaries can vary greatly. Freelance writers working online have been known to make between \$40,000 and \$70,000 per year.

1: The word “identify” in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to ____.

- A. name B. estimate C. discount D. encounter

2: The word “them” in paragraph 2 refers to ____.

- A. companies B. new job opportunities C. hardware and software D. webmasters

3: According to the passage, which of the following is true of webmasters?

- A. They never work independently. B. They require a minimal level of expertise.
C. The duties they perform depend on the organization they work for.
D. They do not support software products.

4: According to the passage, all of the following are true EXCEPT ____.

- A. There are online jobs available for workers with minimal computer skills.
B. Online workers cannot free themselves from the office.
C. Webmasters must have knowledge of the latest computer applications.
D. “New media” is not easy to define.

5: What is the purpose of the passage?

- A. To inform people about employment related to the Internet.
B. To inform people about the computer industry.
C. To inform people about the tasks and role of a webmaster.
D. To explain why webmasters make a lot of money.

PART 3. READING COMPREHENSION TYPE 2

I. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

Employees in many countries change jobs more often than previous generations of workers. They don't expect to find a job with a company that will take care of them for the rest of their lives. But what is the cause of this trend? Is it a new economy, new ways of doing business, or the employees themselves?

A more globalized economy has had an effect on employment. A large number of companies are now international, and one of them may decide that moving from its offices from Germany to Poland, for

example, is in its best interest. That means employees who live and work in Germany may be asked to relocate their families to a new country or be told that their jobs are simply eliminated.

Companies have also responded to economic pressure by restructuring for greater efficiency. This sort of change within a company usually means that unnecessary jobs are cut, or that fewer employees must do more work. In their case, some employees find themselves looking for new jobs.

New technology has also had an impact on workplaces. The increasing use of personal computers has meant fewer jobs for office secretaries, as their former bosses do their own words processing and letter writing, and for travel agents, as more travelers make their own reservations online. Automation, including the use of robotic devices, has replaced workers in clothing factories, post offices, and telephone companies, to name just a few.

Besides these economic and technological reasons, today's employees are also responsible for more frequent job changes. Workers in the past were less likely to leave a company because they were dissatisfied with working conditions or because they didn't get along well with their fellow employees. People today expect to enjoy their work and have personal satisfaction from what they do for a living.

Employees may also leave a job because they have learned all they can learn from their current job. Getting a new job means gaining new skills and making new contracts, and these skills and relationships could bring them a step closer to their "dream job", the one that is challenging, emotionally and financially rewarding, and preferably closer to home or their children's school.

Finally, companies start up and close down more quickly than they once did. Employees who suspect that their employer is not doing well may decide to start looking for a new position before the company

closes its doors.

(Source: Active Skills for Reading: Book 2 by Neil J. Anderson Thompson)

1: The passage is mainly about _____

- A. reasons companies aren't taking care of employees as they once did
- B. ways in which international companies have caused a loss of job
- C. reasons employees change jobs more frequently than they did in the past
- D. the contrast between employers of the past and employers nowadays

2: How has globalization affected employment?

- A. Companies may relocate and cut jobs.
- B. Employees in Western Europe are at a disadvantage.
- C. Companies are not interested in keeping employees.
- D. Employees may refuse to move to a different country.

3: What is one reason employees might keep their current jobs nowadays?

- A. They are worried when the company is not successful.
- B. They are happy and satisfied with their work.
- C. They want to get promoted at work.
- D. Their employers provide bad working conditions.

4: The word "they" in paragraph 5 refers to

- A. workers in the past
- B. working conditions
- C. fellow employees
- D. people today

5: According to the passage, all of the following are true EXCEPT _____

- A. some international companies may decide to move their offices to new place
- B. sometimes higher efficiency comes from cutting unnecessary jobs
- C. some travel agents have been affected because of new technologies
- D. employees have no right to follow their dream of getting an excellent job

6: Which of the following is NOT part of most people's dream job?

- A. emotional rewards B. a long commute C. lots of money D. challenging work

7: The phrase "closes its doors" in the last sentence probably means _____

- A. stops a working day B. stops doing business C. dismisses its workers D. shuts all its doors

II. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

There are many mistakes that people make when writing their resume (CV) or completing a job application. Here are some of the most common and most serious.

The biggest problem is perhaps listing the duties for which you were responsible in a past position: all this tells your potential employers is what you were supposed to do. They do not necessarily know the specific skills you used in **executing** them, nor do they know what results you achieved - both of which are essential. In short, they won't know if you were the best, the worst or just average in your position.

The more **concrete** information you can include, the better. As far as possible, provide measurements of what you accomplished. If any innovations you introduced saved the organization money, how much did they save? If you found a way of increasing productivity, by what percentage did you increase it?

Writing what you are trying to achieve in life - your objective - is a waste of space. It tells the employer what you are interested in. Do you really think that employers care what you want? No, they are interested in what they want! Instead, use that space for a career summary. A good one is brief - three to four sentences long. A good one will make the person reviewing your application want to read further.

Many resumes list 'hard' job-specific skills, almost to the exclusion of transferable, or 'soft', skills. However, your ability to negotiate effectively, for example, can be just as important as your technical skills.

All information you give should be relevant, so carefully consider the job for which you are applying. If you are applying for a job that is somewhat different than your current job, it is up to you to draw a connection for the resume reviewer, so that they will understand how your skills will fit in their organization. The person who reviews your paperwork will not be a mind reader.

If you are modest about the skills you can offer, or the results you have achieved, a resume reader may take what you write literally, and be left with a low opinion of your ability: you need to say exactly how good you are. On the other hand, of course, never stretch the truth or lie.

(Source: www.ielts-mentor.com)

1. What topic does the passage mainly discuss?

- A. The way how to write the resume for job application.
- B. The mistakes people make when applying for a job.
- C. The common way to make impression in a job interview.

- D. The necessary skills for job application.
2. The word “**executing**” in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to _____.
- A. enumerating B. determining C. completing D. implementing
3. What does the word “**it**” in paragraph 3 refer to?
- A. organization money B. information C. productivity D. percentage
4. According to the passage, what information should candidates include in their resume?
- A. specific skills for previous jobs B. the past achievements
C. previous positions D. future objective
5. Why did the author mention that applicants should write a good brief career summary?
- A. To make the employers interested in what they want.
B. To make the interviewers more curious about you.
C. Because the employers do not care for what you want to achieve.
D. Because it can provide their specific skills in their positions.
6. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT true?
- A. The ability to negotiate effectively is as significant as technical skills.
B. Candidates must study the job they are applying carefully before writing the CV.
C. Applicants should not apply for a distinct job from what they are doing.
D. The information interviewees present should be related to the job they are applying.
7. It can be inferred from the last paragraph that _____.
- A. you should write accurately about your ability for the vacant position.
B. you should be modest about what you can do.
C. a resume reader is good enough to understand what you imply about your ability in the CV.
D. you are allowed to exaggerate the truth of your competence if possible.

III. READ THE FOLLOWING PASSAGE AND MARK THE LETTER A, B, C, OR D ON YOUR ANSWER SHEET TO INDICATE THE CORRECT ANSWER TO EACH OF THE QUESTIONS

In young language learners, there is a **critical** period of time beyond which it becomes increasingly difficult to acquire a language. Children generally attain proficiency in their first language by the age of five and continue in a state of relative linguistic plasticity until puberty. Neurolinguistic research has singled out the lateralization of the brain as the reason for this dramatic change from fluidity to rigidity in language function. Lateralization is the process by which the brain hemispheres become dominant for different tasks. The right hemisphere of the brain controls emotions and social functions, whereas the left hemisphere regulates the control of analytical functions, intelligence, and logic. For the majority of adults, language functions are dominant on the left side of the brain. Numerous studies have demonstrated that it is nearly impossible to attain a nativelike accent in a second language, though some adults have overcome the odds, after lateralization is complete. Cognitive development also affects language acquisition, but in this case adult learners may have some advantages over child learners. Small children tend to have a very concrete, here- and-now view of the world around them, but at puberty, about the time that lateralization is complete, people become capable of abstract thinking, which is particularly useful for language. Generally speaking, adults can profit from grammatical explanations, whereas children cannot. This is evidenced by the fact that children are rather unreceptive to correction

of grammatical features and instead tend to focus on the meaning of an utterance rather than its form. However, language learning theory suggests that for both adults and children, optimal language acquisition occurs in a meaning centered context. Though children have the edge over adult language learners with respect to attaining a native like pronunciation, adults clearly have an intellectual advantage which greatly facilitates language learning.

1. Which of the following would be the best title for the passage?
 - A. The Role of Language in the Psychological Development of Children.
 - B. The Function of Lateralization in Mediating Language Acquisition.
 - C. Factors in Adult and Child Language Acquisition.
 - D. The Superiority of Adults to Children in the Task of Language Acquisition.
2. The word "**critical**" could best be replaced by_____.
 - A. judgmental
 - B. particular
 - C. crucial
 - D. negative
3. It can be inferred from the passage that before lateralization occurs_____.
 - A. plasticity is lacking in language function
 - B. the left hemisphere is not yet dominant in language function
 - C. It is impossible to attain a native accent in a language
 - D. emotions are controlled by the left hemisphere of the brain
4. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT controlled by the left hemisphere of the brain?
 - A. Rational capability
 - B. Intellectual capacity
 - C. The ability to analyse
 - D. Emotional states
5. What is stated in the passage about the achievement of an accent like a native by an adult?
 - A. It may happen that an adult is able to achieve such an accent.
 - B. Achieving such an accent is completely impossible.
 - C. It is common for adult language learners to acquire such as accent.
 - D. The achievement of such an accent is the norm among adult language learners.
6. The word "**its**" refers to_____.
 - A. correction
 - B. utterance
 - C. meaning
 - D. fact
7. The word "**unreceptive**" is closest in meaning to_____.
 - A. indifferent
 - B. refusing to receive
 - C. unable to
 - D. insensitive