

4.6. Dạng câu hỏi THÔNG TIN NẪM Ở ĐOẠN NÀO

4.6.1. Các dạng câu hỏi thường gặp

- In which paragraph does the writer mention a **causal** (nhân quả) / **contrasting** (đối lập) / **concession** (nhượng bộ) / **inverse** (nghịch đảo) / **comparable** (tương đương, so sánh) / **inseparable** (không thể tách rời) / **conditional** (điều kiện) / **complementary** / **additional** (bổ sung, hỗ trợ) relationship? (Ở đoạn văn nào tác giả đề cập đến mối quan hệ...?)

- In which paragraph does the writer...? (Ở đoạn văn nào tác giả ...?)

4.6.2. Chiến thuật xử lý dạng câu hỏi này

Đọc kỹ câu hỏi

Xác định từ khóa chính trong câu hỏi, bao gồm:

- Nội dung cần tìm: *causal* (nhân quả), *contrasting* (tương phản), *concession* (nhượng bộ), v.v.
- Đối tượng hoặc chủ đề chính: tên riêng, sự kiện, khái niệm hoặc hiện tượng cụ thể.

Đọc lướt tìm ý chính đoạn văn (skimming)

- Đọc tiêu đề và câu chủ đề (topic sentence) của mỗi đoạn: Đây là nơi thường chứa ý chính của đoạn văn.
- Ghi chú nhanh các từ khóa chính hoặc ý tưởng chính ở từng đoạn để dễ đối chiếu.

Đọc quét tìm thông tin cụ thể (scanning)

- Quét nhanh nội dung của từng đoạn văn để tìm từ khóa liên quan trong câu hỏi.
- Dùng từ đồng nghĩa và cụm từ liên quan.

Ví dụ:

1. Causal (Nhân quả) → Tìm nguyên nhân và kết quả

Dấu hiệu: *because, due to, as a result, lead to, cause, result in, consequently, therefore, thus...*

2. Contrasting (Đối lập) → Tìm sự đối lập

Dấu hiệu: *however, whereas, in contrast, on the other hand, conversely, while, although, despite...*

3. Concession (Nhượng bộ) → Tìm sự thừa nhận một điểm đối lập nhưng không làm thay đổi quan điểm chính

Dấu hiệu: *although, though, even though, despite, in spite of, while (it is true that), admittedly...*

4. Inverse (Nghịch đảo) → Tìm mối quan hệ ngược chiều

Dấu hiệu: *the more...the less, inversely...*

5. Comparable (So sánh) → Tìm sự tương đồng giữa hai đối tượng

Dấu hiệu: *similarly, likewise, in the same way, just like, comparable to, equally...*

6. Inseparable (Không thể tách rời) → Tìm sự gắn kết chặt chẽ

Dấu hiệu: *closely linked, inseparable from, cannot be separated, go hand in hand...*

7. Conditional (Điều kiện) → Tìm câu có điều kiện

Dấu hiệu: *if, unless, provided that, as long as, on the condition that...*

8. Complementary/Additional (Bổ sung, hỗ trợ) → Tìm thông tin bổ sung

Dấu hiệu: *additionally, moreover, in addition, besides, not only...but also, furthermore...*

BƯỚC 04: Đối chiếu thông tin và chọn đáp án

- Khi tìm thấy từ khóa hoặc ý liên quan, đọc kỹ đoạn văn để đảm bảo nội dung phù hợp với câu hỏi.

- Nếu không chắc chắn, hãy kiểm tra thêm các đoạn khác để so sánh và xác nhận.

Ví dụ:

There are around 7,000 languages in the world today. However, most people speak the largest languages: Chinese, Spanish, English, Hindi, Russian, Arabic, and others. So what about the smaller languages? According to the UNESCO Atlas of the World's Languages in Danger, around one-third of the world's languages now have fewer than 1,000 speakers. We may soon lose those languages completely. In fact, 230 languages became extinct between 1950 and 2010.

Unfortunately, when we lose a language, we also lose its culture and knowledge. That's because people in different places have different ways of living and thinking. One example of this is the Tuvan language of southern Siberia. Tuvan people depend on animals for food and other basic needs. Their language shows this close connection between people and animals. The Tuvan word *ezenggileer*, for example, means “to sing with the rhythms of riding a horse.” And the word *ak byzaa* is “a white calf less than one year old.”

In some places, people are working to save traditional languages. Many schools in New Zealand now teach the Maori language. This helps connect native New Zealanders to their Maori culture. And Welsh is spoken by around 500,000 people in Wales. The Welsh government is working to increase that number to one million by 2050.

Technology offers a possible alternative to saving endangered languages. National Geographic's Enduring Voices project has created "Talking Dictionaries" – the recorded voices of people communicating with each other. All of them are fluent speakers of endangered languages. And because these dictionaries are accessible to anyone on the Internet, people now and in the future can learn some of the vocabulary, greetings, and grammar rules of past languages.

(Adapted from Explore New Worlds)

Question 1: In which paragraph does the writer mention a present causal relationship?

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

Question 2: In which paragraph does the writer explore modern methods for maintaining endangered languages?

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

Lời giải chi tiết:

Câu 1: Trong đoạn văn nào tác giả đề cập đến mối quan hệ nguyên nhân - kết quả ở hiện tại?

- A. Đoạn 1 B. Đoạn 2 C. Đoạn 3 D. Đoạn 4

☛ **Căn cứ vào thông tin đoạn 2:**

Unfortunately, when we lose a language, we also lose its culture and knowledge. That's because people in different places have different ways of living and thinking.

(Thật không may, khi chúng ta mất đi một ngôn ngữ, chúng ta cũng mất đi nền văn hóa và kiến thức của ngôn ngữ đó. Đó là vì con người ở những nơi khác nhau có cách sống và suy nghĩ khác nhau.)

→ Ta thấy mối quan hệ nguyên nhân - kết quả được đề cập trong đoạn 2 chính là khi một ngôn ngữ mất đi, nền văn hóa và kiến thức của nó cũng mất theo.

→ Do đó, **B là đáp án phù hợp.**

Câu 2: Trong đoạn văn nào, tác giả khám phá các phương pháp hiện đại để duy trì các ngôn ngữ đang bị đe dọa?

- A. Đoạn 1 B. Đoạn 2 C. Đoạn 3 D. Đoạn 4

☛ **Căn cứ vào thông tin đoạn 4:**

Technology offers a possible alternative to saving endangered languages. National Geographic's Enduring Voices project has created "Talking Dictionaries" - the recorded voices of people communicating with each other.

(Công nghệ cung cấp giải pháp thay thế khả thi để bảo tồn các ngôn ngữ đang có nguy cơ tuyệt chủng. Dự án Enduring Voices của kênh truyền hình National Geographic đã tạo ra "Từ điển nói" - ghi âm giọng nói của mọi người khi giao tiếp với nhau.)

→ Ta thấy trong **Đoạn 4**, tác giả nói về các phương pháp hiện đại để bảo tồn các ngôn ngữ đang bị đe dọa thông qua **công nghệ**. Cụ thể, đoạn văn đề cập đến dự án “Enduring Voices” của National Geographic, trong đó họ tạo ra “Từ điển nói” (*Talking Dictionaries*). Những từ điển này ghi âm giọng nói của những người thông thạo các ngôn ngữ đang có nguy cơ biến mất và được đưa lên mạng Internet.

→ Do đó, **D là đáp án phù hợp.**

BÀI TẬP VẬN DỤNG

Passage 1:

In modern times, a large proportion of shopping is conducted online or in large supermarkets. Many small, family-run shops face significant challenges in attracting enough customers to remain in business. While some believe this trend will continue to grow, others maintain that smaller shops will always have a role in the retail world.

Shopping online has its disadvantages. Delivery can take several days, and the received items may not always match expectations in size, color, or quality, necessitating returns. Similarly, supermarkets also have their limitations. The uniformity of their products can be a drawback. For example, purchasing a coat from a supermarket might result in finding many others with identical items, reducing the sense of individuality.

Small, independent shops offer unique experiences that large retailers often cannot provide. These shops are known for carrying the items that stand out and attract admiration. Collectors of antiques, for instance, often discover rare and valuable pieces in local stores rather than in supermarkets or online platforms. Some of these shops focus on specific categories, such as music shops where knowledgeable staff provide valuable guidance on instruments and music. Additionally, small, local shops often contribute to the unique character of a town, offering products suited to the area's needs, such as boating equipment in coastal villages.

Despite the challenges, there is optimism that small shops will continue to have their place in the marketplace. To remain competitive, shop owners need to differentiate their products from those found in supermarkets and maintain the unique charm of their establishments. By doing so, small shops can continue to thrive and serve as valuable assets to their communities.

Question 1:

In which paragraph does the writer mention a contrasting relationship?

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

Question 2:

In which paragraph does the writer discuss the distinctive qualities of specific shops?

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

Question 3:

In which paragraph does the writer mention a comparable relationship?

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

Question 4:

In which paragraph does the writer provide suggestions for improvement?

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

Passage 2:

Each year, several organizations publish a list of world cities with the best quality of life. The organizations look at various factors to make their lists: a stable government, little crime, and good public transportation and hospitals. Cities with a good quality of life are also usually close to nature, have attractive buildings, access to museums, nice weather, and a clean environment.

For residents of these cities, life is generally great. However, even the best cities have some issues. In addition, approximately half of the world's population lives in cities with lower quality of life. These people may dream of migrating somewhere better, but this may not be possible. A more practical alternative is for these people to find a way to improve the quality of life in their own communities.

Erik Ahlstrom provides a good example of this kind of personal action. Several years ago, he moved to Stockholm, the capital of Sweden. In general, Stockholm has an excellent quality of life. However, Ahlstrom felt that there was too much trash on the city streets. He decided to combine picking up the trash with jogging. He called this new activity **plogging**, and soon other people were helping him. However, it has become so popular that people now go plogging in communities all over the world.

Mary Clear and Pam Warhurst are also good examples. They live in Todmorden, a small town in northern England. They found some areas of land nobody was using and began growing vegetables, fruit, and herbs. Their idea was that local residents could pick and eat them. People from other places soon heard about this “incredible edible” idea and wanted to know more. Todmorden now has so many visitors that residents there joke that they have invented a new form of tourism called vegetable tourism.

(Adapted from Explore New Worlds)

Question 5:

In which paragraph does the writer mention a negative complementary relationship?

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

Question 6:

In which paragraph does the writer discuss the criteria used to evaluate an aspect?

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

Question 7:

In which paragraph does the writer mention a contrasting relationship involving a specific city?

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

Question 8:

In which paragraph does the writer describe a method for repurposing something not being utilized?

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

Passage 3:

Success and failure are integral parts of life. While success is often celebrated as the ultimate achievement, failure is frequently viewed as its opposite—a setback or even an embarrassment. However, both are necessary experiences that shape an individual’s journey. Success is not merely a destination; it is a result of perseverance, learning, and constant effort. Failure, on the other hand, is a stepping stone, offering lessons that contribute to future growth.

Success and failure are inherently connected and cannot exist independently. Without experiencing failure, one cannot truly appreciate the value of success. Many of history’s greatest achievers encountered numerous failures before reaching their goals. For instance, inventors and entrepreneurs often face countless rejections and setbacks, yet these failures provide the insights and resilience needed for eventual triumphs. Failure serves as a foundation, and without it, success would lose its significance.

Achieving success is often the result of hard work, determination, and strategic planning. A clear cause-and-effect relationship exists between consistent effort and eventual results. For example, students who dedicate time and energy to their studies are more likely to excel academically. Similarly, businesses that invest in innovation and adapt to changing markets can see growth and profitability. These examples highlight how deliberate actions lead to measurable outcomes.

Both success and failure provide valuable lessons. Success instills confidence and motivation to pursue greater goals, while failure fosters resilience and a deeper understanding of one’s abilities. Instead of fearing failure or becoming complacent with success, individuals should view both as opportunities for growth. Together, they create a balanced framework for personal and professional development.

Question 9:

In which paragraph does the writer mention an inseparable relationship?

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

Question 10:

In which paragraph does the writer compare two concepts?

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

Question 11:

In which paragraph does the writer offer advice on how to approach life experiences?

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

Question 12

In which paragraph does the writer mention a causal relationship between intentional efforts and tangible results?

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

Passage 4:

The green movement has gained significant momentum over the past few decades as environmental challenges have become increasingly apparent. Although many industries initially resisted calls for sustainability due to perceived financial burdens, public pressure and the growing realization of environmental risks have led to widespread adoption of green initiatives. From reducing greenhouse gas emissions to promoting renewable energy, the movement has reshaped industries and inspired individuals to live more sustainably.

At its core, the green movement focuses on reducing humanity's ecological footprint. This includes minimizing waste, conserving natural resources, and transitioning to clean energy sources. Recycling and upcycling are prominent aspects of the movement, encouraging individuals and businesses to find innovative ways to reuse materials. Additionally, urban areas have embraced eco-friendly practices, such as green roofs and sustainable public transport, to create more livable and environmentally conscious communities.

Individual participation plays a crucial role in the success of the green movement. Simple lifestyle changes, such as reducing plastic usage, conserving water, and supporting sustainable products, can collectively make a significant difference. If people consistently adopt eco-friendly habits, they can help mitigate environmental damage and ensure a healthier planet for future generations. Grassroots efforts, including community clean-ups and tree-planting initiatives, further highlight the power of individual and collective action.

The green movement faces several obstacles, such as government policies and economic interests that often delay large-scale environmental reforms. However, increasing awareness among younger generations is creating momentum for change. By focusing on environmental education and supporting innovative technologies, society can address these issues and move closer to a sustainable future. The movement serves as a testament to humanity's ability to adapt and protect the planet for generations to come.

Question 13 :

In which paragraph does the writer mention a concession relationship in which resistance was overcome by external factors?

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

Question 14:

In which paragraph does the writer discuss strategies for overcoming difficulties?

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

Question 15:

In which paragraph does the writer mention a conditional relationship relating to regular practices?

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

Question 16:

In which paragraph does the writer highlight key practices that define the movement's principles?

A. Paragraph 1

B. Paragraph 2

C. Paragraph 3

D. Paragraph 4