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: **1, 6, 8**

★ Câu hỏi tham chiếu: **4**

★ Câu hỏi từ vựng: **3, 5**

★ Câu hỏi ý chính: **1**

Never before have so many people packed into cities – places such as Los Angeles, Istanbul, Tokyo, and Lima – that are regularly affected by earthquakes. Located near the edge of Earth's huge, shifting plates, these cities face the risk of death and economic disaster from large quakes – and from the tsunamis, fires, and other destruction they often cause. We understand earthquakes better than we did a century ago. Now, scientists would like to predict them, but is this possible?

In Japan, government scientists say they have an answer to the question. [A] "We believe that earthquake prediction is possible." says Koshun Yamaoka, a scientist at the Earthquake Research Institute at the University of Tokyo. Earthquakes follow a pattern; they have observable signs, Yamaoka believes. In fact, Japan has already predicted where its next great earthquake will be: Tokai, a region along the Pacific coast about 160 kilometers (100 miles) southwest of Tokyo. Here, two plate boundaries have generated huge earthquakes every 100 to 150 years. And it could be a massive quake. The section along Tokai hasn't had a major quake since 1854. The theory is that strain is building up

LIVEWORKSHEETS

in this region, and that it's time for this zone to reduce its stress. Unfortunately, this is more a forecast than a prediction. It's one thing to say that an earthquake is likely to happen in a high-risk area. It's another to predict exactly where and when the quake will occur.

The desire for a precise prediction of time and place has led to another theory: the idea of "pre-slip." Naoyuki Kato, a scientist at the Earthquake Research Institute, says his laboratory experiments show that before a fault in the Earth's crust finally breaks and causes an earthquake, it slips just a little. If we can **detect** these early slips taking place deep in the Earth's crust, we may be able to predict the next big quake.

Clues in the Desert

Scientists working in Parkfield, California, in the U.S. are also trying to see if predicting earthquakes is possible. They've chosen the town of Parkfield not only because the San Andreas Fault runs through it but because it's known for having earthquakes quite regularly – approximately every 22 years. In the late 1980s, scientists in Parkfield decided to study the fault to see if there were any warning signs prior to a quake. [B] To **do this**, they drilled deep into the fault and set up equipment to register activity. Then they waited for the quake. [C]

Year after year, nothing happened. When a quake did finally hit on September 28, 2004, it was years off schedule, but most disappointing was the lack of warning signs. Scientists **reviewed** the data but could find no evidence of anything unusual preceding the September 28th quake. It led many to believe that perhaps earthquakes really are random events. Instead of giving up, though, scientists in Parkfield dug deeper into the ground. By late summer 2005, they had reached the fault's final depth of three kilometers (two miles), where they continued collecting data, hoping to find a clue.

[D]. In an article published in the July 2008 journal *Nature*, the researchers in Parkfield claimed to have detected small changes in the fault shortly before an earthquake hit. What had they noticed? Just before a quake, the cracks in the fault had widened slightly. Scientists registered the first changes ten hours before an earthquake of 3.0 on the Richter scale hit: they identified identical signs two hours before a 1.0 quake – demonstrating that perhaps the 'preslip" theory is correct. In other words, it may in fact be possible to predict an earthquake.

1 What is the passage mainly about?

A. earthquake prediction failures

B. the Japanese government's work on earthquakes

LIVEWORKSHEETS

C. efforts to predict when an earthquake will happen

D. the Parkfield investigations

2 In the first paragraph, what best paraphrases the sentence "**Never before have so many people packed into cities – places such as Los Angeles, Istanbul, Tokyo, and Lima – that are regularly affected by earthquakes.**"?

A. Many people who live in big cities have experienced earthquakes.

B. Cities crowded with people are more likely to have serious earthquakes.

C. Some of the biggest cities in the world suffer damage from earthquakes.

D. More people than ever live in cities that are affected by earthquakes.

3 The word '**detect**' in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to

A. distinguish

B. cover

C. discover

D. predict

4 In paragraph 4, what does '**do this**' refer to?

A. wait for an earthquake

B. study the fault

C. predict an earthquake

D. set up equipment

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

A. recorded

B. deleted

C. saw

D. studied

6 What is true about the pre-slip theory?

A. It says an earthquake always occur in a high-risk area.

B. It was first mentioned by the US scientists.

C. the study of slips before an earthquake help predict the following earthquake.

D. the theory is that the Earth's crust has many faults after an earthquake occur.

7 Which of the following statements is NOT true?

A. A major earthquake occurs in Tokai every 100-150 years.

B. Scientists believe that the "pre-slip" theory could help predict earthquakes.

C. Data supporting the "pre-slip" theory was found in Parkfield.

D. There was a major earthquake in Parkfield in late summer 2005.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

8 According to Parkfield scientists, how did cracks in the fault change before an earthquake hit?

A. They became much wider.
B. They became slightly narrower.
C. They became slightly wider.
D. They became much narrower.

9 In which space (marked A, B, C and D in the passage) will the following sentence fit?

And then they found something.

A. [A]
B. [B]
C. [C]
D. [D]

10 Which of the following could best describe the message that the author wants to pass to readers?

A. Earthquakes occur in crowded cities in the world.
B. Earthquakes are not entirely random but possible to predict.
C. Earthquake research has had a long and successful history.
D. It is unlikely we will ever be able to predict the Earth's movement accurately.

HỌC TỪ VỰNG

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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: **15, 19**

★ Câu hỏi tham chiếu: **13**

★ Câu hỏi từ vựng: **12, 14**

★ Câu hỏi ý chính: **11**

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