

ĐỀ THI KẾT THÚC MÔN HỌC

HỌC KỲ: I

NĂM HỌC: 2025 – 2026

Bậc đào tạo: CAO ĐẲNG LIÊN THÔNG (C2)

Môn học : ĐỌC NÂNG CAO

Lớp: 25C2-NNA1

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Mã đề
102

Thời gian thi: 90 phút (không kể thời gian phát đề)

- Thí sinh không được sử dụng tài liệu, nộp lại đề sau khi thi.
- Bài thi này gồm 50 câu, mỗi câu 0.2 điểm.

Choose the best answer for the following questions: (10ms)

Questions 1 through 7 refer to the following article

Joe stepped onto the aeroplane and was met by one of the cabin crew who showed him to his seat. This was his first flight and he was feeling quite nervous. His hands were (1) _____ slightly and he was breathing deeply. He walked along the (2) _____ of the plane and found his seat. Joe had spent a lot of time on planning his holiday, given this was the first time he had been abroad. Sitting next to him was an 8 year-old-boy who also (3) _____ to be quite nervous. Joe knew he was quite good with children, so he decided to try to calm the boy. After (4) _____ with the boy for a few minutes, Joe produced some chocolate and gave it to him. The (5) _____ then became quite cheerful as he explained that he loved chocolate so much.

The man and the boy found that they got on well together as they chatted for the whole flight. Joe discovered that they were on the same return flight the following week, which pleased them both. When they (6) _____ at the terminal, Joe commented about what a very good flight he'd had. The young boy agreed, saying that he was looking forward to (7) _____ Joe again on the return flight.

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|-------------|-----------------|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Question 1: | A. moving | B. trembling | C. jumping | D. rattling |
| Question 2: | A. corridor | B. path | C. lane | D. aisle |
| Question 3: | A. was | B. appeared | C. sat | D. showed |
| Question 4: | A. conversing | B. disgusting | C. debating | D. negotiating |
| Question 5: | A. young | B. youth | C. juvenile | D. youngster |
| Question 6: | A. disembarked | B. took off | C. left | D. boarded |
| Question 7: | A. bumping into | B. catching up with | C. getting on with | D. keeping up with |

Questions 8 through 11 refer to the following article

Listed as a World Heritage Site in 1999, Hoi An is the (8) _____ main port of Viet Nam dating back to the 16th century. Today, most of its historic (9) _____ have been preserved as landmarks. There are many things you can do there. For example, you can walk down the streets, (10) _____ by the atmosphere of times gone by. You should visit the town during the full moon, when the shop owners turn off the lights and (11) _____ the streets with candle lanterns. You can also take a sampan ride down the Song Do River, hunting traces of foreign traders such as the Japanese, Chinese, and Dutch who made Hoi An a centre of culture in old Viet Nam.

- | | | | | |
|--------------|---------------|-------------|----------------|-----------------|
| Question 8: | A. former | B. form | C. older | D. elder |
| Question 9: | A. structure | B. building | C. structures | D. buildings |
| Question 10: | A. Around | B. round | C. with | D. surrounded |
| Question 11: | A. decoration | B. decorate | C. to decorate | D. be decorated |

Questions 12 through 17 refer to the following article

Social networks

Business applications

Social networks connect people at low cost; this can be beneficial for entrepreneurs and small businesses looking to expand their contact base. These networks often act as a customer relationship management tool for companies selling products and services. Companies can also use social networks for advertising in the form of banners and text ads. Since businesses operate globally, social networks can make it easier to keep in touch with contacts around the world.

Medical applications

Social networks are beginning to be adopted by healthcare professionals as a means to manage institutional knowledge, disseminate peer to peer knowledge and to highlight individual physicians and institutions. The advantage of using a dedicated medical social networking site is that all the members are screened against the state licensing board list of practitioners. The role of social networks is especially of interest to pharmaceutical companies who spend approximately "32 percent of their marketing dollars" attempting to influence the opinion leaders of social networks.

Languages, nationalities and academia

Various social networking sites have sprung up catering to different languages and countries. The popular site Facebook has been cloned for various countries and languages and some specializing in connecting students and faculty.

Social networks for social good

Several websites are beginning to tap into the power of the social networking model for social good. Such models may be highly successful for connecting otherwise fragmented industries and small organizations without the resources to reach a broader audience with interested and passionate users. Users benefit by interacting with a like-minded community and finding a channel for their energy and giving.

Business model

Few social networks currently charge money for membership. In part, this may be because social networking is a relatively new service, and the value of using them has not been firmly established in customers' minds. Companies such as MySpace and Facebook sell online advertising on their site. Hence, they are seeking large memberships, and charging for membership would be counter productive. Some believe that the deeper information that the sites have on each user will allow much better targeted advertising than any other site can currently provide. Sites are also seeking other ways to make money, such as by creating an online marketplace or by selling professional information and social connections to businesses.

Privacy issues

On large social networking services, there have been growing concerns about users giving out too much personal information and the threat of sexual predators. Users of these services need to be aware of data theft or viruses. However, large services, such as MySpace, often work with law enforcement to try to prevent such incidents. In addition, there is a perceived privacy threat in relation to placing too much personal information in the hands of large corporations or governmental bodies, allowing a profile to be produced on an individual's behavior on which decisions, detrimental to an individual, may be taken.

Investigations

Social network services are increasingly being used in legal and criminal investigations. Information posted on sites such as MySpace and Facebook, has been used by police, probation, and university officials to prosecute users of said sites. In some situations, content posted on MySpace has been used in court.

Question 12: According to the text, social networks

- A. advertise on business web sites.
- B. are being used by businesses for marketing.
- C. are about friendships.
- D. can damage business reputations.

Question 13: Why do advertisers like social network sites?

- A. Detailed information on each user allows targeted ads.
- B. They are cost-effective to advertise on.
- C. Most users have high disposable income.
- D. They can influence consumers' behaviour.

Question 14: What does the word '**Few**' at the beginning of paragraph 6 mean?

- A. Hardly any
- B. Not any
- C. Some
- D. Only

Question 15: What should users not do on social networks?

- A. upload copyrighted music
- B. be too free with their personal information
- C. download viruses
- D. contact predators

Question 16: Personal information on social network sites

- A. is sold to the government
- B. is translated into many languages
- C. can be used in court
- D. gives a good description of the user's personality

Question 17: Social networking is great for

- A. academic organisations
- B. people who write too much information about themselves
- C. the law enforcement agencies
- D. groups of people separated over wide areas

Questions 18 through 23 refer to the following article

She knew the street backwards, of course. How many times had she been dragged up it as a child by the wrist, whining and snivelling, always wishing she were somewhere else? Now she had no desire to be anywhere but here. This bustling traffic, these fuming buses, these chipped paving stones and boarded-up shop fronts, they were *hers*. Here, she would grow from defiant teenager to independent woman. When she was an old woman, she would gaze out over the lawns and say 'Ah, Knox Road, that's where I really came into my own'.

Number 126 was only a short walk from the bus stop, and she heaved her multiple bags onto her shoulders and trudged off, trying to maintain the elation as the straps dug into the flesh of her neck and fingers. Number 126 was set back slightly from the main road, with a concrete path and weed-patch at the front. The window

frames were rotten and the paint chipped. Holly tried not to mind. It was what was *inside* that counted, after all. The coming-together of six individuals from diverse backgrounds. discussing politics, culture and art late into the night, sharing ideas, recipes, milk, shower gel and lovers – that would be what she'd look back on of course, not the paintwork. In the absence of either a bell or knocker, she rapped firmly on the door.

There was no reply. Holly peered through gap in curtains in the downstairs window, but there was nothing but gloom within. She could hear a faint thudding of a bass beat, but was not sure which house it belonged to. She rapped more firmly, and was searching for a pebble to throw to the upstairs window when the door opened. A shirtless, overweight twenty-something, with bleary eyes and greasy hair stood in the doorway wearing boxer shorts and mismatched socks.

"I've come for the upstairs room, I'm the new tenant," said Holly brightly.

The man grunted slightly and moved aside. He gestured up the dim, uncarpeted stairway and began to shuffle along the dark hallway to the rear of the house.

"Top floor, is that right? I guess I just follow my nose!" Holly gave a high laugh, and received another grunt in reply. Then the man was gone.

Not to worry, he must be the quiet moody type, thought Holly, too caught up in his own profound thoughts for inane chit-chat. One day she would penetrate his hard outer shell and release the free spirit inside. Anyway, now for the stairs.

The four flights of stairs would be worth it, she'd decided when she picked out the flat, even if it did mean her going downstairs to get to the bathroom, because the room faced the front, and she could watch the world scurry by as she sipped her morning coffee. Kicking one bag in front and dragging the others behind, she finally made it up the four flights and flung open the door to her new room, her new haven, her new adult life.

Peeling beige wallpaper, a lumpy mattress on a chipboard bedframe, a bare light bulb, a flat-pack wardrobe inexpertly put together. All this, Holly could just about put up with, but when she saw the view from her window – a dull patch of grey sky, invariable whatever the angle, she finally had to admit to herself that her adult life was not getting off to a great start.

Question 18: What can be inferred from the text?

- A. This is Holly's first time living away from home. B. Holly visited the house before deciding to move in.
C. Holly is new to this part of the town. D. Holly already knows someone who lives in this house.

Question 19: Where is Knox Road?

- A. in a town centre B. in a suburb C. in a village D. on a housing estate

Question 20: What can be inferred about the character of Holly?

- A. She is a daydreamer. B. She is ambitious. C. She is prejudiced. D. She is reckless.

Question 21: What can be inferred about the man who opened the door?

- A. He owns the property. B. He had not expected Holly.
C. He lives in the front, ground floor room. D. He had been asleep.

Question 22: Which one is NOT true of Holly's room?

- A. It is on the fourth floor. B. It is furnished.
C. It has an ensuite bathroom. D. It is at the front of the house.

Question 23: Which best describes the change in Holly's emotions?

- A. nervous → optimistic B. optimistic → disillusioned
C. disappointed → resigned D. eager → nervous

Questions 24 through 27 refer to the following passage

The Americans are keen to win the race to send human beings to Mars. In 1992, the new boss of NASA, Dan Goldin, called on the American people to be the first to send explorers to another planet in the solar system. He reminded them of the symbolic gift carried to the moon and back by the Apollo 11 mission. It bears a message intended for the crew of the first spaceship to visit Mars. Goldin thinks it is time to begin the preparation for this historic journey. His speech echoed the words of the President, who promised that in 2019, 50 years after Neil Armstrong became the first man to set foot on the moon, the first astronaut would stand on Mars.

By the end of the twentieth century, various unmanned spaceships will have thoroughly investigated the surface of the planet. But, however clever a robot may be, it cannot match the type of information which can be gained -from direct human experience. The first geologist on the moon, Harrison Schmitt, was capable of interpreting the story of the landscape on the spot. Until humans walk on the red deserts of Mars, we will not be able to determine the history of this frozen world in any detail.

Question 24: Who called on the Americans to be the first to send explorers to another planet in the solar system?

- A. The president B. Dan Goldin C. Neil Armstrong D. Harrison Schmitt

Question 25: According to the American President, when would the first astronaut probably stand on Mars?

- A. 1969 B. 1992 C. 2019 D. 2050

Question 26: According to the passage, by the end of the twentieth century, many _____ will have thoroughly investigated the surface of the planet.

- A. manned spaceships B. astronauts C. robots D. unmanned spaceships

Question 27: According to the passage, which of the following statements is NOT true?

- A. A clever robot and a human being can provide the same information from Mars.
B. The first geologist on the moon was Harrison Schmitt.

- C. We will not be able to determine the history of Mars in any detail until humans walk on it.
D. The Americans are keen to win the race to send human beings to Mars.

Questions 28 through 31: refer to the following article

It is a common saying that we do not fully value a thing until we lose it. We often value the love and worth of a friend when he has been taken from us by death more than when he was with us in the flesh; it is only when we have left school or college that we understand the greatness of our opportunity of education, which has gone forever; and it is the sick and the ailing who realize the value of good health, when we are young and strong, we cannot imagine what it is to be weak and ailing. We are so used to vigorous health that we take it for granted. The organs of our body work so smoothly that we scarcely know we have lungs and liver, heart and stomach. But when any of these gets upset and gives us pain and sickness, we learn by bitter experience what an unspeakable blessing it is to be well. Loss of health makes us miserable, and a burden to ourselves and our friends. It cripples our efforts so that we cannot accomplish many of the good and great things we might have done. It spoils our life. What must we do to keep our health?

We must be moderate in eating and drinking and wise in the choice of plain, wholesome simple food. Gluttony has killed thousands, and strong drink tens of thousands. We must, when young, get plenty of sleep, which is "nature's sweet restorer", and not try to burn the candle at both ends. We must live as much as possible in the open air and keep our rooms well ventilated. We must get sufficient and regular physical exercise, and keep our bodies clean. And we must avoid bad habits and secret sins as we avoid the devil, and keep our thoughts clean and our bodies pure. Our ideal must be the sound mind in the sound body.

Question 28: According to the passage, we often appreciate our friends _____.

- A. only when they are with us B. only when they are good to us.
C. only when they passed away D. only when they live a long way from us.

Question 29: We do not take care of our health because _____.

- A. we are always in good health B. most of the diseases can be cured nowadays
C. we are so accustomed to good health D. we are so busy making a living

Question 30: Poor health makes us _____.

- A. useless B. unable to fulfil our expectations
C. a shame to our friends D. fail to become famous

Question 31: The best title for the passage is _____.

- A. Health and Human Aspirations B. Health and Our Success
C. How to Keep Our Health D. The Value of Health

Questions 32 through 36 refer to the following article

Different Colours can affect us in many different ways; that's according to Verity Allen. In her new series 'Colour me Healthy', Verity looks at the ways that colours can influence how hard we work and the choices we make. They can even change our emotions and even influence how healthy we are.

'Have you ever noticed how people always use the same colours for the same things?' says Verity. 'Our toothpaste is always white or blue or maybe red. It's never green. Why not? For some reason we think that blue and white is clean, while we think of green products as being a bit disgusting. It's the same for businesses. We respect a company which writes its name in blue or black, but we don't respect one that uses pink or orange. People who design new products can use these ideas to influence what we buy.'

During this four-part series, Verity studies eight different colours, two colours in each programme. She meets people who work in all aspects of the colour industry, from people who design food packets, to people who name the colours of lipsticks. Some of the people she meets clearly have very little scientific knowledge to support their ideas, such as the American 'Colour Doctor' who believes that serious diseases can be cured by the use of coloured lights. However, she also interviews real scientists who are studying the effects of green and red lights on mice, with some surprising results.

Overall, it's an interesting show, and anyone who watches it will probably find out something new. But because Verity is goes out of her way to be polite to everyone she meets on the series, it's up to the viewers to make their own decisions about how much they should believe.

Question 32: What is the writer doing in this text?

- A. giving information about how colours influence us B. reporting what happens in a new television series
C. giving information about a television presenter D. giving his opinion of a recent television show

Question 33: Which of the following shows the probable content of the four shows?

- A. Part 1 – Health; Part 2 – Products and Industry; Part 3 – Emotions; Part 4 – Decisions
B. Part 1 – Blue and Black; Part 2 – Red and Orange; Part 3 – White and Grey; Part 4 – Green and Yellow
C. Part 1 – Meeting Designers; Part 2 – Meeting People who Name Colours; Part 3 – Meeting Doctors; Part 4 – Meeting Scientists
D. Part 1 – Cleaning Products; Part 2 – Make-up; Part 3 – Clothes; Part 4 – Food

Question 34: According to Verity, why is a knowledge of colour important?

- A. It can help you to choose the best products.
- B. It can give you new ideas.
- C. It can help you to change people's minds.
- D. It can help you to sell products.

Question 35: Who does the writer respect least?

- A. Verity Allen
- B. The people who name lipsticks
- B. The 'Colour Doctor'
- D. The scientists who work with mice

Question 36: Which of the following would make a good title for the text?

- A. Enjoy it, but don't believe everything.
- B. Another great show from Verity Allen!
- C. Five Stars! Don't miss this if you work in Business!
- D. Watch this programme! It will make you healthy!

Questions 37 through 40 refer to the following article

Music influences people in different ways or the same person differently at different times. Music may seem to influence people differently. That is because people can react differently to the music. We are able to apply a choosing process to the music we hear. If someone hates jazz, then a jazz piece with a positive effect will probably not make him feel good. A happy song might appear to make an angry person angrier, yet it is not the music itself that is creating the anger; rather it is the positive effect of the music. The angry person does not want to accept the song's happy feeling: it points out his already existing anger, and makes that anger come to the surface. When a piece of music is played and we are listening to it, our body, mind, and feelings are being affected.

The musicians of ancient cultures such as China, India, Turkey and Greece understood the effects of music. In fact, Pathagoras, in ancient Greece, introduced a whole science that concerned them. Because the musicians of these ancient cultures understood these effects, they created music that was positive, uplifting, and beneficial. Once the effects of music are better understood, the next step is to gain a better understanding of the music around us, and what effect it is actually having.

Question 37: The text is about _____.

- A. The science of music
- B. Understanding music
- C. The effects of music on human feelings
- D. Music and an angry person

Question 38: Music _____.

- A. cannot be chosen
- B. affects everybody in the same way
- C. affects us in different ways
- D. never make us angry

Question 39: According to the text, _____.

- A. everybody likes jazz
- B. jazz always makes us feel better
- C. no one likes jazz
- D. a very angry person sometimes do not accept music

Question 40: In ancient cultures, there used to be a science that concerned the effects of music in _____.

- A. China
- B. India
- C. Turkey
- D. Greece

Questions 41 through 45 refer to the following article

Good manners are a treasure to the people who possess them, as well as to the community they live in. Manners are taught, learnt, and passed from generation to generation.

Even hundreds of years ago, children were taught to behave responsibly. They learnt to respect seniority. When they passed an object to another person, they had to use both hands. When they entered a room, they had to bow and greet the oldest person first. Boys learnt to work hard to support their families. Girls learnt to do housework, and to take care of others. Loyalty and honesty were highly appreciated. When they made a mistake, they would not let another person be punished for it. That would be cowardly and mean. They were taught that families were strong, and everybody should stick together in adversity.

Fortunately, many of these values have been well preserved. They have contributed to making the unique Vietnamese culture, and strengthening our society.

Question 41: Good manners are _____.

- A. of great value
- B. of the community
- C. traditional
- D. only for the old

Question 42: What was a boy's main duty?

- A. to respect seniority
- B. to support his family
- C. to do housework
- D. to share good things

Question 43: The sentence: "When they made a mistake, they would not let another person be punished for it," means they would _____.

- A. deny their mistake
- B. admit their mistake
- C. keep it a secret
- D. be punished

Question 44: What contributed to making the unique Vietnamese culture?

- A. tradition
- B. generations
- C. good manners
- D. seniority

Question 45: This passage is about _____.

- A. people who possess good manners
- B. what bad manners children in the past had
- C. the preservation of bad values
- D. good manners and their value

Questions 46 through 50 refer to the following article

Horton

At first glance, there is little in Horton to attract people. The other nearby towns have much more to offer: Bradfield has its river and historic buildings, while Newtown has shops and entertainment. The buildings of Horton look dirty and unloved. For shops, there is a small supermarket, a few bargain shops, a bakery which, strangely, does not sell bread and a florist which has one stand of sad-looking flowers. Even so, Horton has several advantages over its neighbouring towns.

Firstly, it has a country park. Four thousand years ago, this was an important fort. There are no historic remains here now, but there are wonderful views over the countryside. On sunny weekends you can often see kids out with their parents, kicking balls or flying kites.

There aren't many job opportunities in Horton, and the roads to nearby cities aren't really fast, but there are excellent rail links. You can be in London in an hour and a half, and other cities are less than an hour away. That means that parents can earn a good salary and still get home in time to spend the evenings with their families. Houses in Horton aren't pretty, but they're functional and cheap. The streets are quiet and safe, and there are plenty of parks and playgrounds. It has a library, three primary schools and a secondary school, St. Mark's. It's not as academically brilliant as other schools in the area, but it is friendly and offers a wide range of subjects and activities to children of all abilities and backgrounds. The town also has a swimming and a sports centre, and the community halls hold regular clubs and events for people of all ages.

Question 46: What is the writer's main purpose?

- A. To explain what tourists can do in Horton B. To explain why Horton is a good place to live
C. To explain why Horton is not as pleasant as other towns D. To describe the history of Horton

Question 47: What part of Horton does the writer find disappointing?

- A. the shops B. the country park C. transport links D. the schools

Question 48: What type of people is Horton most suitable for?

- A. wealthy professionals B. low income families C. elderly people D. sport and history students

Question 49: What advantages does Horton bring to workers?

- A. There are plenty of jobs available in the town. B. You can drive to nearby cities in a short time.
C. You can get to several cities quickly by train. D. Working conditions are better here than in other towns.

Question 50: Which of the following is the best description of Horton?

- A. A quiet, country town which has a number of good leisure facilities.
B. A friendly, historic town which is a great place to live, work and take a holiday.
C. A busy, industrial town which has good links to neighbouring cities.
D. A dirty, unpopular town which has little to offer visitors or residents.

Hết

GHI CHÚ: CÁN BỘ COI THI KHÔNG ĐƯỢC GIẢI THÍCH GÌ THÊM.

ANSWER SHEET – TEST: 102

NAME: SCORE:

1.	11.	21.	31.	41.
2.	12.	22.	32.	42.
3.	13.	23.	33.	43.
4.	14.	24.	34.	44.
5.	15.	25.	35.	45.
6.	16.	26.	36.	46.
7.	17.	27.	37.	47.
8.	18.	28.	38.	48.
9.	19.	29.	39.	49.
10.	20.	30.	40.	50.

