

TRƯỜNG ĐẠI HỌC VĂN LANG
ĐƠN VỊ: KHOA NGOẠI NGỮ

ĐỀ THI VÀ ĐÁP ÁN
THI KẾT THÚC HỌC PHẦN
Học kỳ 2, năm học 2023-2024

I. Thông tin chung

Tên học phần:	Đọc -Viết-Ngữ Pháp 2		
Mã học phần:	72ENGL30133	Số tin chỉ:	3
Mã nhóm lớp học phần:	232_72ENGL30133_01		
Hình thức thi: Trắc nghiệm kết hợp Tự luận	Thời gian làm bài:	75	phút
<i>Thí sinh được tham khảo tài liệu:</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Có	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Không	

II. Các yêu cầu của đề thi nhằm đáp ứng CLO

Ký hiệu CLO	Nội dung CLO	Hình thức đánh giá	Trọng số CLO trong thành phần đánh giá (%)	Câu hỏi thi số	Điểm số tối đa	Lấy dữ liệu đo lường mức đạt PLO/PI
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
CLO 3	Sử dụng kỹ năng đọc để đọc hiểu các bài đọc học thuật trình độ B2 (CEFR)	Trắc nghiệm	50%	1-20	5	
CLO 4	Ứng dụng kỹ năng phân tích, lập luận để viết bài luận trình độ B2 (CEFR)	Tự luận	50%	21	5	

III. Nội dung câu hỏi thi

PHẦN TRẮC NGHIỆM (20 câu + thang điểm từng câu hỏi: 0.25 điểm)

Read and answer the following questions

By 1776 the fine art of painting as it had developed in western Europe up to this time had been introduced into the American colonies though books and prints, European visitors and immigrants, and traveling colonists who brought back copies (and a few original) of old master paintings and acquaintance with European art institutions.

By the **outbreak** of the Revolution against British rule in 1776, the status of the artists had already **undergone** change. In the mid-eighteenth century, painters had been willing to assume such artisan-related tasks as varnishing, gilding teaching, keeping shops, and painting wheel carriages, houses, and signs. The terminology by which artists were described at the time suggests their status: "limner" was usually applied to the anonymous portrait painter up to the 1760's: "painter" characterized anyone who could paint a flat surface. By the second half of the century, colonial artists who were trained in England or educated in the classics rejected the status of laborer and thought of themselves as artists. Some colonial urban portraitists, such as John Singleton

Copley, Benjamin West, and Charles Wilson Peale, **consorted** with affluent patrons. Although subject to fluctuations in their economic status, all three enjoyed **sufficient** patronage to allow them to maintain an image of themselves as professional artists, an image indicated by their custom of signing their paintings. A few art collectors James Bowdoin III of Boston, William Byrd of Virginian, and the Aliens and Hamiltons of Philadelphia introduced European art traditions to those colonists privileged to visit their galleries, especially aspiring artists, and established in their respective communities the idea of the value of art and the need for institutions devoted to its encouragement.

Although the colonists tended to favor portraits, they also accepted landscapes, historical works, and political engravings as appropriate artistic subjects. With the coming of independence from the British Crown, a sufficient number of artists and their works were available to serve nationalistic purposes. The achievements of the colonial artists, particularly those of Copley, West, and Peale, lent credence to the boast that the new nation was capable of encouraging genius and that political liberty was congenial to the development of taste-a necessary step before art could assume an important role in the new republic.

What does the passage mainly discuss?

- A. The changing status of artists in the American colonies in the eighteenth century
- B. The importance of patronage to artist
- C. European influence on colonial American painting
- D. Subjects preferred by artists in the American colonies in the eighteenth century.

ANSWER: A

The word "outbreak" in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to

- A. beginning
- B. cause
- C. position
- D. explanation

ANSWER: A

The word "undergone" in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to

- A. experienced
- B. transformed
- C. preferred
- D. led to

ANSWER: A

According to the passage, before the American Revolution the main task of limners was to

- A. paint portraits
- B. paint wheel carriages
- C. varnish furniture
- D. paint flat surfaces

ANSWER: A

It can be inferred from the passage that artists who were trained in England

- A. considered artists to be superior to painters
- B. barely painted portraitists
- C. were often very wealthy
- D. imitated English painters because it was worse

ANSWER: A

The word "consorted" in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to

- A. associated
- B. studies
- C. agreed
- D. made decisions

ANSWER: A

The word "sufficient" in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to

- A. adequate
- B. temporary
- C. friendly
- D. expensive

ANSWER: A

According to the passage, artists such as Copley, West and Peal signed their paintings

- A. supported the artists' image of professionalism
- B. made it more difficult for other artists to copy the paintings
- C. increased the monetary value of the paintings
- D. distinguished colonial American artists from European artists

ANSWER: A

The author mentions James Bowdoin III and William Byrd in line 19 as examples of which of the following?

- A. Art collectors who had a profound influence on American attitudes toward art
- B. Art gallery owners who displayed only European art
- C. Artists who gave financial support to other artists
- D. Patrons whose helped to encourage artisans to become artists

ANSWER: A

With which of the following would the author be most likely to agree?

- A. Colonial artists made an important contribution to the evolving culture of the new nation.
- B. The most successful art collectors are usually artists themselves.

- C. The value of colonial American paintings decreased after the Revolution.
 D. Countries that have not had a political revolution are unlikely to develop great art

ANSWER: A

READING PASSAGE 2

Read the passage and decide whether each statement is 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

Are organically grown foods the best food choices? The advantages claimed for such foods over conventionally grown and marketed food products are now being debated. Advocates of organic foods - a term whose meaning varies greatly - frequently proclaim that such products are safer and more nutritious than others.

The growing interest of consumers in the safety and more nutritional quality of the typical North American diet is a welcome development. However, much of this interest has been sparked by sweeping claims that the food supply is unsafe or inadequate in meeting nutritional needs. Although most of these claims are not supported by scientific evidence, the preponderance of written material advancing such claims makes it difficult for the general public to separate fact from fiction. As a result, claims that eating a diet consisting entirely of organically grown foods prevents or cures disease or provides other benefits to health have become widely publicized and form the basis for folklore.

Almost daily the public is bombarded with claims for "no-aging" diets, new vitamins, and other wonder foods. There are numerous doubtful reports that natural vitamins are superior to synthetic ones, that fertilized eggs are nutritionally superior to unfertilized eggs, that untreated grains are better than fumigated grains and the like.

One thing that most organically grown food products seem to have in common is that they cost more than conventionally grown foods. But in many cases consumers are misled if they believe organic foods can maintain health and provide better nutritional quality than conventionally grown foods. So there is real cause for concern if consumers, particularly those with limited incomes, distrust the regular food and buy only expensive organic foods instead.

Not everyone believes that organic foods are better than conventionally-grown foods.

- A. True
 B. False
 C. Not given

ANSWER: A

The term "organic foods" has no fixed meaning.

- A. True
 B. False
 C. Not given

ANSWER: A

Most claims about the safety and nutritional benefits of organic foods are scientifically supported.

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

ANSWER: A

Claims that organic foods can prevent diseases gain the most trust of the public.

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

ANSWER: A

The public is rarely exposed to the information about "anti-aging" diets and wonder foods.

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

ANSWER: A

The majority of consumers believe in the superiority of untreated grains over fumigated grains.

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

ANSWER: A

Organic foods are consistently priced lower than conventionally grown foods

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

ANSWER: A

Organic foods are more appealing to consumers with limited income.

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

ANSWER: A

Consumers who value organic foods than conventionally-grown foods are mistaken.

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

ANSWER: A

The author totally supports all of the positive claims about organic foods.

- A. False
- B. True

C. Not given
ANSWER: A

PHẦN TỰ LUẬN (tổng số câu hỏi: 1 + thang điểm từng câu hỏi: 5)

Choose one of the following topics, then write an essay. (at least 200 words)

Topic 1: Persuasive essay

As English is an international language, studying another foreign language is a waste of time. Do you agree or disagree with this viewpoint?

Topic 2: Focus-on-effect essay.

The twenty-first century has seen significant growth in mass tourism. What are the negative and positive impacts of tourism on local communities?

ĐÁP ÁN PHẦN TỰ LUẬN VÀ THANG ĐIỂM

Phần câu hỏi	Nội dung đáp án	Thang điểm	Ghi chú
I. Trắc nghiệm		5.0	
Câu 1 – 10	A, B,C or D	0.25	
Câu 11 – 20	True, False or Not Given	0.25	
II. Tự luận		5.0	
Câu 1	Bài làm của sinh viên được chấm theo tiêu chí đã công bố trong DCCT	5.0	
	Điểm tổng	10.0	

TP. Hồ Chí Minh, ngày 7 tháng 3 năm 2024

P. Trưởng bộ môn



ThS. Cao Thị Xuân Tú

Giảng viên ra đề



Trương Hồng Ngọc