



GIA SU CHUNG CU

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A highly acclaimed motion picture of 1979 concerned a nearly disastrous accident at a nuclear power plant. Within a few weeks of the film's release, in a chilling coincidence, a real-life accident startlingly similar to the fictitious one occurred at the Three Mile Island plant near Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. The two incidents even corresponded in certain details; for instance, both in the film and in real life, one cause of the mishap was a false meter reading caused by a jammed needle.

Such similarities led many to wonder whether the fictional movie plot had been prophetic in other ways. The movie depicted officials of the power industry as seriously corrupt, willing to lie, bribe, and even kill to conceal their culpability in the accident. Did a similar cover-up occur in the Three Mile Island accident? Perhaps we will never know. We do know that, despite the endeavors of reporters and citizen groups to uncover the causes of the accident, many of the facts remain unknown. Although they declare that the public is entitled to the truth, many of the power industry leaders responsible have been reluctant to cooperate with independent, impartial investigators.

1. The nuclear accident described in the movie _____
 - A. was successfully concealed by power industry leaders and officials
 - B. was caused by a series of coincidences
 - C. was a surprisingly accurate foreshadowing of actual events
 - D. took place at the Three Mile Island
2. Officials of the nuclear power industry _____
 - A. have committed murders to make possible a cover-up of the incident at Harrisburg

- B. had predicted that nuclear accidents were likely to occur
C. have been reluctant to reveal the full story about the Three Mile Island incident
D. have tried to make all the facts freely accessible to those concerned
3. According to the passage, public concern over the accident near Harrisburg _____
A. had no effect on the subsequent investigation
B. was lessened by the quick response of industry leaders and officials
C. prompted widespread panic throughout Pennsylvania
D. persisted as many questions were left unanswered
4. Reporters looking into the accident at Three Mile Island _____
A. uncovered more facts than did citizen groups
B. did not succeed in uncovering all the facts about the cause of the accident
C. cooperated closely with power industry officials
D. kept documented information from the public
5. All of the following are true EXCEPT _____
A. The movie about a nuclear accident has been praised.
B. The press has sought fuller information about the Three Mile Island mishap.
C. A mechanical breakdown was a partial cause of the Harrisburg accident.
D. The release of the movie came only weeks after the Three Mile Island accident

GIA SƯ CHUNG CƯ

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Mọi ngôn ngữ - Mọi lứa tuổi - Mọi trình độ

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Traditional nineteenth-century education is usually associated with the image of a stern teacher standing in front of a blackboard in a one-room schoolhouse, teaching only the three R's of reading, writing, and arithmetic, and demanding rote learning in an atmosphere of silence and restraint.

Accurate or not, that image conflicts sharply with the modern reality. Today, the typical public school offers students a diversity of subject areas, a **plethora** of educational materials, and a variety of activities from creative dramatics to journalism. The modern school complex contains an array of educational facilities. Within the classroom setting, students are encouraged to speak up and engage in guided discussion. In fact, articulate speech and debate are desirable skills. Children are encouraged to interrelate on class projects that are independent of the teacher. Teachers may certainly demand quiet when necessary, but they in turn are expected to be flexible about individual student needs.

Contemporary schools reflect the thrust of a progressive educational philosophy whose main proponent was the pragmatic philosopher John Dewey. Dewey believed that education must serve the whole child in order to fully prepare him or her for an active role in society. To that end, the school curriculum was to include both academic and **utilitarian** courses. He firmly believed that children have innate curiosity and talents which will be stimulated by an environment varied enough to call forth these qualities and provide an outlet for their expression.

Following the precepts of progressive educational philosophy, the Gary Indiana school system initiated the Gary Plan between 1908 and 1915. The plan was later embraced by schools throughout the country. In addition to classroom space, the Gary Plan provided room for recreational activities, a theater, science laboratories, and craft shops.

The actual merit of progressive philosophy is still a very controversial issue, especially in light of figures that indicate a high degree of illiteracy among high school graduates in the past two decades. However, to this day, Dewey's progressive philosophy continues to exert a strong influence on American education.

1. How does the author feel about the stereotypical image of nineteenth-century education?
 - A. It is valid.
 - B. It is not accurate.
 - C. Its accuracy is not important.
 - D. It is accurate, but only to a point.
2. In line 8, **plethora** is closest in meaning to which of the following?
 - A. lack
 - B. multitude
 - C. supply
 - D. group
3. It can be inferred that in the stereotypical nineteenth-century classroom, active student involvement _____
 - A. was a primary educational goal
 - B. consisted of crafts and skills
 - C. occurred in one subject area only
 - D. was not actively encouraged
4. In line 5-6 of paragraph 3, **utilitarian** is closest in meaning to which of the following?
 - A. useless
 - B. practical
 - C. organized
 - D. awe-inspiring
5. The paragraph following this passage would most likely go on to address _____
 - A. Dewey's life after his involvement in education
 - B. the effects of progressive philosophy on the nineteenth-century classroom
 - C. modern ramifications of Dewey's work in education
 - D. the differences between modern education and nineteenth-century education

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A survey is a study, generally in the form of an interview or a questionnaire, that provides information concerning how people think and act. In the United States, the best-known surveys are the Gallup poll and the Harris poll. As anyone who watches the news during presidential campaigns knows, these polls have become an important part of political life in the United States.

North Americans are familiar with the many “person on the street” interviews on local television news shows. While such interviews can be highly entertaining, they are not necessarily an accurate indication of public opinion. First, **they** reflect the opinions of only those people who appear at a certain location. Thus, such samples can be biased in favor of commuters, middle-class shoppers, or factory workers, depending on which area the newspeople select. Second, television interviews tend to attract outgoing people who are willing to appear on the air, while they frighten away others who may feel intimidated by a camera. A survey must be based on a **precise**, representative sampling if it is to genuinely reflect a broad range of the population.

In preparing to conduct a survey, sociologists must **exercise** great care in the wording of questions. An effective survey question must be simple and clear enough for people to understand it. It must also be specific enough so that there are no problems in interpreting the results. Even questions that are less structured must be carefully phrased in order to **elicit** the type of information desired. Surveys can be indispensable sources of information, but only if the sampling is done properly and the questions are worded accurately.

There are two main forms of surveys: the interview and the questionnaire. Each of these forms of survey research has its advantages. An interviewer can obtain a high response rate because people find it more difficult to turn down a personal request for an

interview than to throw away a written questionnaire. In addition, an interviewer can go beyond written questions and **probe** for a subject's underlying feelings and reasons. However, questionnaires have the advantage of being cheaper and more consistent.

1. What does the passage mainly discuss?
 - A. The history of surveys in North America
 - B. The principles of conducting surveys
 - C. Problems associated with interpreting surveys
 - D. The importance of polls in American political life
2. The word "they" in line 10 refers to _____.
 - A. North Americans
 - B. news shows
 - C. interviews
 - D. opinions
3. According to the passage, the main disadvantage of person-on-the-street interviews is that they _____.
 - A. are not based on a representative sampling
 - B. are used only on television
 - C. are not carefully worded
 - D. reflect political opinions
4. The word "precise" in line 16 is closest in meaning to _____.
 - A. planned
 - B. rational
 - C. required
 - D. accurate
5. According to paragraph 3, which of the following is most important for an effective survey?
 - A. A high number of respondents
 - B. Carefully worded questions
 - C. An interviewer's ability to measure respondents' feelings
 - D. A sociologist who is able to interpret the results
6. The word "exercise" in line 18 is closest in meaning to _____.
 - A. utilize
 - B. consider
 - C. design
 - D. defend
7. The word "elicit" in line 23 is closest in meaning to _____.
 - A. compose
 - B. rule out
 - C. predict
 - D. bring out
8. It can be inferred from the passage that one reason that sociologists may become frustrated with questionnaires is that _____.
 - A. respondents often do not complete and return questionnaires
 - B. questionnaires are often difficult to read
 - C. questionnaires are expensive and difficult to distribute
 - D. respondents are too eager to supplement questions with their own opinions
9. According to the passage, one advantage of live interviews over questionnaires is that live interviews _____.
 - A. cost less

- B. can produce more information
 - C. are easier to interpret
 - D. minimize the influence of the researcher
10. The word "probe" in the last paragraph is closest in meaning to
- A. explore B. influence C. analyze D. apply

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