

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 2024-2025

I. Thông tin chung

Tên học phần:	ĐỌC NÂNG CAO			
Mã học phần:	72ENGL30172		Số tin chỉ:	2
Mã nhóm lớp học phần:	241_72ENGL30172_01			
Hình thức thi: <b>Trắc nghiệm kết hợp Tự luận</b>		Thời gian làm bài:	<b>60</b>	phút
<b>Thí sinh được tham khảo tài liệu:</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Có		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Không	

KÍNH NHỜ PHÒNG KHẢO THÍ: Để theo thứ tự PART 1, PART 2, PART 3, PART 4 VÀ PART 4 CẦN ĐỂ SAU PART 3 VÌ SỬ DỤNG THÔNG TIN CỦA PART 3 LÀM TIẾP PART 4

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	Vận dụng từ vựng về các lĩnh vực: xã hội học, khoa học, môi trường, văn hoá và lịch sử để phân tích văn bản trình độ C1-CEFR	Tự luận Trắc nghiệm	40%	Part 1 Part 2	2.5 1.5	PI 2.1
CLO2	Sử dụng thành thạo đa dạng kỹ năng đọc để phân tích, đánh giá văn bản trình độ C1-CEFR	Trắc nghiệm	30%	Part 3 Part 2	2.5 0.5	PI5.2

<b>CLO3</b>	<b>Hoàn thiện kỹ năng đánh giá thông tin trong bài đọc và suy luận hàm ý của người viết</b>	Trắc nghiệm	30%	Part 4 Part 2	2 1	PI6.2
-------------	---	-------------	-----	------------------	--------	-------

### III. Nội dung câu hỏi thi

#### PHẦN TRẮC NGHIỆM

**PART 2: Read the passage 1 and decide whether each statement agrees with the views of the writer. (Yes/ No/Not Given) (3 marks, 0.5 mark/each)**

#### THE BALLOON FIESTA

The Bristol International Balloon Fiesta is held annually in England. Teams from the UK and other parts of the world bring their hot air balloons to the site and participate in mass ascents where as many as 100 balloons may launch at a time.

The event was first held in 1979 and is now one of the largest in Europe. It is common to have crowds of over 100,000 on each of the four days of the festival. It takes place in a large country estate Ashton Court. Mass launches are made twice a day, at 6am and 6pm, subject to weather conditions.

One popular attraction is the night glow, when balloons are inflated and glow to music after dark. These are held on the opening Thursday night at approximately 9:30pm, followed by a spectacular fireworks display. There is another night glow at the same time followed by the fireworks on the Saturday night. Some people see these as the highlight of the fiesta.

The balloon makers Cameron Balloons are near to the fiesta site, in Bedminster, and make many of the special shaped balloons, which have included Rupert the Bear, The Scottish Piper, Bertie Bassett, the Tesco Trolley, Stuart the Minion, and the BBC One Balloon. Many interestingly shaped balloons have also attended the fiesta from abroad, over the years a UFO and a beaver have travelled from the USA, a kiwi bird from New Zealand, and an upside-down balloon from the Netherlands.

In the past, the fiesta used to be held in the second week of September, but due to cancellations of flights and the muddy ground because of bad weather, it has been moved in the start of August. This has had a great effect as more flights manage to fly; cancellations are now normally due to high winds.

In 2003, the weight of crowds returning from the Balloon Fiesta and Ashton Court festival put such a great strain on the Clifton Suspension Bridge that it was decided to close the bridge to all traffic, including pedestrians, during these events from 2004 onwards.

In recent years, the event has diversified to include small scale air displays, attracting the likes of The Blades, Typhoon display team and the Red Arrows.

On 10 August 2013 the festival broke a balloon fiesta record after 74 balloons landed in one field near the former Somerdale Factory in Keynsham. The record was then broken a year later, when 90 balloons again landed in the former Cadbury's chocolate factory on 9 August.

**YES** if the statement agrees with the views or claims in the Reading passage,

**NO** if the statement contradicts the views of the writer,

**NOT GIVEN** if it is impossible to say what the writer thinks.

1. The largest mass balloon ascent ever occurred at the Bristol International Balloon Fiesta.

A. Not given

B. No

C. Yes

ANSWER: A

2. If the meteorological situation is acceptable, then more than one mass launch of balloons can occur per day.

A. Yes

B. No

C. Not Given

ANSWER: A

3. A night glow event takes place on each evening of the festival.

A. No

B. Yes

C. Not Given

ANSWER: A

4. One company is responsible for all of the balloons at the festival.

A. No

B. Yes

C. Not Given

ANSWER: A

5. The festival benefits from being moved to an earlier time in the year.

A. Yes

B. No

C. Not Given

ANSWER: A

6. Since 2013 the festival has broken records every year.

A. Not given

B. No

C. Yes

ANSWER: A

**PART 3: Read the passage 2 and choose the suitable answer for each question (2.5 marks, 0.25 mark/each)**

**WHO WAS GENGHIS KHAN?**

[A] In the 1160s, on the floodplains of the Onon River in northeastern Mongolia, a boy named Tamujin was born. As a young man, he organized an alliance of rival tribes among those of the grasslands north of the Gobi Desert. Years later, as the fierce warrior-leader Genghis Khan, he led a vast army of nomads out of the grasslands, across deserts, and against societies who had the misfortune to share time and space with the all-powerful Mongols ...

[B] 1220. Samarkand, Central Asia. From the city's northwest gate, the inhabitants of Samarkand could only watch in terror as the enormous army approached. Perhaps 80,000 riders could be seen. According to one writer, they appeared "more numerous than ants or locusts, [more than] the sand in the desert, or drops of rain." Before them, the approaching riders drove thousands of captured civilians as a human shield.

[C] The city they approached was the capital of Shah Muhammad of the Khwarezm, the center of an empire that included parts of modern-day Afghanistan and Iran. Earlier, the Shah had executed the Mongol ambassador and had sent back the man's head to Genghis Khan, infuriating the Mongol leader. Shah Muhammad had 110,000 troops in the city, but most were poorly disciplined and fled even before the Mongol army arrived. After just a day's fighting, the city gates were opened, and the Shah's people were forced to beg the Mongols for mercy, which they did not receive.

[D] Today, there is barely anything left of the once-powerful city of Samarkand. The city was once famed for its copper and silver artisans. An advanced aqueduct system once brought water to the city, making gardens bloom in the dry lands. Today, there is only grass and some occasional bricks. A modern-day Samarkand has grown in its place, but of the original city's great workshops and palaces, nothing remains.

[E] The Mongols destroyed every building in the city, killing most of its citizens and taking away many of the survivors to serve as slaves. A city of over 200,000 was erased from the earth. Where the city's mosque once was, archeologist Yuri Buryakov has found the burnt bones of the mosque's defenders. "[T]here were soldiers who did not want to surrender," he says. A thousand withdrew to the mosque, hoping that the Mongols would not kill them there. "But to Mongols it didn't make any difference. They would kill anywhere."

[F] Similar stories can be told of other great cities of Central Asia: Bukhara, Balkh, Herat, Ghazni. One after another, they fell to the horsemen who burst from the grasslands of Mongolia. In Afghanistan, even after 750 years, people speak of the Mongol attack as if it

happened yesterday. "Only nine!" exclaims one old man in the once elegant city of Herat. "That is all that survived here - nine people!"

[G] The name of Genghis Khan brings to mind the most completely ruthless and murderous of history's conquerors. Accounts like that of Samarkand and Herat, rich in poetic exaggeration, seem to be part myth and part history. Experts on 12th-century sources, however, find that some writings need to be critically interpreted to produce a more balanced view of the man and his times.

[H] Genghis Khan's love of conquest appears evident in a quotation attributed to him: "Man's greatest good fortune is to chase and defeat his enemy, seize his total possessions, leave his married women weeping ..." In 1215, in the early days of Mongol empire building, Genghis Khan's armies surrounded the city of Zhongdu (modern-day Beijing). Years later, a traveler who noticed a white hill was told it was the bones of Zhongdu's inhabitants. It is said that even on his death bed, Genghis Khan ordered the killing of the entire population of Xi Xia, a neighboring state that had defied him.

[I] Yet the reputation of Genghis Khan as an utterly ruthless warrior may be worse than the reality. Much of our information comes from chroniclers of the time who often exaggerated the facts. It is possible they were encouraged by their Mongol employers to exaggerate the tales of cruelty so that the Mongols appeared more frightening to their enemies. In the city of Nishapur, a chronicler wrote that the Mongols were brutal to the extent that even the city's dogs and cats were killed. "There's no question that there was a great deal of destruction," says Mongol expert Morris Rossabi. "[But] not all the cities were butchered." The Secret History of the Mongols, an account of Genghis Khan's early life and the oldest surviving literary work in the Mongolian language, may also have bent the truth so as to enhance his reputation. "It is full of myths and legends," says historian Larry Moses, although "some of it can be [supported by] Chinese sources."

[J] In his homeland, Genghis Khan's reputation needs little enhancement. There he is revered as the first ruler of a united Mongolia, and his face can be found on paper currency. Mongolian historian Shirendev Bagaryn interprets Genghis Khan's conquests in a more positive light: "When you are eating," he says, "your appetite grows. Once you are strong you want to go find out how other people live ... He needed their knowledge to develop his country" - for example, by borrowing the written script that his neighbors used in western China. Other historians believe that Genghis was driven less by a thirst for land than by a need to feed his people: "I don't think he consciously set out to be a conqueror," says Rossabi. "In general, he didn't try to hold on to territory, except for Mongolia."

[K] At the age of about 60, after conquering much of continental Asia, Genghis Khan died, possibly after falling from his horse. His body was taken back to Mongolia for burial. Of his grave, like much of the societies he conquered, nothing remains. According to one Persian historian, Genghis Khan was "possessed of great energy ... a genius ... a butcher, just, resolute ... and cruel," which might serve as a fair epitaph. It is true that the Mongols under Genghis Khan committed ruthless acts, killing armies as well as peaceful citizens and forcing millions to accept their rule. But the 13th century saw many wars where cruelty was the norm. It could be argued that Genghis Khan was simply a man of his time, a man who

happened to be a brilliant military leader, and who gave to his descendants the greatest empire - and the most powerful army - the world had ever seen.

1. What is the author's central theme about Genghis Khan in this passage?

- A. His reputation may not match the reality.
- B. He is actually a hero and to be admired.
- C. He was one of history's most evil men.
- D. Records of his life are accurate.

ANSWER: A

2. What was Genghis Khan's early life like?

- A. He grew up in a nomadic tribe in Mongolia.
- B. He was born into a wealthy family
- C. He lived far away from his homeland.
- D. He was raised by a powerful warlord.

ANSWER: A

3. What motivated Genghis Khan to attack Samarkand?

- A. The Shah had attacked and killed the Mongol ambassador.
- B. The Shah's well-trained army was a threat to Genghis Khan.
- C. The Shah decided to hide inside his city walls.
- D. The Shah had built a mosque later than Genghis Khan's.

ANSWER: A

4. Which of the following places was once well known for its metal craftsmen?

- A. Samarkand
- B. Nishapur
- C. Herat
- D. Zhongdu

ANSWER: A

5. What was the lasting impact of the Mongol conquests on Central Asia?

- A. The memory of the Mongol invasions continues to be felt centuries later.
- B. The Mongol Empire established a system of fair and just governance.
- C. The cities were completely destroyed, and the populations were killed all.
- D. The region experienced a period of peace and prosperity.

ANSWER: A

6. What was Genghis Khan's final order?

- A. to order the killing of the population of Xi Xia
- B. to destroy the Afghan city of Herat
- C. to burn down Samarkand's great mosque
- D. to kill dogs and cats at Nishapur

ANSWER: A

7. What is Genghis Khan's reputation in Mongolia?

- A. He continues to be greatly respected by Mongolians.
- B. Few people in Mongolia know who he is.

- C. Mongolians admire his writings.  
D. He is regarded as a common criminal.

ANSWER: A

8. What evidence suggests that the Mongols may not have been as rude as some historical accounts portray them?

- A. There were cities that were not completely destroyed.  
B. The Mongols painted a positive picture of Genghis Khan.  
C. The Mongols were known for their cultural tolerance.  
D. The Mongols killed even cats and dogs.

ANSWER: A

9. Which of the following historians is most likely to believe that Genghis Khan's conquests improved Mongolian culture?

- A. Shirendev Bagaryn  
B. Morris Rossabi  
C. Larry Moses  
D. Yuri Buryakov

ANSWER: A

10. According to paragraph K, how did Genghis Khan most likely die?

- A. He fell off his horse and died from the injuries.  
B. He was poisoned by his own men.  
C. He eventually died of old age.  
D. He was killed while fighting in battle.

ANSWER: A

## PHẦN TỰ LUẬN

**PART 1: Complete the sentences with the CORRECT FORM of the words in the box.**  
(2.5 marks, 0.25 mark/each)

<i>doom</i>	<i>regular</i>	<i>invader</i>	<i>absolute</i>	<i>biased</i>
<i>persist</i>	<i>reign</i>	<i>hierarchy</i>	<i>grade</i>	<i>desert</i>
<i>consensus</i>	<i>instability</i>			

**Câu hỏi 1: (0.25 điểm)** She is the most \_\_\_\_ person I know; even when she faced numerous setbacks, she never stopped chasing her dream.

**Câu hỏi 2: (0.25 điểm)** Everyone left during the long drought, so the remote village is now abandoned and \_\_\_\_.

**Câu hỏi 3: (0.25 điểm)** The \_\_\_\_ of the world's leading scientists is that humans are causing global warming.

**Câu hỏi 4: (0.25 điểm)** Following the assassination of the king, there was a period of political \_\_\_\_.

**Câu hỏi 5: (0.25 điểm)** Scholars have come up with a list of suspected causes for Angkor's decline, including foreign \_\_\_\_\_, a religious change of heart, and a shift to maritime trade.

**Câu hỏi 6: (0.25 điểm)** This may have \_\_\_\_\_ the city when sea trade began to develop between Southeast Asia and China.

**Câu hỏi 7: (0.25 điểm)** In recent years, there has been an increase in the \_\_\_\_\_ of extreme weather events.

**Câu hỏi 8: (0.25 điểm)** During his \_\_\_\_\_, he ruled over the lands of Egypt, Syria, Mesopotamia, and Yemen.

**Câu hỏi 9: (0.25 điểm)** Mongolia has some of the Earth's largest high-\_\_\_\_\_ gold, copper, and uranium reserves.

**Câu hỏi 10: (0.25 điểm)** Many primate groups have a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ where some animals are more important as leaders than others.

**PART 4 : Read the passage 2 *WHO WAS GENGHIS KHAN?* again and decide if the authors' attitude toward each topic is positive (P) or negative (N). Write down 2-3 evidences that signal the author's attitude (2 marks, 0.5 mark/each)**

**Câu hỏi 1(0.5 điểm)** Shah Muhammad's troops (from paragraph C)

**Câu hỏi 2 (0.5 điểm)** Samarkand in the past. (from paragraph D)

**Câu hỏi 3 (0.5 điểm)** Genghis Khan in some people's mind (from paragraph G)

**Câu hỏi 4 (0.5 điểm)** The rule of Genghis Khan (from paragraph K)

### ĐÁP ÁN PHẦN TỰ LUẬN VÀ THANG ĐIỂM

Phần câu hỏi	Nội dung đáp án	Thang điểm	Ghi chú
<b>I. Trắc nghiệm</b>		<b>5.5</b>	
PART 2 Câu 1 – 6	1. A 2. A 3. A 4. A 5. A 6. A	0.5	
PART 3 Câu 1 – 10	1. A 2. A 3. A 4. A 5. A 6. A 7. A 8. A 9. A	0.25	



	10. A		
<b>II. Tự luận</b>		<b>4.5</b>	
PART 1 Câu 1 – 10	1. persistent 2. deserted 3. consensus 4. instability 5. invaders 6. doomed 7. regularity 8. reign 9. grade 10. hierarchy	0.25	
PART 4 Câu 1 – 4	1. N - but most were poorly disciplined and fled even .... 2. P - powerful, framed, advanced 3. N - ruthless and murderous 4. P - just, brilliant, powerful	0.5	
	<b>Điểm tổng</b>	<b>10.0</b>	

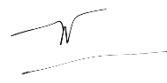
TP. Hồ Chí Minh, ngày 14 tháng 10 năm 2024

**P. Trưởng bộ môn**



**ThS. Cao Thị Xuân Tú**

**Giảng viên ra đề**



**Nguyễn Đài Trang Nhã**