

LUYỆN ĐỀ SỐ 9

Read the passage about Cultural Globalization and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the best answer to each of the following questions from 1 to 10.

The Homogenization Paradox

Cultural globalization is frequently characterized as a relentless tidal wave of Westernization, ostensibly eroding indigenous identities and leaving in its wake a bland, monocultural landscape. Critics argue that the ubiquity of fast-food chains and Hollywood blockbusters signifies a loss of sovereignty over local narratives. [I] However, this perspective, often termed "cultural imperialism," may suffer from a lack of nuance. It assumes that local cultures are fragile, static entities that are unable to withstand external influence without being shattered. In reality, culture is fluid, and the interaction between the global and the local often results not in destruction, but in hybridization, a phenomenon sociologists refer to as "glocalization."

Consider the adaptation of global media formats. Reality television shows, while originating from the West, are rarely imported verbatim; they are localized to resonate with specific cultural sensibilities. [II] This process creates a "third space" where global frameworks and local values coalesce, producing content that is neither purely foreign nor entirely indigenous. Rather than being passive recipients of global content, local audiences are active interpreters who decode meanings through their own cultural lenses. Thus, what appears to be homogenization on the surface often conceals a deep undercurrent of heterogeneity.

Nevertheless, the psychological toll of this rapid transformation cannot be dismissed. The pressure to conform to global standards of success and beauty, propagated by digital media, can induce a sense of dislocation. [III] Younger generations, in particular, may find themselves straddling two worlds: the traditional sphere of their heritage and the hyper-connected, modern global village. This duality can lead to "cultural schizophrenia," a state where one feels an estrangement from their roots without fully belonging to the global order. The erosion of language, the vessel of culture, is perhaps the most tangible evidence of this loss, as dominant languages marginalize minority dialects, silencing centuries of accumulated wisdom.

Looking forward, the trajectory of cultural globalization remains uncertain. The rise of nationalism and protectionist policies suggests a potential recoil against global integration. Conversely, digital connectivity continues to accelerate the exchange of ideas. [IV] The challenge for future societies will not be to build walls, but to foster "cultural resilience"—the ability to absorb external shocks while maintaining core identity markers. This requires a shift from viewing culture as a heritage to be preserved in a museum to seeing it as a living system that survives through adaptation.

Question 1. The word "it" in paragraph 1 refers to _____.

- A. cultural imperialism B. lack of nuance C. a loss of sovereignty D. static entity

Question 2. What can be inferred from passage 2?

- A. Localization blends global frameworks and local values, producing content preserving indigenous cultures
B. Direct imports are avoided at all costs in favor of localized versions to ensure the content connects with the audience.
C. Surface-level similarities in global TV formats mask significant underlying cultural differences.
D. Localization gave reality shows commercial success because they help audience decode meaning through their own cultural lens.

Question 3. Which of the following best summarises paragraph 2?

- A. Reality television proves that Western media is superior to local content.
B. Global content is reinterpreted locally, creating a blend rather than a replacement.
C. Local audiences are passive victims of global media marketing strategies.
D. Homogenization is the inevitable outcome of importing foreign media formats.

Question 4. The word "verbatim" in paragraph 3 mostly means _____.

- A. exactly B. distinctively C. separately D. coherently

Question 5. According to paragraph 3, one negative psychological impact of cultural globalization is _____.

- A. the inability to learn dominant languages required for global success
B. a feeling of disconnection from both ancestral roots and the global society
C. the absolute rejection of traditional values by the younger generation
D. the physical destruction of cultural heritage sites due to modernization

Question 6. Which of the following best paraphrases the underlined sentence in paragraph 3?

- A. The loss of language is the most obvious sign of cultural erosion, as major languages suppress smaller ones, erasing historical knowledge.
B. The existence of linguistic barriers hinders minority cultures from gaining the wisdom gathered by dominant global societies throughout many centuries.
C. The survival of local dialects is constantly endangered by the expansion of global languages, which results in a significant decline of cultural wisdom.

D. The preservation of cultural wisdom relies heavily on language, yet the emergence of dominant tongues makes it challenging for regional dialects to evolve.

Question 7. Which factor is mentioned as a potential counter-force to global integration in the future?

A. The acceleration of digital exchange.

B. The resurgence of nationalist sentiments.

C. The preservation of museum artifacts.

D. The collapse of the global village.

Question 8. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

A. Cultural resilience requires societies to strictly isolate themselves from external influences to preserve their core identity.

B. The "cultural imperialism" theory fails to account for the adaptability and agency of local populations.

C. Digital media has eliminated the psychological tension between tradition and modernity.

D. Future societies will likely abandon their local languages in favor of a single global language for efficiency.

Question 9. Where in the passage does the following sentence best fit?

These adapted versions often uphold traditional hierarchies or social norms that would be considered outdated in the show's country of origin.

A. [I]

B. [II]

C. [III]

D. [IV]

Question 10. Which of the following best summarizes the passage?

A. Cultural globalization is a destructive power that erodes indigenous traditions, demanding immediate global action to preserve and protect local identities.

B. The world is transforming into a bland monoculture because of Western dominance, causing the total loss of sovereignty over traditional and local narratives.

C. Cultural globalization is a complex mix of homogenization and hybridization, presenting both risks to identity and opportunities for adaptation.

D. Digital technology is the fundamental driver of widespread cultural loss, requiring stricter international regulations to safeguard our collective human heritage and historical values.

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the option that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 11 to 16

In the contemporary era, modern educational landscapes are increasingly defined by the necessity for (11) _____. This multifaceted skill set allows individuals to (12) _____ vast repositories of data to identify credible sources amidst a sea of misinformation. (13) _____, it is a core proficiency that empowers citizens to engage meaningfully in a globalized, technology-driven society. While some view rapid technological advancement as an insurmountable hurdle, digital literacy serves to level the playing (14) _____ by providing equitable access to information and diverse opportunities for professional advancement. Without these competencies, individuals risk significant socio-economic marginalization. (15) _____ critical dimension of this literacy involves the ethical use of digital tools and the protection of personal privacy in an increasingly interconnected world. Ultimately, fostering digital fluency is not merely a pedagogical choice (16) _____ a fundamental requirement for navigating the complexities of the twenty-first century.

Question 11. A. comprehensive literacy digital

B. digital comprehensive literacy

C. comprehensive digital literacy

D. literacy digital comprehensive

Question 12. A. look up

B. come across

C. filter out

D. sort through

Question 13. A. Consequently

B. Notwithstanding

C. Furthermore

D. However

Question 14. A. ground

B. field

C. yard

D. floor

Question 15. A. Other

B. Another

C. Others

D. The others

Question 16. A. or

B. nor

C. and

D. but

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the option that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 17 to 21.

The Mirror of Violence

The debate regarding the impact of media violence on youth behavior has raged for decades. Is the screen a mirror reflecting societal flaws, or a mold shaping them? Psychological research offers a complex picture. (17) _____, many parents fear that video games act as training simulators for aggression. The logic seems intuitive: repeated exposure to virtual brutality must surely dull the moral compass.

However, a direct causal link remains elusive. While short-term spikes in aggressive thoughts are documented, longitudinal studies suggest that (18) _____, media consumption is just one of myriad factors. Family environment,

mental health history, and peer influence play far more significant roles. In fact, some researchers argue for the "catharsis theory," suggesting that (19) _____.

Nevertheless, the subtlety of the impact should not be ignored. The real danger may not be immediate incitement to violence, but rather desensitization, (20) _____. Being exposed repeatedly to graphic imagery, viewers may gradually lose the capacity for empathy toward real-life victims. This emotional numbing creates a society where suffering is viewed with indifference rather than compassion.

It is essential that media literacy (21) _____. Rather than simply banning content, we must equip young minds with the critical tools to deconstruct what they see, distinguishing between stylized fiction and the irreversible consequences of real-world harm.

Question 17.

- A. Concerned that the boundary between fantasy and reality is blurring**
- B. Having been concerned about the boundary between fantasy and reality blurring
- C. To concern the boundary between fantasy and reality blurring
- D. Concerning the boundary between fantasy and reality to blur

Question 18.

- A. were other risk factors to be controlled for
- B. should other risk factors be controlled for
- C. had other risk factors been controlled for
- D. provided other risk factors are controlled for**

Question 19.

- A. virtual aggression allows users to harmlessly release pent-up frustration**
- B. to release pent-up frustration harmlessly allows users virtual aggression
- C. harmlessly releasing pent-up frustration virtual aggression allows users
- D. users are allowed by virtual aggression to release pent-up frustration harmlessly

Question 20.

- A. developed gradually over time
- C. which develops gradually over time**
- B. being developed gradually over time
- D. to develop gradually over time

Question 21.

- A. is integrated into the school curriculum
- C. integrates into the school curriculum
- B. integrated into the school curriculum
- D. be integrated into the school curriculum**

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the best arrangement of utterances or sentences to make a meaningful exchange or text in each of the following questions.

Question 22.

- a. Alex: I feel the same way! Art allows me to express my creativity freely.
 - b. Alex: What subject do you find most enjoyable at school?
 - c. Emma: I enjoy Literature because reading different stories helps me see life from new perspectives.
- A. a - c - b B. a - b - c **C. b - c - a** D. b - a - c

Question 23.

- a. Anna: Yes, I've started bringing reusable containers to work because it cuts down on plastic waste and saves money.
- b. Mark: I agree, perhaps I should stop buying takeaway boxes every day and prepare meals at home instead.
- c. Mark: That's a great idea! I usually grab packaged food since it's convenient, but it does generate a lot of waste.
- d. Mark: Have you made any changes recently to live a more sustainable lifestyle?
- e. Anna: Exactly, meanwhile, bringing reusable containers encourages healthier eating while reducing environmental impact.

- A. d - a - c - e - b** B. d - e - b - a - c C. c - a - b - e - d D. c - e - d - a - b

Question 24.

- a. Consequently, food security is no longer just about quantity, but about the resilience of supply chains against climate shocks.
- b. Traditional agricultural models are facing an existential crisis due to erratic weather patterns and soil degradation.
- c. However, the high energy costs associated with artificial lighting and climate control remain a significant hurdle to widespread adoption.
- d. To mitigate this, innovations such as vertical farming and hydroponics are being championed as sustainable alternatives that use less water and land.
- e. These technologies allow crops to be grown in controlled environments, ostensibly decoupling food production from the unpredictability of nature.

- A. b - a - d - e - c** B. b - d - e - c - a C. a - b - d - c - e D. b - a - c - d - e

Question 25.

Dear Sir or Madam,

- a. Having exposed myself to various conservation projects during my university studies, I have developed a keen understanding of ecosystem restoration.
- b. I am writing to apply for the Environmental Analyst position advertised on your sustainability portal.
- c. Furthermore, my research on the "broken window theory" of ecology was published in the undergraduate journal last semester.
- d. I am eager to bring my passion for data analysis and environmental advocacy to your esteemed organization.
- e. After my graduation, currently, I am volunteering at a local wetland reserve, where I assist in monitoring water quality levels.

I look forward to discussing my application further.

Yours faithfully,

Mark Chen

- A. b - e - c - a - d B. b - e - a - c - d C. b - a - c - e - d **D. b - a - e - c - d**

Question 26.

- a. This creates a feedback loop where the fear of violence becomes more damaging to social cohesion than the violence itself.
- b. "Mean World Syndrome" is a cognitive bias formulated by George Gerbner in the 1970s regarding the effects of television.
- c. It posits that heavy consumers of violent media tend to perceive the world as more dangerous and threatening than it actually is.
- d. As a result, these individuals are more likely to support authoritarian measures, believing they are necessary for protection.
- e. Unlike desensitization, which suggests apathy, this syndrome suggests a state of heightened, albeit irrational, vigilance.

- A. b - c - e - d - a** B. b - c - a - d - e C. b - e - c - a - d D. b - a - c - d - e

Read the following passage about Environmental Degradation and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the best answer to each of the following questions from 27 to 34.

We often assume that our view of the natural world is fixed and objective, but environmental experts suggest otherwise. They point to a phenomenon known as "Shifting Baseline Syndrome." This concept describes a gradual change in what people accept as "normal" for the environment because they lack information or experience regarding the past. Essentially, each generation sees the environment they were born into as the standard, regardless of how damaged it may already be compared to previous times.

Consider a fisherman who catches half as many fish as his father did but considers it a good haul because it is double what his son catches. The baseline has shifted downwards. The father remembers a sea full of life; the son views an empty ocean as the normal state. This lack of memory creates a dangerous complacency. We do not feel sad about the loss of what we never knew existed. Consequently, conservation goals are often set too low, aiming to fix ecosystems to a state that was already weakened, rather than their pristine condition.

The effects of this syndrome go beyond nature; they influence our cultural understanding of the world. As cities grow larger, the distance between humans and nature increases. Children growing up in concrete jungles may view a single tree in a park as "nature," unaware of the thick forests that once stood there. This gap makes it difficult to get public support for environmental protection. People fight to protect what they love, but they cannot love what they cannot imagine.

Stopping Shifting Baseline Syndrome requires a strong effort to "refresh" our collective memory. Historical ecology—the use of old records, photographs, and stories—can help us see the past clearly. By showing the richness that has been lost, we can set much higher goals for the future. Furthermore, it is not enough to just show data; we must tell stories that connect different generations. Only by understanding how much we have lost can we find the motivation to improve the environment again.

Question 27. What does the word "it" in paragraph 1 refer to?

- A. each generation B. the standard
C. the environment D. information or experience

Question 28. The word "pristine" in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. original** B. polluted C. modern D. translucent

Question 29. According to paragraph 2, conservation goals are often inadequate because _____.

- A. they are based on data that is often changed by politicians
B. they aim for a standard that is already damaged rather than the original state
C. the funding for such projects is usually reduced by younger people

D. the public is generally against returning nature to its original state

Question 30. The phrase "**concrete jungles**" in paragraph 3 implies _____.

- A. areas with many green trees **B. urban environments with many buildings**
C. dangerous places for wild animals D. old factories that are no longer used

Question 31. Which of the following best paraphrases the underlined sentence in paragraph 3?

- A. People only protect the environment if they feel connected to it through knowledge of the past.**
B. It is impossible to protect nature because most people cannot imagine a healthy ecosystem.
C. Love for nature is natural, but protecting it only requires money, not imagination.
D. The public only fights for what they imagine nature to be, which leads to wrong actions.

Question 32. Which paragraph mentions specific methods used to see how the environment looked in the past?

- A. Paragraph 1 B. Paragraph 2 C. Paragraph 3 **D. Paragraph 4**

Question 33. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a cause or effect of Shifting Baseline Syndrome?

- A. Different generations forgetting the true state of nature.
B. The intentional destruction of old environmental records.
C. Setting low expectations for environmental success.
D. The growing distance between people in cities and the natural world.

Question 34. Which paragraph explains how the syndrome changes our idea of what is "normal" in nature?

- A. Paragraph 1** B. Paragraph 2 C. Paragraph 3 D. Paragraph 4

Read the following leaflet and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the option that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 35 to 40.

Unleash Your Voice: The Ultimate Podcast Workshop

Are you ready to stand out in today's (35) _____ market? Whether you're a hobbyist or a (36) _____, our workshop offers the unparalleled expertise needed to turn your raw ideas into broadcast-ready content.

Our team of industry veterans (37) _____ hundreds of creators to find their unique sound. We specialize (38) _____ developing authentic voices and teaching you how to craft intricate narratives that keep listeners hooked.

Why Join Our Class?

- Gain a (39) _____ of industry insights and technical shortcuts.
- Master professional editing software and sound design.
- Learn branding strategies to ensure your show is a success.

Don't wait for the "perfect" moment (40) _____ your creative journey. With our cutting-edge curriculum, you will hit the ground running from day one. We are committed to transforming your vision into a professional reality.

Question 35. **A. saturated** B. niche C. lucrative D. emerging

Question 36. A. professor **B. professional** C. professionally D. profession

Question 37. A. empowered **B. has empowered** C. will empower D. are empowered

Question 38. **A. in** B. on C. at D. about

Question 39. **A. wealth** B. pile C. stack D. couple

Question 40. A. start B. started **C. to start** D. starting

Câu	Đáp án	Câu	Đáp án	Câu	Đáp án	Câu	Đáp án
1	A	11	C	21	D	31	A
2	C	12	D	22	C	33	D
3	B	13	C	23	A	33	B
4	A	14	B	24	A	34	A
5	B	15	B	25	D	35	A
6	A	16	D	26	A	36	B
7	B	17	A	27	C	37	B
8	B	18	D	28	A	38	A
9	B	19	A	29	B	39	A
10	C	20	C	30	D	40	C