

TRƯỜNG ĐẠI HỌC VĂN LANG

KHOA: NGOẠI NGỮ

ĐỀ THI VÀ ĐÁP ÁN ĐỀ THI KẾT THÚC HỌC PHẦN

Học kỳ 1, năm học 2023 - 2024

Mã học phần: 71ENGL30402

Tên học phần: Đọc 4

Mã nhóm lớp học phần: 231_71ENGL30402_05,06

Thời gian làm bài (phút/ngày): 60 phút

Hình thức thi: **Trắc nghiệm kết hợp tự luận**

Được sử dụng tài liệu: Có

Không

Cách thức nộp bài phần tự luận (Giảng viên ghi rõ yêu cầu):

- SV gõ trực tiếp trên khung trả lời của hệ thống thi;

PHẦN TRẮC NGHIỆM (8 điểm)

SECTION 1 (1.5 marks)

Read the article. Choose A, B, C, or D.

(A) Capitalism is an economic system in which private people, not the government, own and run companies. These companies compete with other companies for business. They decide what products they want to produce, how much they should cost and where to sell them. Companies do all these things in order to make profits for their owners. People who use their money to start companies or run companies are called capitalists. Even though a pure form of capitalism does not exist and governments control the economy in some ways, it remains the world's most popular economic system. In the United States the government keeps itself out of the economy as far as possible, but in some European countries economic control is much larger. Other names for capitalism are free-market economy or free enterprise.

(B) In a capitalist system private households need goods. They buy these goods from the income that they have. Some households have more income than others. Sometimes only

one member of a household has a job, at other times both husband and wife go to work. Then they have more money to buy goods. This is the demand side of the economy. On the other side companies and businesses offer private households, goods and services. They produce the goods that they think consumers will want to buy. To do this they need workers to produce these goods and services. This is the supply side of the economy. Companies and households get together at markets. Here they exchange goods, services and jobs (labour). A market is a place where people buy and sell things. In a capitalist society the prices of goods, services and labour are determined by supply and demand. If a lot of people want to buy a certain product its price will go up. Products that are mass produced usually have low prices.

(C) Another important feature of capitalism is competition. Many companies may sell the same type of product. Companies will try to sell better products at a cheaper price so that they can get consumers to buy their products. Firms that cannot compete are very often driven out of business.

(D) The same can be said about wages. In some cases, businesses have to pay workers more money to get them to work. In other cases, low paid work often exists in areas where there are more workers than are needed.

(E) In today's world governments get involved in the economy in certain ways and leaders must often make economic decisions. A government must make sure that there is enough competition to keep prices low the quality products high. If only a few companies produce products, they may agree to keep prices high. In a monopoly, only one company produces goods and services that everybody needs, so it can set the price.

(F) In the second half of the 19th century companies started to get bigger and bigger by taking over smaller ones. Soon these so-called trusts had a lot of power and controlled the market and the prices. At the beginning of the 20th century the United States passed a law which helped smaller companies survive. Business leaders often do not care about what their decisions may do to our society. For example, a factory may pollute a river by pouring dirty water into it. It is the job of government organizations to make sure that this does not happen.

(G) The state of the economy is not the same all the time. Normally, there are always ups and downs. Sometimes the economy of a country is in good condition, everybody has enough money and lots of goods are produced. On the other side there may be years in which there

are a lot of unemployed people and factories cannot sell their products. The business cycle shows the economy in four phases.

(H) Some experts believe that the government must stabilize and help the economy in bad times. It should lower taxes and interest rates so that people can borrow money more easily. In capitalist countries some are very rich and can afford to buy everything. Others have little money and need clothing, food and a place to live. Many European countries have systems in which poor people are helped by the government and richer people have to pay more taxes etc. This system is called social market economy.

(I) Capitalism has existed since ancient times. But it became important in the 15th and 16th centuries with the growth of trade, industry and banking. Until the 1700s governments encouraged their population to make more money by selling goods to other countries. Imported goods were made more expensive so that countries could sell their own products. This became known as mercantilism.

(J) The Industrial Revolution brought changes to the economies of many countries. Factory owners did not want governments to control trade anymore. They wanted to run their companies by themselves. This idea became known as laissez-faire, which means “allow to do” in French. In his book, *The Wealth of Nations*, British economist Adam Smith described how laissez faire should. Great Britain became the first country to change its laws and allow free trade. During this period countries produced more and more products and goods and many capitalists became rich. However, normal workers did not earn very much and had to work up to 16 hours a day, sometimes in dangerous places. These problems led to the creation of trade unions, which protected workers.

(K) In the middle of the 19th century socialism became popular. The German Karl Marx suggested that the government should take over and control the economy. It should own all the land, the factories and companies. In a socialist economy, the government tries to spread money evenly among the workers. Many countries followed these socialist ideas, which later on led to Communism.

(L) Capitalism almost collapsed during the Great Depression of the 1930s. Many banks, factories and stores had to close, and millions of people lost their jobs. Many did not believe in capitalism anymore. As a result, the British economist John Maynard Keynes argued that the government had to do something to fight depression. In America Franklin D. Roosevelt

introduced a program called New Deal in which he gave Americans help that they needed in bad times.

(M) Today Keynes' theory is widely accepted, and modern countries combine capitalism with some kind of government control. The state may own industries that are important to the country's economy, like oil wells, banks or airlines. Most people feel that free market economy should remain, but the government should still be around to see that economic rules are kept.

What can we infer from Paragraph A?

- A.** Capitalism prevails in the world's economic system.
- B.** Most companies are run by governments in capitalism.
- C.** There are many pure forms of capitalism in real life.
- D.** Capitalism does not encourage free markets.

ANSWER: A

What are the two determinants of the prices of goods, services and jobs in capitalism?

- A.** supply and demand
- B.** goods and services
- C.** households and goods
- D.** consumers and households

ANSWER: A

Which is a correct feature of capitalism?

- A.** There is a fierce rivalry between businesses.
- B.** Justice is always encouraged in society.
- C.** All prices are always higher than expected.
- D.** Benefits stay unchanged throughout the years.

ANSWER: A

What is "mercantilism" defined in the text?

- A.** Selling more expensive products to other countries.

- B. Finding more fruitful markets across a nation.
- C. Becoming wealthier by producing more services.
- D. Taking responsibility for controlling an economy.

ANSWER: A

What can we infer from Paragraph L?

- A. Very little governmental management in a capitalist economy might have been a problem.
- B. Many people gained some benefits from the collapse of capitalism in the 1930s.
- C. Socialists prevailed in the Great Depression.
- D. Communism was based on the ideas of socialists.

ANSWER: A

SECTION 2 (2 marks)

Read the passage below. Decide if each statement to be True, False, or Not Given.

TRUE	if the statement agrees with the information
FALSE	if the statement contradicts the information
NOT GIVEN	if there is no information on this

(A) Capitalism is an economic system in which private people, not the government, own and run companies. These companies compete with other companies for business. They decide what products they want to produce, how much they should cost and where to sell them. Companies do all these things in order to make profits for their owners. People who use their money to start companies or run companies are called capitalists. Even though a pure form of capitalism does not exist and governments control the economy in some ways, it remains the world's most popular economic system. In the United States the government keeps itself out of the economy as far as possible, but in some European countries economic control is much larger. Other names for capitalism are free-market economy or free enterprise.

(B) In a capitalist system private households need goods. They buy these goods from the income that they have. Some households have more income than others. Sometimes only one member of a household has a job, at other times both husband and wife go to work. Then they have more money to buy goods. This is the demand side of the economy. On the other

side companies and businesses offer private households, goods and services. They produce the goods that they think consumers will want to buy. To do this they need workers to produce these goods and services. This is the supply side of the economy. Companies and households get together at markets. Here they exchange goods, services and jobs (labour). A market is a place where people buy and sell things. In a capitalist society the prices of goods, services and labour are determined by supply and demand. If a lot of people want to buy a certain product its price will go up. Products that are mass produced usually have low prices.

(C) Another important feature of capitalism is competition. Many companies may sell the same type of product. Companies will try to sell better products at a cheaper price so that they can get consumers to buy their products. Firms that cannot compete are very often driven out of business.

(D) The same can be said about wages. In some cases, businesses have to pay workers more money to get them to work. In other cases, low paid work often exists in areas where there are more workers than are needed.

(E) In today's world governments get involved in the economy in certain ways and leaders must often make economic decisions. A government must make sure that there is enough competition to keep prices low the quality products high. If only a few companies produce products, they may agree to keep prices high. In a monopoly, only one company produces goods and services that everybody needs, so it can set the price.

(F) In the second half of the 19th century companies started to get bigger and bigger by taking over smaller ones. Soon these so-called trusts had a lot of power and controlled the market and the prices. At the beginning of the 20th century the United States passed a law which helped smaller companies survive. Business leaders often do not care about what their decisions may do to our society. For example, a factory may pollute a river by pouring dirty water into it. It is the job of government organizations to make sure that this does not happen.

(G) The state of the economy is not the same all the time. Normally, there are always ups and downs. Sometimes the economy of a country is in good condition, everybody has enough money and lots of goods are produced. On the other side there may be years in which there are a lot of unemployed people and factories cannot sell their products. The business cycle shows the economy in four phases.

(H) Some experts believe that the government must stabilize and help the economy in bad times. It should lower taxes and interest rates so that people can borrow money more easily. In capitalist countries some are very rich and can afford to buy everything. Others have little money and need clothing, food and a place to live. Many European countries have systems in which poor people are helped by the government and richer people have to pay more taxes etc. This system is called social market economy.

(I) Capitalism has existed since ancient times. But it became important in the 15th and 16th centuries with the growth of trade, industry and banking. Until the 1700s governments encouraged their population to make more money by selling goods to other countries. Imported goods were made more expensive so that countries could sell their own products. This became known as mercantilism.

(J) The Industrial Revolution brought changes to the economies of many countries. Factory owners did not want governments to control trade anymore. They wanted to run their companies by themselves. This idea became known as laissez-faire, which means “allow to do” in French. In his book, *The Wealth of Nations*, British economist Adam Smith described how laissez faire should. Great Britain became the first country to change its laws and allow free trade. During this period countries produced more and more products and goods and many capitalists became rich. However, normal workers did not earn very much and had to work up to 16 hours a day, sometimes in dangerous places. These problems led to the creation of trade unions, which protected workers.

(K) In the middle of the 19th century socialism became popular. The German Karl Marx suggested that the government should take over and control the economy. It should own all the land, the factories and companies. In a socialist economy, the government tries to spread money evenly among the workers. Many countries followed these socialist ideas, which later on led to Communism.

(L) Capitalism almost collapsed during the Great Depression of the 1930s. Many banks, factories and stores had to close, and millions of people lost their jobs. Many did not believe in capitalism anymore. As a result, the British economist John Maynard Keynes argued that the government had to do something to fight depression. In America Franklin D. Roosevelt introduced a program called New Deal in which he gave Americans help that they needed in bad times.

(M) Today Keynes' theory is widely accepted, and modern countries combine capitalism with some kind of government control. The state may own industries that are important to the country's economy, like oil wells, banks or airlines. Most people feel that free market economy should remain, but the government should still be around to see that economic rules are kept.

Companies have to rival each other in order to gain more benefits in a socialist economy.

- A. Not Given
- B. True
- C. False

ANSWER: A

There is an imbalance between wages for workers in a capitalist economy.

- A. True
- B. False
- C. Not given

ANSWER: A

Governments are always allowed to control everything in capitalism.

- A. False
- B. True
- C. Not given

ANSWER: A

Prior to the Industrial Revolution, many normal workers were treated equally.

- A. False
- B. True
- C. Not given

ANSWER: A

Free-market policies should be combined with governmental control in an economy.

- A. True
- B. False
- C. Not given

ANSWER: A

SECTION 3 (3 marks)

Complete each sentence with the correct word from the word bank.

There are many explanations for the fact that our body becomes _____ during the winter.

- A. sluggish
- B. chronic
- C. stimulus
- D. expertise
- E. sustainable
- F. obsolete
- G. intentionally
- H. mingle
- I. susceptible
- J. induce
- K. constant
- L. eliminate

ANSWER: A

Many countries want long-term, _____ economic growth that preserves their natural resources.

- A. sustainable
- B. chronic
- C. stimulus

- D. expertise
- E. sluggish
- F. obsolete
- G. intentionally
- H. mingle
- I. susceptible
- J. induce
- K. constant
- L. eliminate

ANSWER: A

Try to _____ fatty foods from your diet to avoid obesity.

- A. eliminate
- B. chronic
- C. stimulus
- D. expertise
- E. sluggish
- F. obsolete
- G. intentionally
- H. mingle
- I. susceptible
- J. induce
- K. constant
- L. sustainable

ANSWER: A

Frequent exposure to loud noise can _____ hearing loss.

- A. induce
- B. chronic
- C. stimulus
- D. expertise
- E. sluggish

- F. obsolete
 - G. intentionally
 - H. mingle
 - I. susceptible
 - J. eliminate
 - K. constant
 - L. sustainable
- ANSWER: A

Crime levels remain _____, so governments need to find ways to tackle this problem.

- A. constant
 - B. chronic
 - C. stimulus
 - D. expertise
 - E. sluggish
 - F. obsolete
 - G. intentionally
 - H. mingle
 - I. susceptible
 - J. eliminate
 - K. induce
 - L. sustainable
- ANSWER: A

Many people _____ dump trash onto the ocean, leading to water pollution.

- A. intentionally
- B. chronic
- C. stimulus
- D. expertise
- E. sluggish
- F. obsolete

- G. constant
 - H. mingle
 - I. susceptible
 - J. eliminate
 - K. induce
 - L. sustainable
- ANSWER: A

Young people are _____ to bad news on the Internet.

- A. susceptible
 - B. chronic
 - C. stimulus
 - D. expertise
 - E. sluggish
 - F. obsolete
 - G. constant
 - H. mingle
 - I. intentionally
 - J. eliminate
 - K. induce
 - L. sustainable
- ANSWER: A

I must go and _____ now because it is boring here.

- A. mingle
- B. chronic
- C. stimulus
- D. expertise
- E. sluggish
- F. obsolete
- G. constant
- H. susceptible

I. intentionally

J. eliminate

K. induce

L. sustainable

ANSWER: A

Do you think that technological advances can make our traditional skills become _____?

A. obsolete

B. chronic

C. stimulus

D. expertise

E. sluggish

F. mingle

G. constant

H. susceptible

I. intentionally

J. eliminate

K. induce

L. sustainable

ANSWER: A

The new tax incentive can be a _____ for many companies.

A. stimulus

B. chronic

C. obsolete

D. expertise

E. sluggish

F. mingle

G. constant

H. susceptible

I. intentionally

- J. eliminate
- K. induce
- L. sustainable

ANSWER: A

SECTION 4 (1.5 marks)

Choose the correct heading of each paragraph below.

(A) A magnet is a piece of rock or metal that can pull other metals towards it. The force of magnets is called magnetism. Together with gravity and electricity it is a basic force of nature. Early humans discovered magnets and magnetism thousands of years ago. They found out that certain types of rock, called loadstone, pulled iron and other metal objects towards it. After some time, they found out that thin pieces of such a rock would always point in one direction if you hung it on a piece of thread. The ends of such a metal are the poles of a magnet. All magnets have a magnetic field around them, the force between the two poles. Magnets attract or repel other metals. This is because every magnet has two poles: a north and a south pole. North and south poles attract each other but two north poles or two south poles push each other apart.

(B) Our planet is also a big magnet with a North and a South Pole. But the Earth's magnetic poles are not in the same place as the geographic poles. The magnetic North Pole, for example, is in northern Canada. Compasses always point to the magnetic poles, not to the geographic ones.

(C) Magnetism comes from electrons, the tiny particles that fly around the nucleus of an atom. They are negatively charged and produce a very weak magnetic field. When many of these electrons point towards the same direction, they can pull metals to them. It is also possible to make a magnet by taking an existing one and rubbing another piece of metal with it. If you keep rubbing the new piece of metal in the same direction its electrons will start to point in that direction, thus creating a new magnet.

(D) If a magnet keeps its magnetic field all the time, we call it a permanent magnet. However, not all magnets are permanent. Some objects become magnets only when electricity passes through them. They are called electromagnets. There are many examples of such electromagnets in everyday life: car motors, railway signals, and loudspeakers.

(E) In the 1700s scientists discovered that magnetism and electricity had similar features. Just like magnets have two poles, electricity has positive and negative charges. A positive and a negative charge attract each other and two negative or two positive charges repel each other. After they had found this out, they started making useful tools and machines with the help of electricity and magnetism. The Danish physicist Oersted sent electricity through a wire and put a compass near it. To his surprise the compass needle moved. Soon after that the first electromagnet was made by making a wire into a coil and sending electricity through it. The first magnetic instruments were compasses which sailors used to guide them on their journeys.

(F) Today, magnets can be found in many areas of everyday life. They are in washing machines, hold doors shut and work in generators and electric motors. Credit cards have magnetic strips on them that give you financial information. Magnetic audio and videotapes as well as disks have many tiny magnetic particles which are used to store sounds, pictures and other information. In medicine a magnetic resonance imaging machine (MRI) can create exact pictures of organs and bones inside the human body. It is much better and more exact than X-rays. Powerful electromagnets are attached to big cranes that can move iron and steel. In some parts of the world trains travel on tracks that are magnetized. These trains, called maglev, are lifted above the tracks, and do not have any contact with them. They travel at speeds of up to 480 km an hour. Scientists have also discovered that some animals, like pigeons, dolphins and turtles may have some magnetic particles in their body. They can detect the Earth's magnetic field and find out their location.

Paragraph A_____

- A. The fundamentals of a magnet
- B. Current applications of magnets
- C. History and use of electromagnets
- D. Magnetic poles on the Earth
- E. The mystery of compasses
- F. The definition of a permanent magnet
- G. Molecular structures of a magnet

ANSWER: A

Paragraph B_____

- A. Magnetic poles on the Earth
- B. Current applications of magnets
- C. History and use of electromagnets
- D. The fundamentals of a magnet
- E. The mystery of compasses
- F. The definition of a permanent magnet
- G. Molecular structures of a magnet

ANSWER: A

Paragraph C_____

- A. Molecular structures of a magnet
- B. Current applications of magnets
- C. History and use of electromagnets
- D. Magnetic poles on the Earth
- E. The mystery of compasses
- F. The definition of a permanent magnet
- G. The fundamentals of a magnet

ANSWER: A

Paragraph D_____

- A. The definition of a permanent magnet
- B. Current applications of magnets
- C. History and use of electromagnets
- D. Magnetic poles on the Earth
- E. The mystery of compasses
- F. The fundamentals of a magnet
- G. Molecular structures of a magnet

ANSWER: A

Paragraph E_____

- A. History and use of electromagnets

- B. The fundamentals of a magnet
- C. Current applications of magnets
- D. Magnetic poles on the Earth
- E. The mystery of compasses
- F. The definition of a permanent magnet
- G. Molecular structures of a magnet

ANSWER: A

PHẦN TỰ LUẬN (2 điểm)

SECTION 5 (2 marks)

Read the article below. Then use NO MORE THAN 10 WORDS to write short answers to these questions.

(A) A magnet is a piece of rock or metal that can pull other metals towards it. The force of magnets is called magnetism. Together with gravity and electricity it is a basic force of nature. Early humans discovered magnets and magnetism thousands of years ago. They found out that certain types of rock, called loadstone, pulled iron and other metal objects towards it. After some time, they found out that thin pieces of such a rock would always point in one direction if you hung it on a piece of thread. The ends of such a metal are the poles of a magnet. All magnets have a magnetic field around them, the force between the two poles. Magnets attract or repel other metals. This is because every magnet has two poles: a north and a south pole. North and south poles attract each other but two north poles or two south poles push each other apart.

(B) Our planet is also a big magnet with a North and a South Pole. But the Earth's magnetic poles are not in the same place as the geographic poles. The magnetic North Pole, for example, is in northern Canada. Compasses always point to the magnetic poles, not to the geographic ones.

(C) Magnetism comes from electrons, the tiny particles that fly around the nucleus of an atom. They are negatively charged and produce a very weak magnetic field. When many of these electrons point towards the same direction, they can pull metals to them. It is also possible to make a magnet by taking an existing one and rubbing another piece of metal with it. If you keep rubbing the new piece of metal in the same direction its electrons will start to point in that direction, thus creating a new magnet.

(D) If a magnet keeps its magnetic field all the time, we call it a permanent magnet. However, not all magnets are permanent. Some objects become magnets only when electricity passes through them. They are called electromagnets. There are many examples of such electromagnets in everyday life: car motors, railway signals, and loudspeakers.

(E) In the 1700s scientists discovered that magnetism and electricity had similar features. Just like magnets have two poles, electricity has positive and negative charges. A positive and a negative charge attract each other and two negative or two positive charges repel each other. After they had found this out, they started making useful tools and machines with the help of electricity and magnetism. The Danish physicist Oersted sent electricity through a wire and put a compass near it. To his surprise the compass needle moved. Soon after that the first electromagnet was made by making a wire into a coil and sending electricity through it. The first magnetic instruments were compasses which sailors used to guide them on their journeys.

(F) Magnets can be found in many areas of everyday life. They are in washing machines, hold doors shut and work in generators and electric motors. Credit cards have magnetic strips on them that give you financial information. Magnetic audio and videotapes as well as disks have many tiny magnetic particles which are used to store sounds, pictures and other information. In medicine a magnetic resonance imaging machine (MRI) can create exact pictures of organs and bones inside the human body. It is much better and more exact than X-rays. Powerful electromagnets are attached to big cranes that can move iron and steel. In some parts of the world trains travel on tracks that are magnetized. These trains, called maglev, are lifted above the tracks, and do not have any contact with them. They travel at speeds of up to 480 km an hour. Scientists have also discovered that some animals, like pigeons, dolphins and turtles may have some magnetic particles in their body. They can detect the Earth's magnetic field and find out their location.

Question 1: What is a permanent magnet?

Đáp án câu 1: A magnet keeps its magnetic field all the time.

Question 2: Why is electricity similar to magnetism?

Đáp án câu 2: Electricity has positive and negative charges.

Question 3: What is an application of magnetism in medicine?

Đáp án câu 3: MRI

Question 4: Who used first magnetic tools?

Đáp án câu 4: sailors

Question 5: What is the main idea of the last paragraph?

Đáp án câu 5: Magnets can be found in many areas of everyday life.

Ngày biên soạn: 5/10/2023

Giảng viên biên soạn đề thi: Đường Thanh Hùng Đức

Ngày kiểm duyệt: 31/10/2023

Trưởng Bộ môn kiểm duyệt đề thi: TS. Nguyễn Hòa Mai Phương