

TRƯỜNG ĐẠI HỌC VĂN LANG
ĐƠN VỊ: KHOA NGOẠI NGỮ

ĐỀ THI VÀ ĐÁP ÁN
THI KẾT THÚC HỌC PHẦN
Học kỳ 1, năm học 2023-2024

I. Thông tin chung

Tên học phần:	Tích hợp kỹ năng ngôn ngữ		
Mã học phần:	72ENGL30203	Số tín chỉ:	3
Mã nhóm lớp học phần:	232_72ENGL30203_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)
CLO1	Ứng dụng các kiến thức về ngôn ngữ Anh nâng cao để nghe, nói, đọc và viết tiếng Anh chính xác	Trắc nghiệm + Tự luận	30%	1-20		PLO2
CLO3	Thực hiện kỹ năng nghe, nói, đọc, viết bằng tiếng Anh thành thạo	Trắc nghiệm + Tự luận	30%	1-20		PLO5
CLO4	Thiết lập kỹ năng lập luận khi trình bày tiếng Anh bằng văn viết và nói	Tự luận	40%	21		PLO6

Lưu ý:

- Đề thi gồm 2 phần: phần đọc hiểu: 6 điểm, phần viết: 4 điểm.
- Phần đọc hiểu không thay đổi thứ tự câu hỏi, có thể thay đổi thứ tự đáp án

Cách thức nộp bài phần thi viết:

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

III. Nội dung câu hỏi thi

PHẦN TRẮC NGHIỆM (20 câu+ 0.3 điểm/câu)

REALITY TV

A Reality TV accounts for 67% TV programmes watched by Americans. A huge range of programme types come under the banner 'Reality TV', some of them more edifying than others. There are those which follow the pattern of one of the earliest reality shows, *Big Brother*, where a group of people have to co-exist in a house, their every move being filmed. Then there are the competitive shows where ordinary people compete in skills such as singing, cooking, diving, ice-skating or work-related skills like sales and entrepreneurship. Another sub-genre is the self- or home improvement/makeover type of show, such as *What Not to Wear*, *The Biggest Loser* or *Hoarders*. Some of the most popular reality TV shows are those of the social experiment sub-genre, such as *The World's Strictest Parents*, where misbehaving teens are sent to live in a less liberal family, usually in a distant country. Perhaps the most educational type which comes under the reality TV heading are the programmes that follow someone with an interesting or useful job doing their ordinary day to-day work. This is the one type of reality TV show most parents encourage their children to watch, as they can learn about the work of police officers, paramedics, doctors, pilots and teachers

B So how can we account it for the immense popularity of reality TV? One reason it has found favour with viewers is that for most ordinary people it is their best hope of achieving at least a degree of fame or notoriety. A tiny minority might even become really famous and be rewarded with a TV show of their own. A survey of 239 people revealed that, contrary to common belief, most reality TV fans were not less sociable or less intelligent than others. It was thought that the main aim of watching such shows was to be able to discuss them with friends and co-workers. However, that has always been one of the reasons people watch any kind of TV programs. What is different about reality TV aficionados is that they desire a rise in status and strongly value prestige. Reality TV has produced 'stars' with little or no actual talent in conventional terms. Although they can't sing, dance or act, the force of their personality has shot them to stardom through an appearance on TV show. From there, many have launched careers as 'TV personalities' and achieved the wealth and fame they craved. It is no wonder, then, that so many hope to follow their example.

C One crucial point about reality TV is that the name itself is a misnomer. It is not actually 'real'. While producers don't go as far as having scripts, they edit footage in such a way as to distort what really happened. Events are twisted to create an illusion of conflict or to shape a more interesting storyline. Participants are told to adapt their own personalities to suit the requirements of the show. For example, a lady with a pleasant and gentle personality was told to 'act mean' or be ejected from the show. Similarly, though viewers assume that either judges or the voting public have the power to eliminate contestants, in fact the producers retain the decision-making power. If a candidate in a singing competition has been voted off by the public, he or she may be kept on for amusement value, not for the quality of his or her singing. One producer admitted that a '24-hour bathroom makeover' actually had a crew working on it behind the scenes for at least two weeks.

D Apart from the illusions of reality, what other criticisms are made of reality TV? Author Mark Andrejevic wrote in the *New York Times* in 2012 that reality TV in post 9/11 society represents the 'normalization of surveillance'. In all our favorite TV shows, the cameras are

on the participants 24 hours a day. It therefore doesn't seem so strange when our own activities are caught on CCTV as we move around our cities and workplaces. Another accusation levied at some of these shows is that they glamorize vulgarity and consumerism. An American show called *Toddlers and Tiaras*, for example, shows little girls dressing up in skimpy costumes and make-up to take part in beauty pageants. Their parents spend thousands of dollars to parade their tiny children, some barely old enough to walk, in front of judges, who evaluate their beauty, clothes and modelling skills. The children featured in this and similar shows are growing up to focus only on winning and many are totally unable to accept defeat. Many reality TV shows feature a 'confessional', where contestants are encouraged to back-stab and report on their fellow contestants. Unethical behaviour is valued and rewarded because it boosts viewing figures. The plethora of shows encouraging us to change our weight, wardrobe, job, house and car creates generations of discontented individuals who feel themselves inadequate with who they are and what they have.

E To make matter worse, the experience of being on reality TV is not what it appears. These shows are so popular with the television companies because they are so cheap to produce. The producers' aim is to get as much talent as possible for as low a price as possible. While appearing on a reality show, you can expect your expenses to be paid, but you will probably only receive \$20 or \$30 a day. What is more, you can expect every aspect of your background and family to be investigated in detail. Anything you would prefer to remain hidden will inevitably come out. And the person who becomes the reality star will not be 'you'. It will be a character created by the producers who happens to have your face. So, if you are longing for your 15 minutes of fame, be aware of the risks of achieving it through reality TV.

Questions 1-6. Select the correct paragraph which contains the given information

1. Which paragraph contains the following information: “*What attracts people to watch reality TV*”?

- A. Paragraph B
- B. Paragraph A
- C. Paragraph C
- D. Paragraph D
- E. Paragraph E

ANSWER: A

2. Which paragraph contains the following information: “*An explanation for the promotion of bad behavior on reality TV*”?

- A. Paragraph D
- B. Paragraph A
- C. Paragraph C
- D. Paragraph B
- E. Paragraph E

ANSWER: A

3. Which paragraph contains the following information: *“A description of a show the writer disapproves of”*?

- A. Paragraph D
- B. Paragraph A
- C. Paragraph C
- D. Paragraph B
- E. Paragraph E

ANSWER: A

4. Which paragraph contains the following information: *“An example of why the term reality TV is misleading”*?

- A. Paragraph C
- B. Paragraph A
- C. Paragraph D
- D. Paragraph B
- E. Paragraph E

ANSWER: A

5. Which paragraph contains the following information: *“Some examples of shows that might benefit young people”*?

- A. Paragraph A
- B. Paragraph B
- C. Paragraph C
- D. Paragraph D
- E. Paragraph E

ANSWER: A

6. Which paragraph contains the following information: *“A piece of research that reveals information about fans of reality TV”*?

- A. Paragraph B
- B. Paragraph A
- C. Paragraph C
- D. Paragraph D
- E. Paragraph E

ANSWER: A

Questions 7 – 10. Choose the best answer A, B, C or D.

7. How does the writer describe programmes that show people doing their job?

- A. educational
- B. useful
- C. sub-genre
- D. interesting

ANSWER: A

8. What does the writer say can help people achieve fame if they have no special talent?

- A. their personality
- B. their appearance
- C. stardom
- D. conventional terms

ANSWER: A

9. Who has the ultimate decision about the elimination of competitors?

- A. the producers
- B. the judges
- C. the viewers
- D. the voting public

ANSWER: A

10. What feature of reality TV invites participants to criticize their peers?

- A. confessional
- B. unethical
- C. plethora
- D. growing

ANSWER: A

Questions 11-14

Complete each sentence with the correct ending below.

include the development of competitiveness and materialistic attitudes.

will pay lots of money for the right people.

may not realize how intrusive and financially unrewarding it will be.

are willing to distort reality to attract more viewers.
tend to aspire to raising their status in society.
are usually grateful to be given a chance of becoming famous.
are particularly damaging for young girls.

11. People who like watching reality TV

- A.** tend to aspire to raising their status in society.
- B.** include the development of competitiveness and materialistic attitudes.
- C.** will pay lots of money for the right people.
- D.** may not realize how intrusive and financially unrewarding it will be.
- E.** are willing to distort reality to attract more viewers.
- F.** are usually grateful to be given a chance of becoming famous.
- G.** are particularly damaging for young girls.

ANSWER: A

12. The effects of reality TV on society

- A.** include the development of competitiveness and materialistic attitudes.
- B.** will pay lots of money for the right people.
- C.** may not realize how intrusive and financially unrewarding it will be.
- D.** are willing to distort reality to attract more viewers.
- E.** tend to aspire to raising their status in society.
- F.** are usually grateful to be given a chance of becoming famous.
- G.** are particularly damaging for young girls.

ANSWER: A

13. Producers of reality TV

- A.** are willing to distort reality to attract more viewers.
- B.** include the development of competitiveness and materialistic attitudes.
- C.** will pay lots of money for the right people.
- D.** may not realize how intrusive and financially unrewarding it will be.
- E.** tend to aspire to raising their status in society.
- F.** are usually grateful to be given a chance of becoming famous.
- G.** are particularly damaging for young girls.

ANSWER: A

14. People who take part in reality TV shows

- A. may not realize how intrusive and financially unrewarding it will be.
- B. include the development of competitiveness and materialistic attitudes.
- C. will pay lots of money for the right people.
- D. are willing to distort reality to attract more viewers.
- E. tend to aspire to raising their status in society.
- F. are usually grateful to be given a chance of becoming famous.
- G. are particularly damaging for young girls.

ANSWER: A

PASSAGE 2: Read the following passage and answer the questions 15 – 20

NOMADIC CULTURES

Out of a world population of 7.5 billion, around 30 million people currently lead a migratory lifestyle. Every continent has nomadic groups, leading a life very different from the sedentary communities they come into contact with. Almost all migratory communities are in steady decline for a wide range of reasons: climate change, political unrest, forced resettlement and armed conflict have all impacted on these traditional communities, diminishing their numbers year on year. However, the lure of the travelling lifestyle is as strong as ever. The 'gypsy lifestyle' continues to inspire people - especially the young - who crave the freedom of unstructured movement. Backpacking has become almost a rite of passage for the young. 'Gap years' between school and university often stretch to two years, or even more, as young people become addicted to the culture of travelling light and moving on.

Traditional nomads may be seen as 'wanderers', but their movement is not as unstructured as it may appear. Most nomadic communities are, or were, herdsman, leading their animals across fixed routes based on pastures and water sources. Their societies were based on strong bonds of kinship. According to 14th-century social historian Ibn Khaldun, the Bedouin community owed their success in battle to *asabiyya* or 'group feeling', which enhanced their ability to protect the group from outsiders. This, along with excellent horsemanship and the rigors of a harsh lifestyle, based around constant alertness needed to protect livestock, made them formidable adversaries in war when compared to their more settled counterparts.

Far from the desert-dwelling Bedouin live a different kind of nomad: the Moken, or sea gypsies, of the Mergui Archipelago between Myanmar and the islands of Thailand's North Andaman coast. During the dry season, they live on traditional houseboats, and during the monsoon season they build temporary villages on sheltered stretches of beach. There is a culture of sharing and giving, to the extent that their language contains no words for individual possessions. This indigenous people has a great understanding of and respect for their environment, making use of over 80 plant species for food and more than 100 for shelter, handicrafts and other purposes. However, the Moken's lifestyle has more recently been affected by government restrictions on their hunter gathering activities, and legal disputes over ownership of their traditional lands. Somewhat inevitably, they have become a focus for tourism in the area, which they have embraced to some extent as they try to adapt to the modern world.

Nomadic communities exist in Europe too. In the tundras and taigas of northern Scandinavia live a reindeer-herding community, the Sami. Originally travelling freely across the areas

which now belong to Norway, Sweden, Finland and Russia, this subculture has had its traditional lifestyle curtailed by the creation of national borders. In contrast to the Bedouin, the Sami's culture stresses the importance of knowledge and acceptance of the Sarn language and traditions over bloodlines. It is an open and egalitarian society that welcomes outsiders. Marked by its rich storytelling and musical traditions, Sarn culture has enjoyed something of a renaissance in recent years. Like many traditional cultures, it has both suffered and benefitted from a growing tourist industry as well as from government regulations. Norway now has a specific, protected reindeer-herding region, but the activity is prohibited elsewhere in the country.

Perhaps a better known travelling culture in Europe is the Roma, or Romany, of Central, Eastern and South-eastern Europe. The group is now spread across Western Europe too due to permanent migration. While their defining characteristic is the nomadic lifestyle, there have always been settled Roma, and the proportion has continued to grow, largely due to state intervention. However, there are some communities that have managed to retain a semi-nomadic way of life, such as the Thracian Kalajdzii (tinsmiths) in Bulgaria and Kortorari in Romania. The Roma tend to function as 'carriers of tradition' in the countries where they live. Cultural change does not happen as fast as it does in mainstream society, so traditions that have all but died out elsewhere are preserved and adapted by the Roma community. An example of this is the Dodola, a 'ritual for rain' in the Balkans, which used to be widespread, but is now limited to the Roma.

In the UK, the term 'gypsy' covers both Roma and Irish travelers, two diverse groups united by a common nomadic heritage. Irish travelers traditionally move in groups of two to four families, which would typically include married sons and their wives and children. Like many other migratory communities, Irish travelers have strong kinship ties due to the practice of arranged marriages as well as their isolation from settled society. In common with other nomads, their traditional way of life has faced many threats. In particular, the crafts, trades and services they practice, once in high demand, have been made redundant by declining rural populations, the mechanization of farming, improved rural transport systems and the mass production of cheap plastic goods. Life expectancy for Irish travelers is often well below the national average.

In spite of the many obstacles faced by travelling communities all over the world, the world's fascination with the mobile lifestyle has not diminished. Mainstream culture seems to have a confused and contradictory relationship with travelers. On the one hand, the settled majority have a tendency to look down on those who refuse to adopt the sedentary lifestyle. On the other hand, they hold a romantic view of the horse-drawn caravans and campfires of the gypsy or the camel trains and tents of the Bedouin. What is clear is that travelling communities around the world, though reduced in number, are still alive and well and their contribution to world culture is indisputable.

Questions 15-19

Look at the following statements and the list for communities below.

Match each statement with the correct community

List of traveler communities

The Bedouin

The Moken

The Sami
The Roma
Irish travelers

15. They tend to protect a version of traditions inherited from wider society.

- A. The Roma
- B. The Moken
- C. The Sami
- D. The Bedouin
- E. Irish travelers

ANSWER: A

16. Where they live is very dependent on weather conditions and the time of the year.

- A. The Moken
- B. The Bedouin
- C. The Sami
- D. The Roma
- E. Irish travelers

ANSWER: A

17. They do not focus heavily on kinship ties.

- A. The Sami
- B. The Bedouin
- C. The Moken
- D. The Roma
- E. Irish travelers

ANSWER: A

18. They fully exploit the natural resources available to them.

- A. The Moken
- B. The Bedouin
- C. The Sami
- D. The Roma
- E. Irish travelers

ANSWER: A

19. Their success in combat was partly due to the demands of their lifestyle.

- A. The Bedouin
- B. The Moken
- C. The Sami
- D. The Roma
- E. Irish travelers

ANSWER: A

Question 20

What is the writer's purpose in the Reading Passage?

- A. to highlight the current state of traditional travelling cultures in the modern world
- B. to compare how successful different nomadic groups are in the modern world
- C. to explain the origins of backpacking culture
- D. to criticize the lack of tolerance for travelling communities

ANSWER: A

PASSAGE 1: Read the passage and answer questions 1 – 12 (2.4 marks, 0.2 each)

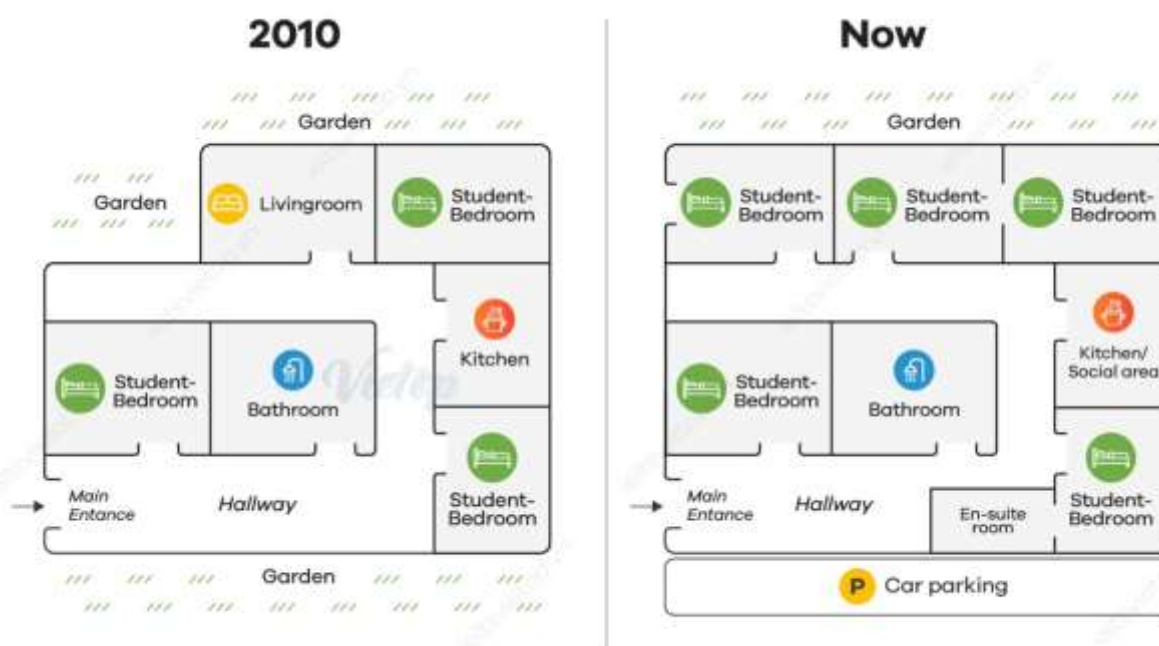
PHẦN TỰ LUẬN (1 câu+ 4 điểm)

Câu hỏi 21: (4 điểm)

The plans give information about changes in a student accommodation.

Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main features and make comparisons where relevant.

Write at least 150 words.



ĐÁP ÁN PHẦN TỰ LUẬN VÀ THANG ĐIỂM

Phần câu hỏi	Nội dung đáp án	Thang điểm	Ghi chú
I. Trắc nghiệm		6.0	
Câu 1 – 12		0.3	
Câu 13 – 20		0.3	
II. Tự luận		4.0	
Câu 1	Sinh viên có đáp án khác nhau.	4.0	
	Điểm tổng	10.0	

Phần viết được chấm theo tiêu chí:

Tiêu chí	Trọng số (%)	Tốt 8.0 - 10	Khá 6.5-7.9	Trung bình 5.0-6.4	Yếu/Kém <5.0
Phát triển và phân tích đề tài	25	- 80-100% các ý kiến đưa ra liên quan đề tài. - Đáp ứng 80-100% yêu cầu đề đưa ra - Đáp ứng 80-100% số từ quy định - 80-100% các ý chính được khai triển hiệu quả và linh hoạt	- 65-79% các ý kiến đưa ra liên quan đề tài. - Đáp ứng 65-79% yêu cầu đề đưa ra - Đáp ứng 65-79% số từ quy định - 65-79% các ý chính được khai triển hiệu quả và linh hoạt	- 50-64% các ý kiến đưa ra liên quan đề tài. - Đáp ứng 50-64% yêu cầu đề đưa ra - Đáp ứng 50-64% số từ quy định - 50-64% các ý chính được khai triển hiệu quả và linh hoạt	- <50% các ý kiến đưa ra liên quan đề tài. - Đáp ứng <50% yêu cầu đề đưa ra - Đáp ứng <50% số từ quy định - <50% các ý chính được khai triển hiệu quả và linh hoạt
Tổ chức	25	- 80-100% các ý được liên kết chặt chẽ hiệu quả bằng các phương tiện liên kết - Các phương tiện liên kết đa dạng và hiệu quả - Phân đoạn phù hợp và hiệu quả	- 65-79% các ý được liên kết chặt chẽ hiệu quả bằng các phương tiện liên kết - Các phương tiện liên kết khá đa dạng và khá hiệu quả, còn vài chỗ chưa phù hợp - Phân đoạn khá phù hợp và khá hiệu quả	- 50-64% các ý được liên kết chặt chẽ hiệu quả bằng các phương tiện liên kết - Các phương tiện liên kết chưa đa dạng và chưa hiệu quả, còn nhiều chỗ chưa phù hợp - Phân đoạn chưa phù hợp	- <50% các ý được liên kết chặt chẽ hiệu quả bằng các phương tiện liên kết - Các phương tiện liên kết còn ít và không hiệu quả, còn rất nhiều chỗ chưa phù hợp - Phân đoạn không hợp lý/ không phân đoạn

				và chưa hiệu quả	
Từ vựng	25	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Từ vựng cấu trúc sử dụng đa dạng, hiệu quả. - 80-100% các từ vựng, diễn đạt được sử dụng phù hợp - Sử dụng đa dạng từ vựng/ cụm cố định linh hoạt từ mức cơ bản đến phức tạp 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Từ vựng cấu trúc sử dụng khá đa dạng, hiệu quả. - 65-79% các từ vựng, diễn đạt được sử dụng phù hợp - Sử dụng nhiều từ vựng/ cụm cố định khá linh hoạt từ mức cơ bản đến phức tạp 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Từ vựng cấu trúc sử dụng chưa đa dạng và còn trùng lặp. - 50-64% các từ vựng, diễn đạt được sử dụng chưa phù hợp - Có cố gắng sử dụng từ vựng/ cụm cố định tương đối phù hợp từ mức cơ bản đến phức tạp 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Từ vựng cấu trúc sử dụng chưa đa dạng và còn trùng lặp nhiều. - >50% các từ vựng, diễn đạt được sử dụng chưa phù hợp - Đa số sử dụng nhiều từ vựng/ cụm cố định cơ bản
Ngữ pháp	25	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ngữ pháp cấu trúc sử dụng đa dạng, hiệu quả. - 80-100% các cấu trúc ngữ pháp được sử dụng phù hợp - Sử dụng đa dạng các cấu trúc ngữ pháp linh hoạt từ mức cơ bản đến phức tạp 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ngữ pháp cấu trúc sử dụng khá đa dạng, hiệu quả. - 65-79% các cấu trúc ngữ pháp được sử dụng phù hợp - Sử dụng nhiều cấu trúc ngữ pháp khá linh hoạt từ mức cơ bản đến phức tạp 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cấu trúc ngữ pháp sử dụng chưa đa dạng và còn trùng lặp. - 50-64% các cấu trúc ngữ pháp được sử dụng chưa phù hợp - Có cố gắng sử dụng cấu trúc ngữ pháp tương đối phù hợp từ mức cơ bản đến phức tạp 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cấu trúc ngữ pháp sử dụng chưa đa dạng và còn trùng lặp nhiều. - >50% các cấu trúc ngữ pháp được sử dụng chưa phù hợp - Đa số sử dụng nhiều cấu trúc ngữ pháp cơ bản

TP. Hồ Chí Minh, ngày 20 tháng 3 năm 2024

P.Trưởng bộ môn



Giảng viên ra đề



ThS. Cao Thị Xuân Tú.

ThS. Cao Thị Xuân Tú.