

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:	Độc-Viết-Ngữ Pháp 1		
Mã học phần:	72ENGL30123	Số tin chỉ:	3
Mã nhóm lớp học phần:	241_72ENGL30123_01		
Hình thức thi: <b>Trắc nghiệm kết hợp Tự luận</b>	Thời gian làm bài:	<b>75</b>	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)
<b>CLO3</b>	Sử dụng kỹ năng đọc để đọc hiểu các văn bản trình độ B1-B2 (CEFR)	Trắc nghiệm	50%	1-20	5	PI 5.2
<b>CLO4</b>	Thiết lập kỹ năng phân tích, lập luận để viết đoạn văn trình độ B1-B2 (CEFR)	Tự luận	50%	21	5	PI 6.1

**III. Nội dung câu hỏi thi**

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

**READING PASSAGE 1**

**Read the passage and choose the correct option to answer each question.**

It's obvious that the best way to explore a city is with a friend who is courteous, humorous, intelligent and-this is essential-extremely well-informed. Falling that, and if it is London you are visiting, then the next best thing may well be Martin Priestly, former university lecturer, now a guide, who seems to bring together most of the necessary virtues and who will probably become a friend as well.

Last spring, I took a trip around London with him, along with a party of Indian journalists. Accustomed to guides who are occasionally excellent but who often turn out to be arrogant, repetitive and sometimes bossy, I was so struck by Priestly's performance that I sought him out again to see, if I could, just how the trick was done.

This time the tour was for a party of foreign students, aged anything between 20 and 60, who were here to improve their English, which was already more than passable. As the 'tourists' gathered, Martin welcomed them with a kind of dazzled pleasure, as if he had been waiting for them with excitement and a touch of anxiety, now thankfully relieved. I have to say, all this seemed absolutely genuine.

Then we got on the coach and we were off. Martin sat in front, not in the low - level guide's seat, but up with the group, constantly turning round to make eye contact, to see if they understood him. Soon we're in a place called Bloomsbury, famous among writers in the early 20th century. 'Bloomsbury is famous for brains', says Martin, getting into his stride. It's a very clever place. It's not very fashionable but It's very clever. Soon after, we pass the British Museum and Bedford Square, 'a great architectural showpiece', advises Martin. The comment prompted questions which led to a conversation about building, the part played by wealthy people and how big chunks of London still belongs to them- an issue which was to re - emerge later. This was how he liked to work: themes, introduced as if spontaneously, were laid down for subsequent discussion.

Suddenly the coach stopped and it was over, two and a half hours of nonstop performance, with information, observation and humour. Martin says encouragingly, 'I do hope you enjoy London'.

We go to a nearby café to talk. Why, I asked, had he become a guide? 'Well, I used to organize a lot of courses at the university I worked for. **It** was quite stressful. But I had shown students around London and I enjoyed that. It seemed an obvious move to make. I did the London Tourist Board's Blue Badge course – two evenings a week for two years. That was tough, especially the exam in what is known as "coaching". You're taught to smile but everybody had difficulty with that in the exam, when you have other things to worry about. You have to do it backwards in the coach, desperately casting your eyes about to see what is coming next, and you're facing the tutors and the other trainees.

'And you have to know so much to guide well, different places, all kinds of architecture, agriculture. What if somebody asks a question about a crop beside the road? But **some of it sticks**, you know ... eventually'. He also tells me he keeps himself up to date with radio, TV and newspapers.

There are several hundred other guides out there, all looking for a share of the work. I think, as we talk, that I am starting to understand why good guides are so rare. It's a great deal harder than it looks, and it demands, for every stretch of road, an even longer stretch of study and forethought.

**What is the best title for the article above?**

- A. The best kind of know-it-on
- B. Martin Priestly knows everything

- C. Differences between good and bad tour guides
- D. How to explore a city with your friend

ANSWER: A

**What do we learn about Martin in the first paragraph?**

- A. His job suits his personality.
- B. He is a colleague of the writer.
- C. His job is an extension of his hobby.
- D. He has two educational roles.

ANSWER: A

**When was the first time the writer explored London with Martin?**

- A. last spring
- B. last summer
- C. last fall
- D. last winter

ANSWER: A

**The writer decided to meet Martin again to find out how he managed to**

- A. avoid the failings of many other tour guides.
- B. entertain large and varied tour groups.
- C. win custom from other tour guides.
- D. encourage people to go back to him for another tour.

ANSWER: A

**The writer notes that on meeting the tour group, Martin**

- A. greeted everyone warmly.
- B. seemed as nervous as everyone else.
- C. everyone for their prompt arrival.
- D. checked that everyone could understand him.

ANSWER: A

**Martin's approach to guiding is to**

- A. encourage tourist participation.
- B. begin with the oldest buildings.
- C. move around the coach as he talks.
- D. find out how much visitors know first.

ANSWER: A

**What does "it" in line 2 in paragraph 6 refer to?**

- A. arranging courses
- B. performing in front of a group
- C. becoming a guide
- D. showing students around London

ANSWER: A

**Martin says that the 'coaching' exam is difficult because**

- A. there is so much to think about.
- B. you have to smile in different ways.

- C. it has so many sections.
- D. you have to cover different routes.

ANSWER: A

**In lines 2-3 in paragraph 7, what does 'some of it sticks' mean?**

- A. Some information is remembered.
- B. Some facts are up to date.
- C. Some questions are answered.
- D. Some lessons are revised.

ANSWER: A

**In the last paragraph, the writer says he is impressed by**

- A. the amount of preparation involved in Martin's job.
- B. the quantity of work available for tour guides.
- C. the distances Martin covers on his tours.
- D. the variety of approaches taken to guiding.

ANSWER: A

## READING PASSAGE 2

**Read the passage and decide whether each given statement is True (T) or False (F)**

TRUE                                      if the statement agrees with the information  
FALSE                                      if the statement contradicts the information

### Unusual sports

(A) Do you ever get bored with the same old sports? If you're tired of tennis, fed up with football or bored of basketball, don't worry. There are plenty of new and unusual sports out there for you to try. Many of these are a mix of existing sports, sometimes with a local element added. Bossable, for example, is a mix of football and volleyball, played on an inflatable pitch with a trampoline in the middle. To make it more exciting, it also has elements of Brazilian martial arts!

(B) If you are very good at horse riding, you could try the national sport of Afghanistan, buzkashi. Many versions have been played in the Central Asia region for hundreds of years. The game involves players on horseback trying to get hold of a death goat. The Afghan Buzkashi Federation wants the game to spread throughout the world and has finally written down the rules because they hope to get Olympic status for the sport.

(C) A sport that is more likely to become famous is kabaddi. It is popular in India and other parts of South Asia. It is similar in some ways to the game called 'tag' or 'it' which schoolchildren play. One person is 'it' and has to catch the others. In kabaddi, a 'raider' from one team tries to 'tag' a player from the other team and then return to their own half of the field without getting caught. In some versions of the game, the 'raider' must chant the word 'kabaddi' as he returns to his place. Kabaddi is good fun, good exercise and doesn't need any equipment. It is played at the Asian Games.

(D) There is an unusual sport which describes itself as a 'classic mix of brains and brawn'. The game, called 'chess boxing', involves around chess and then a round of boxing, then another chess, and so on. There is one minute between rounds. The first chess boxing world championship took place in 2003 in Amsterdam and was won by a Dutchman, Lepe Rubingh. Since then, it has become more popular, particularly in Germany, the UK, India and

Russia. It is a difficult sport, as players need to be very good at two very different activities and be able to switch quickly between the two.

(E) Finally, an unusual sport that will be familiar to most of us is roshambo, which began in China about 2000 years ago and spread gradually to the rest of the world. Played by young and old, in the UK it is known as 'rock-paper-scissors'. It is surprising that it is called a sport and taken so seriously: there's a World Rock Paper Scissors Society and a league which holds championships every year. So, whatever kinds of sport you like, there is something new and interesting for you to try.

**Players of chess boxing only need to reach a high level in one of the activities.**

A. False

B. True

ANSWER: A

**Buzkashi got written rules long after the game first started.**

A. True

B. False

ANSWER: A

**Roshambo Can be played by anyone, even children and the elderly.**

A. True

B. False

ANSWER: A

**Bossaball is played on grass.**

A. False

B. True

ANSWER: A

**It could be quite expensive to play kabaddi.**

A. False

B. True

ANSWER: A

**They are different versions of the game kabaddi.**

A. True

B. False

ANSWER: A

**Chess boxing is played in several different countries.**

A. True

B. False

ANSWER: A

**People play boosaball on a soft surface.**

A. True

B. False

ANSWER: A

**Buzkashi is an Olympic sport.**

A. False

B. True

ANSWER: A

**Lepe Rubingh is from Germany.**

A. False

B. True

ANSWER: A

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

Choose **ONE** of the following topics to write a paragraph. (at least 150 words)

**Choose one of the following topics to write a paragraph. You must write at least 150 words.**

Topic 1: Give advice for young people on how to enrich life experiences beyond classrooms. Write a persuasive paragraph.

Topic 2: Technologies have more negative impacts on young people. Write an argumentative paragraph to express your viewpoint on this idea.

**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>5.0</b>	
Câu 1 -10	A,B,C or D	0.25	
Câu 11 - 20	True or False	0.25	
<b>II. Tự luận</b>		<b>5.0</b>	
Câu 1	Bài viết được chấm theo tiêu chí đã được công bố trong ĐCCT	5.0	
	<b>Điểm tổng</b>	<b>10.0</b>	

TP. Hồ Chí Minh, ngày 16 tháng 10 năm 2024

**P. Trưởng bộ môn**

**Giảng viên ra đề**



**ThS. Cao Thị Xuân Tú**

**ThS. Trương Hồng Ngọc**