

BÀI TẬP VÀ ĐÁP ÁN DẠNG BÀI ĐỌC HIỂU
TÀI LIỆU LUYỆN THI THPT QG 2018
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Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each questions from 1 to 8.

Political and family values within society have impacted upon the modern family structure. Traditionally, it has been the man's role to be the **breadwinner** for the family- providing the funds to pay for food and shelter. However, due to the many new and unique responsibilities placed upon families, in numerous cases both men and women- fathers and mothers- have had to enter the workforce. Generally, the reasons for both being involved in the workforce revolve around the need to add to the family's current financial base. To a lesser extent, the need to interact with "adults" in a stimulating work environment is another popular reason. Whatever their reasons, for many families, the decision for father and mother to go out of home and join the labour force has led to a number of side effects within the home which, in turn, impact upon their performance as employees.

Many researchers agree that attitudes towards work are carried over into family life. This **spillover** can be positive or negative. Positive spillover refers to the spread of satisfaction and positive stimulation at work resulting in high levels of energy and satisfaction at home. If the amount of research is to be taken as an indication, it would seem that positive spillover is not a dominant occurrence in the workplace with most research focusing on the effects of negative spillover. Often pointing out the incompatible nature of work and family life, the research focuses on problems and conflict at work which has the effect of **draining** and preoccupying the individual, making it difficult for him or her to participate fully in family life.

Social scientists have devised a number of theories in an attempt to explain the work-family dynamic. Compensation theory is one which has been widely used. **It** assumes that the relationship between work and family is negative by pointing out that high involvement in one sphere- invariably the work sphere- leads to low involvement in the other. As an individual advances within a career, demands typically fluctuate from moderate to more demanding and if the advancing worker has younger children, this shift in work responsibilities will usually manifest itself in the form of less time spent with the family. Researchers subscribing to this theory point out that the drain on family time is significantly related to work-family conflict with an escalation in conflict, as the number of families increase.

(Adapted from Expert on Cambridge IELTS Reading 1, Hai Jim)

Question 1: What is the main focus of this passage?

- A. Roles of husbands in a family
- B. Relationships between family and job satisfaction

- C. Positive attitude to work
- D. Relationships between work itself and job satisfaction

Question 2: The main reason fathers and mothers join the workforce is _____.

- A. they want to escape the boring environment of home
- B. they need the mature interaction that goes on between adults
- C. they want to be able to retire comfortably
- D. they need extra money

Question 3: The word “**draining**” is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. waste
- B. empty
- C. make somebody weaker
- D. make somebody stronger

Question 4: The word “**it**” in the third paragraph refers to _____.

- A. family life
- B. family life
- C. spillover
- D. Compensation theory

Question 5: The following are the reasons why the fathers and mothers both go to work EXCEPT _____.

- A. the need to work to earn money
- B. the need to interact with “adults” in a stimulating work
- C. the need to show the ability of working
- D. the need to add to the family’s current financial base

Question 6: The following are true EXCEPT _____.

- A. On the past, man earned money to provide the funds to pay for food and shelter for his family
- B. The modern family structure has been affected by political and family values
- C. The spread of satisfaction and positive stimulation at work result in high levels of energy and satisfaction at home
- D. the advancing worker who has younger children spends more time with the family

Question 7: The word “**breadwinner**” is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. earner
- B. bread maker
- C. winner
- D. bread

Question 8: According to the passage, positive spillover _____.

- A. is only a positive attitude toward work
- B. is the conflict at work
- C. refers to the spread of satisfaction at work resulting in high levels of satisfaction at home
- D. assumes that the relationship between work and family is negative

Read the following passage extracted from Mastermind of English and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer for each of the questions from 9 to 15.

When we moved to our new house near the sea, I was eight years old. Even before that I had spent every summer messing about on boats. My dad had taught me to sail before I learnt to ride a bike so I

knew how I wanted to spend my time at the new house- I was going to get my own boat and sail it everyday. The house was only a few metres from the water's edge, and in rough weather the waves would come crashing into the front garden. I used to sit with my nose pressed to the glass, fascinated by the power of the ocean. I grew up watching the skies to see if it was going to rain; would I be going sailing that afternoon or not?

Of course I sometimes wished I could live in the town like my friends. I used to get irritated with my parents, who had taken early retirement because they seemed incapable of getting anywhere on time. Dad drove me the eight miles to school everyday, but I was often late because he had been walking on the cliffs earlier in the morning and had lost track of time. When I was taking my university entrance exams, I used to stay over at a friend's in town, just in case. All in all, I was lucky to grow up by the sea and I still love to sail.

Question 9: At the age of eight, the writer's house was _____.

- A. in the town B. by the sea C. on boat D. under the mountain

Question 10: The word "rough" is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. careful B. forceful C. easy D. mild

Question 11: The writer's father retired early because _____.

- A. he walked on the cliffs every morning B. he lost track of time
C. he had to drive his kid to school everyday D. he was unable to get anywhere on time

Question 12: The following are true EXCEPT _____.

- A. the waves came crashing into the writer's front garden in bad weather
B. the writer moved to a new house when he was 8
C. the writer didn't know how to sail
D. the distance from the writer's house to school was 8 miles

Question 13: Growing up by the sea, the writer felt _____.

- A. unlucky B. irritated C. excited D. lucky

Question 14: The writer learnt to sail _____.

- A. before learning to ride a bike B. when his family moved to a new house
C. before going to school D. When he/ she was eight

Question 15: When taking the university entrance exams, _____.

- A. the writer's family moved to a new house by the sea
B. the writer had to live in a friend's house
C. the weather was terrible
D. the writer's father drove him/ her to university

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions

Colors and Emotions

Colors are one of the most exciting experiences in life. I love them, and they are just as important to me as emotions are. Have you ever wondered how the two are so **intimately** related?

Color directly affects your emotions. Color both reflects the current state of your emotions, and is something that you can use to improve or change your emotions. The color that you choose to wear either reflects your current state of being or reflects the color or emotion that you need.

The colors that you wear affect you much more than they reflect the people around you. Of course, they also affect anyone who comes in contact with you, but you are the one **saturated with** the color all day! I even choose items around me based on their color. In the morning, I choose my clothes based on the color or emotion that I need for the day

Color, sound, and emotions are all vibrations. Emotions are literally energy in motion; they are meant to move and flow. This is the reason that real feelings are the fastest way to get your energy in motion. Also, flowing energy is exactly what creates healthy cells in your body. So, the fastest way to be healthy is to be open to your real feelings. Alternately, the fastest way to create disease is to inhibit your emotions.

Question 16: What is the main idea of the passage?

- A. Emotions and colors are closely related to each other.
- B. Colors are one of the most exciting experiences in life.
- C. Colorful clothes can change your mood.
- D. Colors can help you become healthy.

Question 17: Who is more influenced by the colors you wear?

- A. You are more influenced
- B. The people around you are more influenced
- C. both A and B
- D. neither A nor B

Question 18: Which of the following can be affected by color?

- A. your need for thrills
- B. your friend's feelings
- C. your appetite
- D. your mood

Question 19: According to the passage, what creates disease?

- A. wearing the color black
- B. being open to your emotions
- C. ignoring your emotions
- D. exposing yourself to bright colors

Question 20: The term **intimately** in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to.

- A. clearly
- B. obviously
- C. closely
- D. simply

Question 21: The phrase **saturated with** in paragraph 3 is closest meaning to

- A. covered with
- B. bored with
- C. in need of
- D. lacking in

Question 22: What is the purpose of the passage?

- A. to give an objective account of how colors affect emotions.
- B. to prove the relationship between color and emotion
- C. To persuade the reader that colors can influence emotions and give a person more energy.
- D. to show that colors are important for a healthy life.

ĐÁP ÁN

Question 1: B - Relationships between family and job satisfaction.

Bài viết chủ yếu nói về “Mối quan hệ giữa gia đình và sự hài lòng về công việc.

Question 2: D - they need extra money.

Đoạn thứ nhất, dòng thứ 4. “Generally, the reasons for both being involved in the workforce revolve around the need to add to the family’s current financial base.” (Nhìn chung, lí do cho việc cả bố lẫn mẹ tham gia và lao động bên ngoài liên quan đến nhu cầu tăng thêm nền tảng tài chính của gia đình.)

Question 3: C – Make somebody weaker.

Được hiểu là rút cạn sức lực của ai đó => Làm họ yếu đi.

Question 4: D – compensation theory

Compensation theory is one which has been widely used. It assumes that... (Thuyết bù trừ là một trong những giả thuyết được sử dụng rộng rãi. Thuyết đó cho rằng...)

Question 5: C – the need to show the ability of working

Bài đọc không nhắc đến việc bố và mẹ đi làm để chứng minh năng lực làm việc của mình.

Question 6: D – the advancing worker who has younger children spends more time with the family

Đoạn cuối cùng, dòng thứ 4. “As an individual advances within a career, demands typically fluctuate from moderate to more demanding and if the advancing worker has younger children, this shift in work responsibilities will usually manifest itself in the form of less time spent with the family.” (Khi một cá nhân xuất sắc trong sự nghiệp, yêu cầu thông thường sẽ chuyển từ trạng thái bình thường sang yêu cầu cao hơn nữa, và nếu người làm việc xuất sắc đó có trẻ con nhỏ, sự chuyển dịch về phía trách nhiệm công việc này sẽ được chứng tỏ dưới dạng dành ít thời gian cho gia đình hơn.”)

=> Những người làm việc tốt có trẻ nhỏ dành nhiều thời gian cho gia đình hơn là sai.

Question 7: A – earner

Breadwinner (người lao động chính) = earner.

Question 8: C – refers to the spread of satisfaction at work resulting in high levels of satisfaction at home.

Dòng thứ 2, đoạn thứ 2. “Positive spillover refers to the spread of satisfaction and positive stimulation at work resulting in high levels of energy and satisfaction at home.” (Sự lan truyền tích cực này liên quan đến sự lan rộng của cảm giác hài lòng và khích lệ trong công việc, tạo ra mức năng lượng và cảm giác hài lòng cao ở nhà.)

Question 9: B – by the sea

Đoạn thứ nhất, dòng đầu tiên. “When we moved to our new house near the sea, I was eight years old.” (Khi chúng tôi chuyển đến căn nhà mới gần biển, tôi lên 8 tuổi.)

Question 10: B – forceful

Rough (dữ dội, hung hãn, mạnh mẽ) = forceful.

Easy: dễ dàng

Careful: cẩn thận

Mild: nhẹ nhàng

Question 11: D – he was unable to get anywhere on time

Dòng thứ nhất, đoạn cuối cùng. “I used to get irritated with my parents, who had taken early retirement because they seemed incapable of getting anywhere on time.” (Tôi đã từng hay bực mình với bố mẹ mình, người nghỉ hưu sớm bởi họ dường như chẳng bao giờ đến được đâu cho đúng giờ.)

Question 12: C – the writer didn’t know how to sail

Dòng thứ 2, đoạn thứ nhất. “My dad had taught me to sail before I learnt to ride a bike...”

(Bố tôi đã dạy tôi chèo thuyền từ trước khi tôi học đạp xe đạp...)

=> Nhà văn không biết chèo thuyền là sai.

Question 13: D – lucky

Dòng cuối cùng, đoạn cuối cùng. “All in all, I was lucky to grow up by the sea and I still love to sail.”

(Cuối cùng thì, tôi đã rất may mắn lớn lên gần biển, và tôi vẫn rất yêu thích việc chèo thuyền.)

Question 14: A – before learning to ride a bike.

Dòng thứ 2, đoạn thứ nhất. “My dad had taught me to sail before I learnt to ride a bike...”

(Bố tôi đã dạy tôi chèo thuyền từ trước khi tôi học đạp xe đạp...)

Question 15: B - the writer had to live in a friend’s house.

Dòng thứ 4, đoạn cuối cùng. “When I was taking my university entrance exams, I used to stay over at a friend’s in town, just in case.” (Khi tôi đi thi đại học, tôi đã phải ở lại nhà bạn trong thành phố, phòng trường hợp ko may.)

Question 16: Đáp án A

Nội dung chính của đoạn văn là gì?

- A. Cảm xúc và màu sắc có mối liên hệ mật thiết với nhau
- B. Màu sắc là 1 trong những trải nghiệm tuyệt vời nhất trong cuộc sống.
- C. Quần áo nhiều màu sắc có thể thay đổi tâm trạng bạn
- D. Màu sắc có thể giúp bạn trở nên khỏe mạnh

Question 17: Đáp án A

Ai bị ảnh hưởng nhiều hơn bởi những màu sắc mà bạn mặc ?

- A. Bạn bị ảnh hưởng nhiều hơn
- B. Mọi người quanh bạn bị ảnh hưởng nhiều hơn
- C. Cả A và B
- D. Cả A và B đều sai

Dẫn chứng: The colors that you wear affect you much more than they reflect the people around you.

Question 18: Đáp án D

Điều gì sau đây có thể bị ảnh hưởng bởi màu sắc?

- A. Nhu cầu về sự xúc động
- B. Cảm giác của những người bạn
- C. Khẩu vị của bạn
- D. Tâm trạng của bạn

Dẫn chứng: The color that you choose to wear either reflects your current state of being or reflects the color or emotion that you need.

Question 19: Đáp án C

Theo đoạn văn, điều gì dẫn đến bệnh tật ?

- A. Mặc đồ màu đen
- B. Cởi mở với cảm xúc của mình
- C. Thờ ơ cảm xúc của mình
- D. Gắn bản thân với những màu sắc tươi sáng

Dẫn chứng: . So you can consciously use color to control the emotions that you are exposed to, which can help you to feel better.

Question 30: Đáp án C

Từ “intimately” trong đoạn 1 gần nghĩa với

- A. Rõ ràng
- B. Rõ
- C. Gần gũi
- D. Đơn giản

Intimately= closely (adv): gần gũi

Question 31: Đáp án A

Cụm từ “saturated with” trong đoạn 3 gần nghĩa nhất với

- A. Chìm trong, phủ
- B. Chán nản
- C. Cần
- D. Thiếu

Dẫn chứng: , but you are the one saturated with the color all day! I even choose items around me based on their color.

Question 32: Đáp án C

Mục đích của đoạn văn là gì?

- A. Đưa ra một cái nhìn khách quan về việc màu sắc ảnh hưởng như thế nào tới cảm xúc
- B. Chứng minh mối quan hệ giữa màu sắc và cảm xúc
- C. Thuyết phục người đọc rằng màu sắc có thể ảnh hưởng đến cảm xúc và cho bạn thêm năng lượng
- D. Chỉ ra rằng màu sắc quan trọng cho 1 cuộc sống khỏe mạnh

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