C. But developing it is a lot more expensive than one can imagine.

D. But there are some negative consequences to having this development.

18 The word '**demolished**' in paragraph 6 is closest in meaning to

A. destroyed
B. built
C. renovated
D. restored

19 The artist Zhu Bingren would probably most like to see that

A. the canal and the area around it are declared a heritage site

B. the canal is further expanded in an east-west direction

C. more changes are made to modernize the canal

D. a monument is created to honor China's economic and cultural importance

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

The city of Yangzhou, for example, has created a beautiful park near its waterfront.

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

HỌC TỪ VỰNG

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PASSAGE 3

Questions 21-30

15 minutes

GHI CHÚ

Các câu hỏi dễ hơn cần ưu tiên trả lời đúng

★ Câu hỏi thông tin chi tiết: **24, 20**

★ Câu hỏi tham chiếu: **22**

★ Câu hỏi từ vựng: **21, 26, 28**

LIVEWORKSHEETS

The word *noise* is derived from the Latin word *nausea*, meaning "seasickness." Noise is among the most pervasive pollutants today. Noise pollution can broadly be defined as unwanted or offensive sounds that unreasonably intrude into our daily activities. Noises from traffic, jet engines, barking dogs, garbage trucks, construction equipment, factories, lawn mowers, leaf blowers, televisions, boom boxes, and car radios, to name a few, are among the audible litter that is **routinely** broadcast into the air.

One measure of pollution is the danger it poses to health. Noise negatively affects human health and well-being. Problems related to noise include hearing loss, stress, high blood pressure, sleeplessness, fright, distraction, and lost productivity. Noise pollution also contributes to a general reduction in the quality of life and eliminates opportunities for tranquility.

A number of factors contribute to problems of growing noise levels. One is increasing population, particularly when it leads to increasing urbanization and urban consolidation, because activities associated with urban living generally lead to increased noise levels. Another is the increasing volume of road, rail, and air traffic. Some people would add to **this list** a diminishing sense of civility and a growing disrespect for the rights of others.

We experience noise in a number of ways. On some occasions, we can be both the cause and the victim of noise, such as when we are operating noisy appliances or equipment. There are also instances when we experience noise generated by others, just as people experience secondhand smoke. In both instances, noise is equally damaging physically. Secondhand noise is generally more troubling, however, because it is put into the environment by others, without our consent.

The air into which secondhand noise is emitted and on which it travels is "a commons." [A] It belongs not to an individual person or a group, but to everyone. [B] People, businesses, and organizations, therefore, do not have unlimited rights to broadcast noise as they please, as if the effects of noise were limited only to their private property. [C] Those that disregard the obligation to not interfere with others' use and enjoyment of the commons by producing noise pollution are, in many ways, acting like a bully in a school yard. [D] Although they may do so unknowingly, they disregard the rights of others and claim for themselves rights that are not theirs.

Noise pollution differs from other forms of pollution in a number of ways. Noise is **transient**; once the pollution stops, the environment is free of it. This is not the case with air pollution, for example. We can measure the amount of chemicals and other pollutants introduced into the air. Scientists can estimate how much material can be introduced into the air before harm is done. The same is true of water pollution and soil pollution.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Though we can measure individual sounds that may actually damage human hearing, it is difficult to monitor cumulative exposure to noise or to determine just how much noise is too much. The definition of noise pollution itself is highly subjective. To some people, the roar of an engine is satisfying or **thrilling**; to others it is an annoyance. Loud music may be a pleasure or a torment, depending on the listener and the circumstances.

The actual loudness of a sound is only one component of the negative effect noise pollution has on human beings. Other factors that have to be considered are the time and place, the duration, the source of the sound, and even the mood of the affected person. Most people would not be bothered by the sound of a 21-gun salute on a special occasion. On the other hand, the thump-thump of music coming from the apartment downstairs at 2 A.M., even if barely audible, might be a major source of stress. The sound of a neighbor's lawn mower may be unobjectionable on a summer afternoon, but if someone is hoping to sleep late on a Saturday morning, the sound of a lawn mower starting up just after sunrise is an irritant.

21 The word '**routinely**' in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to

A. regularly
B. accidentally
C. recently
D. unfortunately

22 The phrase '**this list**' in paragraph 3 refers to a list of

A. types of noise pollution
B. factors that explain why noise pollution is getting worse
B. activities that are associated with life in the city
D. methods of transportation

23 In paragraph 4, the author implies that secondhand noise pollution

A. is not as damaging physically as noise that one generates oneself
B. damages a person's health as much as secondhand smoke
C. makes people both the cause and the victim of noise pollution
D. is usually more annoying because it is out of one's control

24 In paragraph 5, the author explains the concept of interfering with others' use and enjoyment of a commons by

A. comparing it to another common negative experience
B. pointing out ways in which people, businesses, and organizations sometimes interfere with the rights of others

LIVEWORKSHEETS

C. explaining that sometimes this interference is intentional and sometimes unintentional

D. giving examples of various forms of commons and of ways people interfere with them

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

On the contrary, they have an obligation to use the commons in ways that are compatible with or do not detract from other uses.

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

26 The word '**transient**' in paragraph 6 is closest in meaning to

A. irritating
B. persistent
C. temporary
D. immeasurable

27 What best paraphrases the following sentence?

Though we can measure individual sounds that may actually damage human hearing, it is difficult to monitor cumulative exposure to noise or to determine just how much noise is too much.

A. It's hard to monitor cumulative exposure to sound because it is difficult to measure individual sounds.

B. The louder the sound, the more difficult it is to measure.

C. Individual sounds can be measured, but not the effects of long-term exposure to noise, and it's hard to say what level of sound is safe.

D. Individual sounds are not usually very damaging to human hearing, but multiple sounds that occur at the same time can be very harmful.

28 The word '**thrilling**' in paragraph 6 is closest in meaning to

A. unusual
B. exciting
C. irritating
D. unexpected

29 Which of the following is NOT one of the components of the negative effects that noise pollution has on people?

A. The volume of the sound

B. The time when the sound is heard

C. The source of the sound

D. The combination of one sound and another

LIVEWORKSHEETS

30 In paragraph 7, the author mentions a 21-gun salute as an example of

A. a particularly irritating form of noise pollution

B. a type of noise pollution that can cause physical damage and fright

C. a loud noise that most people tolerate on special occasions

D. a noise that is much more annoying than soft music

HỌC TỪ VỰNG

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PASSAGE 4

Questions 31-40

15 minutes

GHI CHÚ

Các câu hỏi dễ hơn cần ưu tiên trả lời đúng

★ Câu hỏi thông tin chi tiết: **34, 39, 40**

★ Câu hỏi tham chiếu: **36**

★ Câu hỏi từ vựng: **32, 38**

In the mid-1800s, scientists discovered the complete skeleton of a dinosaur called *Archaeopteryx lithographica*. The creature was thought to have lived approximately 150 million years ago and, curiously, had features that resembled not only dinosaurs, but modern birds as well. For instance, while it had sharp teeth and a bony tail like the dinosaurs of its time, it also had wings and feathers like modern birds. Despite these similarities to birds, the general **consensus** within the scientific community was that the closest living relatives of dinosaurs were reptiles, like lizards and alligators. It wasn't until 1969, when paleontologists discovered the fossils of a dinosaur called *Deinonychus antirrhopus*, that the debate about whether or not birds evolved from dinosaurs was reopened.

The main problem with the theory linking dinosaurs to modern birds – which was also the main support for arguments that reptiles were, in fact, the closest living ancestors of

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