

Direction: In this section you will read several passages. Each one is followed by several questions about it.

For question 1 – 30, you are to choose the one best answer, (a), (b), (c) or (d), to each question. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and put a cross on the letter that corresponds to the answer you have chosen

Question 1 - 7

Washington was the first city in history to be created solely for the purpose of governance. Following the Revolution, members of Congress had hotly debated the question of a permanent home for themselves and for those departments- the Treasury, the Patent Office and so on- which even the sketchiest of central governments would feel obliged to establish. In 1790, largely in order to put an end to congressional bickering, George Washington was charged with selecting a site for the newly designated federal district. Not much to anyone's surprise but to the disappointment of many he chose a tract of land on the banks of the Potomac River, a few miles upstream from his beloved plantation Mount Vernon.

The District of Columbia was taken in part from Virginia and in part from Maryland. At the time it was laid out, its hundred square miles consisted of gently rolling hills, some under cultivation and the rest heavily wooded, with a number of creeks and much swampy land along the Potomac. There is now a section of Washington that is commonly referred to as Foggy Bottom; that section bore the same nickname a hundred and eighty years ago.

Two port cities, Alexandria and Georgetown, flourished within sight of the new capital and gave it access by ship to the most important cities of the infant nation- Charleston, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Newport, Salem and Portsmouth- and also to the far-off ports of England and the Continent.

1. *What is the main topic of the passage?*
 - a) The role of George Washington in the American Revolution
 - b) The first years of the United States Congress
 - c) The founding of Washington, D.C.
 - d) The governing of the federal district
2. *In line 6, the phrase "charged with" could best be replaced by which of the following?*
 - a. attacked with
 - b. accused of
 - c. asked to pay for
 - d. given the responsibility of
3. *Why was George Washington's choice for the site of the capital not very surprising?*
 - a) The site was close to George Washington's own home.
 - b) The river would bring trade to the city.
 - c) The members of Congress had already stated their preference for the site.
 - d) George Washington had lived on the site before the American Revolution.
4. *In 1790, a large part of the federal district was*
 - a. seashore
 - b. wilderness
 - c. village squares
 - d. a flourishing port
5. *It can be inferred from the passage that the term "Foggy Bottom" in the second paragraph refers to a section of Washington, D.C that*
 - a) used to be mostly swampland
 - b) lies at the bottom of Mount Vernon
 - c) has the lowest population in the district
 - d) used to be the site of the national weather station
6. *The author implies that Georgetown was important in the eighteenth century because it*
 - a) linked the federal district with the ocean
 - b) was a model for building the new federal district
 - c) defended the east coast against invaders
 - d) was the home of the Treasury and the Patent Office
7. *Which of the following conclusions about the federal district is supported by the passage?*
 - a) Mount Vernon was not chosen because it was too close to the river
 - b) Congress was unable to agree on a location
 - c) George Washington's choice of a site pleased almost everyone
 - d) Congress did not believe that a home for the federal government was necessary.

Question 8 - 12

After inventing dynamite, Swedish-born Alfred Nobel became a very rich man. However, he foresaw its universally destructive powers too late. Nobel preferred not to be remembered as the inventor of dynamite, so in 1895, just two weeks before his death, he created a fund to be used for awarding prizes to people who had made worthwhile contributions to mankind. Originally there were five awards: literature, physics, chemistry, medicine, and peace. Economics was added in 1968, just sixty-seven years after the first awards ceremony.

Nobel's original legacy of nine million dollars was invested, and the interest on this sum is used for the awards which vary from \$30,000 to \$125,000.

Every year on December 10, the anniversary of Nobel's death, the awards (gold medal, illuminated diploma, and money) are presented to the winners. Sometimes politics plays an important role in the judges' decisions. Americans have won numerous science awards but relatively few literature prizes.

No awards were presented from 1940 to 1942 at the beginning of World War II. Some people have won two prizes, but this is rare; others have shared their prizes.

8. *When did the first award ceremony take place?*

- a. 1895
- b. 1901
- c. 1962
- d. 1968

9. *Why was the Nobel prize established?*

- a. to recognize worthwhile contributions to humanity
- b. to resolve political differences
- c. to honor the inventor of dynamite
- d. to spend money

10. *In which area have Americans received the most awards?*

- a. literature
- b. economics
- c. peace
- d. science

11. *Which of the following statements is not true?*

- a. Awards vary in monetary value.
- b. Ceremonies are held on December 10 to commemorate Nobel's invention.
- c. Politics can play an important role in selecting the winners.
- d. A few individuals have won two awards.

12. *In how many fields are prizes bestowed?*

- a. 2
- b. 5
- c. 6
- d. 10

Question 13 - 18

Walt Whitman, born in New York in 1819, was one of American's unusual literary figures. An individualist, he rambled through the countryside seeing people and places, and making them his own. His experiences in earning a living were varied; at times he was a printer, a teacher, a carpenter, a nurse, and a newspaper editor. He was a big-hearted man, open and accepting. He gave freely of his time by caring for the wounded during the Civil War. Though he lived in a city, he often spent time in the country, developing his strong sense of nature, which carried through to his poems. In 1855 he collected the verses he had written, and published them in one thin volume, *Leaves of Grass*, a book which he revised and rewrote all the rest of his life. The book was ridiculed by some poets and generally ignored by others, probably because his verse forms were not traditional. He had felt that it was necessary to achieve a new poetic form in order to communicate his views. His reputation didn't grow until after his death, and it reached a high point in the 1920s. Since then, Whitman's style has greatly influenced modern poets.

123. *The best title for this passage is*

- a. *Leaves of Grass*
- b. Walt Whitman
- c. *A Country Man*
- d. *Poetry: A New Form*

14. *The word "rambled" in the line 2 is most similar to the meaning of*

- a. stopped briefly
- b. marched excitedly
- c. traveled quickly
- d. walked slowly

15. *In the phrase "making them his own" in lines 2-3, he is*

- a. owning them
- b. changing them
- c. understanding them
- d. working for them

16. *Whitman's big-heartedness is shown by his*

- a. visiting the countryside
- b. being an individualist

- c. caring for the wounded d. rewriting *Leaves of Grass*
17. *The passage says that during Whitman's lifetime other poets*
- a. laughed at him b. communicated with him
c. praised him d. accepted him
18. *We can assume that Whitman was ignored because he*
- a. rewrote his book b. rambled through the countryside
c. published his poems d. wrote in a new form

Question 19 - 24

Before the early 1960's, people interested in the differing roles of the left and right hemispheres of the brain depended almost entirely on evidence drawn from animal research, from studies of neurological patients with one-sided brain damage, or from patients who had had their corpus callosum, the conduit connecting the two hemisphere, surgically severed. But it was possible to detect which brain hemisphere was most involved in speech and other functions in normal people by having them listen to two different words coming to the two ears at the same time. This became known as the "dichotic listening" procedure. When several word pairs are given in a row, people are unable to report them all, and most right-handers prefer to report, and report more accurately, words given to their right ear. This seems to be related to the fact that signal from the right ear, although sent to both hemispheres, are preferentially sent to the left hemisphere which controls speech. People who have from the speech represented in the right hemisphere, a very usual occurrence even in left-handed people, more accurately report what their left ears hear.

In contrast to the right-ear advantage for speech, there is generally a left-ear advantage for another type of auditory signal: music. When right-handed people listen to melodic patterns they report them better from the left ear.

19. *Which of the following would be the most appropriate title for the passage?*
- a) An Introduction to Speech Damage in Neurological Patients
b) An Investigation into the Role of the Brain's Hemispheres
c) An Analyst of Left and Right-handed People
d) An Examination of "Dichotic Listening"
20. *Early research into the right and left hemispheres of the brain was done on*
- a) neurological mental patients
b) experimental animals
c) brain damaged people
d) surgically injured patients
21. *The "dichotic listening" procedure could be best be described as hearing*
- a) two different words in the same ear twice
b) the same word twice in different ears
c) two different words in different ears
d) two different words in two ears
22. *According to the passage, right-handed people normally*
- a) have better hearing in their right ears
b) have little difficulty in reporting words given to their right ears
c) are unable to report word pairs given in their left ears
d) accurately report word pairs given in a row
23. *Where do most left-handed people send speech signals?*
- a) From the right ear to both hemispheres
b) To the left hemisphere from the right ear
c) From the right ear to the right hemisphere
d) To the left hemisphere from the left ear.
24. *According to the passage, music is best appreciated when heard by*
- a) the left ear of right-handers
b) people with a left-ear advantage
c) left-handers in their right ears
d) right-handed people who understand melodic patterns.

Question 25 - 30

Italy enjoyed a highly developed and specialized civilization from about 264 B.C. until the fall of the Roman Empire in 476 A.D. Important contributions were made in art, science, education, religion, and architecture. Remains of Roman aqueducts and amphitheaters can still be seen in various parts of Africa and Europe today. Probably the most lasting of the Roman heritage to the world can be found in laws based on Roman legal principles as found in England. Latin America, and the United States, as well as the Roman alphabet which forms the basis of many languages among which are English, Spanish and German.

25. *During how many centuries did Italy enjoy an advanced civilization?*
- a. 3
 - b. 4
 - c. 6
 - d. 8
26. *Which of the following is considered to be the most enduring heritage of the Romans?*
- a. art
 - b. science
 - c. law
 - d. education
27. *Where can we still find evidence of Roman architecture today?*
- a. Latin America
 - b. Africa
 - c. Germany
 - d. United States
28. *All the following are true except*
- a. Roman law was so advanced that other nations adopted Roman legal principles
 - b. Some Roman-built structures are still standing
 - c. Roman superiority began to decline in the fourth century A.D.
 - d. The ancient Romans were talented in many areas.
29. *Which of the following languages is not given as using the Roman alphabet?*
- a. English
 - b. German
 - c. Russian
 - d. Spanish
30. *Which of the following areas was not mentioned as having a legal code based on the ancient Roman code?*
- a. China
 - b. Latin America
 - c. England
 - d. United States

TRUNG TÂM ĐÀO TẠO LẬP TRÌNH VIÊN QUỐC TẾ
Bachkhoa-Aptech

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Bảng trả lời câu hỏi
Phần thi Tiếng Anh

Đề số :

45'

Họ và tên :
Địa chỉ :
Điện thoại :
Ngày sinh :
Ngáy thi :

Hướng dẫn:

Bạn hãy đánh dấu (✓) vào ô vuông cạnh câu trả lời đúng (A/B/C/D), Mỗi câu chỉ được chọn một
(Trước khi làm bài, đề nghị ghi rõ số đề)

1.	A B C D	16.	A B C D
2.	A B C D	17.	A B C D
3.	A B C D	18.	A B C D
4.	A B C D	19.	A B C D
5.	A B C D	20.	A B C D
6.	A B C D	21.	A B C D
7.	A B C D	22.	A B C D
8.	A B C D	23.	A B C D
9.	A B C D	24.	A B C D
10.	A B C D	25.	A B C D
11.	A B C D	26.	A B C D
12.	A B C D	27.	A B C D
13.	A B C D	28.	A B C D
14.	A B C D	29.	A B C D
15.	A B C D	30.	A B C D

English

7 CDABAAB

12 BADBC

18 BDCCAD

24 BCCBBA

30 DCBCCA