

4.2.2. Dạng câu hỏi tìm phát biểu đúng hoặc không đúng so với thông tin trong bài

a) Các dạng câu hỏi thường gặp

- Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?
- Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?

b) Cách xử lý dạng câu hỏi này

❖ Dạng câu hỏi này chúng ta không gạch chân từ khóa ở câu hỏi được, nên chúng ta sẽ xét từng phương án để xét tính đúng sai của nó.

BUỚC 01

Xét từng phương án và gạch chân từ khoá quan trọng để định vị thông tin trong bài.

BUỚC 01

Sau khi tìm được thông tin trong bài, chúng ta cần đọc kỹ và đối chiếu với phương án ta đang xét. Để chắc chắn hơn trong việc lựa chọn ta nên xét cả 4 phương án.

Ví dụ 1

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)

Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?

- A. The number of Welsh speakers will increase by one million by 2050.
- B. Only by creating "Talking Dictionaries" can endangered languages be saved.
- C. Less than 200 languages were no longer in existence between 1950 and 2010.
- D. The Welsh government is trying to double the number of Welsh speakers by 2050.

Lời giải chi tiết:

Điều nào sau đây là ĐÚNG theo bài đọc?

- A. Số người nói tiếng Wales sẽ tăng thêm một triệu vào năm 2050.
- B. Chỉ bằng cách tạo ra "Từ điển nói" thì các ngôn ngữ có nguy cơ tuyệt chủng mới có thể được cứu.
- C. Ít hơn 200 ngôn ngữ đã không còn tồn tại từ năm 1950 đến năm 2010.
- D. Chính phủ xứ Wales đang cố gắng tăng gấp đôi số người nói tiếng Wales vào năm 2050.

- Nhận thấy cả đáp án A và D đều có từ khóa để tìm là **2050** và **Welsh speakers**. Do đó dùng các từ khóa này ta có thể tìm thấy thông tin liên quan ở đoạn 3:

“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.”

(Và tiếng Wales được nói bởi khoảng 500.000 người ở xứ Wales. Chính phủ xứ Wales đang nỗ lực tăng con số đó lên một triệu vào năm 2050.)

🔍 Xét đáp án:

A. Số người nói tiếng Wales sẽ tăng thêm một triệu vào năm 2050. (sai vì ta thấy một triệu là con số kết quả cuối cùng, không phải lượng tăng thêm. Hơn thế nữa, chính phủ xứ Wales đang nỗ lực để tăng còn việc có tăng hay không thì chưa thể chắc chắn được.)

📌 Lưu ý:

Increase by: tăng thêm một khoảng bao nhiêu (khoảng tăng)

Increase to: tăng lên thành một mức xác định bao nhiêu (kết quả cuối cùng)

D. Chính phủ xứ Wales đang cố gắng tăng gấp đôi số người nói tiếng Wales vào năm 2050.

(chính xác vì Chính phủ xứ Wales đang nỗ lực tăng từ 500,000 người lên 1 triệu người vào năm 2050 tức là tăng gấp đôi)

⇒ Đến đây ta có thể chọn đáp án đúng là **D** vì đề bài yêu cầu chúng ta chọn câu/phát biểu đúng. Tuy nhiên để chắc chắn hơn thì chúng ta cùng xét xem tại sao **B** và **C** sai.

- Phương án **B** có từ khóa để tìm thấy chính là thuật ngữ “**Talking Dictionaries**”. Từ đó ta có thể tìm được thông tin liên quan sau ở đoạn 4:

“National Geographic's Enduring Voices project has created ‘Talking Dictionaries’ - the recorded voices of people communicating with each other.”

(Dự án Enduring Voices của National Geographic đã tạo ra các “Từ điển Nói” - những bản ghi âm giọng nói của mọi người khi giao tiếp với nhau.)

⇒ **B sai** vì thông tin không đề cập liệu đây có phải là cách duy nhất hay không.

- Tương tự, chúng ta có thể xác định từ khóa ở phương án **C** là “*between 1950 and 2010*”. Do đó, ta tìm được phần thông tin liên quan sau ở đoạn 1:

“In fact, 230 languages became extinct between 1950 and 2010.”

(Trên thực tế, 230 ngôn ngữ đã tuyệt chủng trong khoảng thời gian từ năm 1950 đến năm 2010.)

⇒ **D sai** vì có **230 ngôn ngữ đã tuyệt chủng** chứ không phải ít hơn **200 ngôn ngữ**

👉 Do đó, sau khi xem xét tất cả các lựa chọn chỉ có **D là đáp án phù hợp**.

Ví dụ 2

A recent survey into how teenagers in a Southeast Asian country spend their free time has come up with what some people regard as a surprising finding: many of those surveyed reported that they would rather stay at home and do things indoors than go out and experience real-life adventures. One in four teenagers surveyed believed that online experiences were as fulfilling as real life, and more than half were actually afraid of trying new experiences. When asked about their most memorable experience over the previous ten months, nearly 30% of boys said "playing a new video game", while 10% of all teenagers said it was watching a new TV series. On asking for more detailed information, researchers found that 20% of boys and 22% of girls said they had never had a real-life adventure.

It would be easy to blame technological advances for these findings. After all, today's teenagers have many more indoor activities to choose from than their parents. About half a century ago, children were expected to spend more of their free time outside. But researchers do not put the blame wholly on technology.

To members of older generations, these findings are worrying, because it means that young people increasingly rely on virtual reality and are consequently missing out on real outdoor activities such as mountain climbing, kayaking, etc., which have always been regarded as both enjoyable and character-building. The surveyed adults said they thought today's youth were more protected than they had been when they were growing up. Giving examples of this protection, more than half said they would not let their teenage children hitchhike or go on holiday without an adult. Seven in ten said they would not even allow teenagers to get into a taxi on their own. It is not clear whether adults believe the world is more dangerous than it used to be or whether they do not trust today's youngsters to look after themselves.

(Adapted from Cambridge English First for Schools)

Which of the following is NOT TRUE according to the passage?

- A. One-fourth of the surveyed teenagers believed online experiences in their free time were as pleasing as real life.
- B. The older generations surveyed thought that today's teenagers were more protected than they had been.
- C. The majority of teenagers surveyed enjoyed real outdoor activities in their leisure time.
- D. Researchers do not put all the blame on technology for causing teenagers' lack of real-life experiences.

Lời giải chi tiết:

Điều nào sau đây là KHÔNG ĐÚNG theo bài đọc?

- A. Một phần tư số thanh thiếu niên được khảo sát tin rằng những trải nghiệm trực tuyến trong thời gian rảnh của họ thỏa mãn như đời thực.
- B. Thế hệ lớn tuổi hơn được khảo sát cho rằng thanh thiếu niên ngày nay được bảo vệ nhiều hơn so với họ trước đây.
- C. Phần lớn thanh thiếu niên được khảo sát thích các hoạt động ngoài trời thực tế trong thời gian rảnh rỗi của họ.
- D. Các nhà nghiên cứu không đổ hết trách nhiệm cho công nghệ về việc khiến thanh thiếu niên thiếu trải nghiệm thực tế trong đời sống.

- Các từ khoá ở phương án A là: **surveyed teenagers, online experiences, free time, real life**. Từ đó ta có thể tìm được thông tin liên quan trong đoạn 1:

“One in four teenagers surveyed believed that online experiences were as fulfilling as real life.”

(Một trong bốn thanh thiếu niên được khảo sát tin rằng những trải nghiệm trực tuyến cũng thỏa mãn như đời thực.)

⇒ A đúng nên ta không chọn vì đề bài yêu cầu chọn phương án **không đúng**.

- Các từ khoá ở phương án B là: **older generations surveyed, today's teenagers, protected**. Từ đó ta có thể tìm được thông tin liên quan trong đoạn 3:

“The surveyed adults said they thought today's youth were more protected than they had been when they were growing up.”

(Những người trưởng thành được khảo sát cho biết họ nghĩ rằng thanh thiếu niên ngày nay được bảo vệ nhiều hơn so với khi họ đang trưởng thành.)

⇒ B đúng nên ta không chọn vì đề bài yêu cầu chọn phương án **không đúng**.

- Các từ khoá ở phương án C là: **teenagers surveyed, real outdoor activities, leisure time**. Từ đó ta có thể tìm được thông tin liên quan trong đoạn 1:

“A recent survey into how teenagers in a Southeast Asian country spend their free time has come up with what some people regard as a surprising finding: many of those surveyed reported that they would rather stay at home and do things indoors than go out and experience real-life adventures.”

(Một cuộc khảo sát gần đây về cách thanh thiếu niên ở một quốc gia Đông Nam Á sử dụng thời gian rảnh rỗi đã đưa ra một phát hiện mà một số người cho là đáng ngạc nhiên: nhiều người được khảo sát cho biết họ thích

ở nhà và làm các hoạt động trong nhà hơn là ngoài trời trải nghiệm những cuộc phiêu lưu thực tế.)

⇒ C **không đúng** vì nhiều người được khảo sát cho biết họ thích ở nhà hơn là ngoài trải nghiệm những cuộc phiêu lưu thực tế. Do đó đáp án C là lựa chọn phù hợp với yêu cầu của đề bài.

- Để chắc chắn hơn ta cùng xét phương án D, các từ khoá ở D là: **Researchers, blame, technology**. Từ đó ta có thể tìm được thông tin liên quan trong đoạn 2:

“But researchers do not put the blame wholly on technology.”

(*Nhưng các nhà nghiên cứu không hoàn toàn đổ lỗi cho công nghệ.*)

⇒ D đúng nên ta không chọn vì đề bài yêu cầu chọn phương án **không đúng**.

⇒ **Do đó, C là đáp án phù hợp.**

BÀI TẬP ÁP DỤNG:

Passage 1:

Over the past two centuries, different generations were born and given different names. Each generation comes with its characteristics, which are largely influenced by the historical, economic, and social conditions of the country they live in. However, in many countries, the following three generations have common characteristics.

Generation X refers to the generation born between 1965 and 1980. When Gen Xers grew up, they experienced many social changes and developments in history. As a result, they are always ready for changes and prepared to work through changes. Gen Xers are also known as critical thinkers because they achieved higher levels of education than previous generations.

Generation Y, also known as Millennials, refers to those born between the early 1980s and late 1990s. They are curious and ready to accept changes. If there is a faster, better way of doing something, Millennials want to try it out. They also value teamwork. When working in a team, Millennials welcome different points of view and ideas from others.

Generation Z includes people born between the late 1990s and early 2010s, a time of great technological developments and changes. That is why Gen Zers are also called digital natives. They grew up online and never knew the world before digital and social media. They are very creative and able to experiment with platforms to suit their needs. Many Gen Zers are also interested in starting their own businesses and companies. They saw so many people lose their jobs, so they think it is safer to be your own boss than relying on someone else to hire you.

Soon a new generation, labelled Gen Alpha, will be on the scene. Let's wait and see if we will notice the generation gap.

(Adapted from *Global Success 11 Student's book*)

Question 11:

Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?

- A. Different generations were born and given the same names over the past two centuries.
- B. Each generation's characteristics are only influenced by the social conditions of the country.
- C. Generation X witnessed many social changes and developments, so they are adaptable to change.
- D. Generation Y, also known as Millennials, refers to those born between 1965 and 1980.

Question 12:

Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?

- A. Generation Y is not curious and prefers to stick with old methods instead of trying new ones.
- B. Gen Xers are known as critical thinkers because they obtained higher education levels than earlier generations.
- C. Gen Zers are highly creative and capable of experimenting with platforms to meet their needs.
- D. Gen Zers believe it's safer to be their own boss rather than depending on others for employment.

Passage 2:

The suburbs are now spreading onto the smaller provinces, making land that was in the country become residential areas for city people, thus causing urbanisation. Although urbanisation is not new, many cities in the world have never seen such a sharp rise in city dwellers. But have you thought about what can cause such development? And how does it affect society?

The expansion of the suburbs can be put down to car ownership and better living conditions that some companies offer. First, more people have cars. So this has encouraged people to move to the suburbs and not have to worry about the long commute to work. Second, living conditions on the outskirts are far greater than in the city centre. For example, homes in cities are often too small and the roads are too narrow for people to drive through. However, in the suburbs, not only can people have a bigger living space, but suburban apartment owners can also find their way into beautiful parks and pools.

As for what urbanisation can have on society, there are two main worries: environmental pollution and land waste. One big consequence is that people driving from home in the suburbs to work in the city can cause air pollution. For example, in contrast to 30 years ago, when cars weren't popularised, air quality in **Hà Nội** was one of the healthiest in Asia; now, it is placed among the worst in the world. Another effect is wasted land. Instead of making space for agriculture or animal preservation, companies are chopping down trees for apartment buildings near the countryside.

Sad as it sounds, urbanisation is hardly avoidable. So we must consider what house we are buying and its impact on the environment.

(Adapted from Think 12 Student's book)

Question 13: Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?

- A. Urbanisation has caused a significant decrease in the number of city dwellers in many cities.
- B. The expansion of the suburbs can be attributed to car ownership and better living conditions.
- C. Environmental pollution and land waste are not the two main worries caused by urbanisation.
- D. Companies are planting trees for agricultural preservation instead of cutting them down.

Question 14: Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?

- A. More car ownership has encouraged people to move to the suburbs and avoid long commutes.
- B. Homes in cities are often large, and the roads are wide enough for people to drive through.
- C. Air quality in **Hà Nội** was once one of the healthiest in Asia, but now it's among the worst.
- D. Urbanisation is inevitable, so we must consider the environmental impact of the houses we buy.

Passage 3:

If you walk into the streets and see someone throwing a plastic bottle on the ground, you'll probably get annoyed. But do we react in the same way when we see people throwing rubbish into the sea? We all know how rubbish ruins the environment on land, but we often forget the influence that it can have on environments like the sea, lakes, and rivers, too.

First of all, water pollution looks terrible. Many beautiful beaches can become covered in rubbish when whatever we have thrown into the water comes ashore. Even rivers and lakes have some plastic bags and bottles floating in them.

Secondly, rubbish can hurt animals and birds that live in or by the water. If they see a plastic bottle, they may think it is food. However, when they try and eat the bottle, it can get caught in their mouth or stomach and stop them from eating anything else. Plastic bottles can also stop dolphins from breathing. Sometimes, fishing boats leave bits of fishing net behind in the water. Fish can get caught in these and die.

Finally, people forget that plastics contain chemicals that stay in the water. This is very bad for both fish and plants. If you eat fish containing these chemicals, then you can also get ill.

In conclusion, we need to worry about water pollution as much as we care about land or air. We should all protect the seas, lakes, and rivers, and remember to take our rubbish away with us.

(Adapted from Empower)

Question 15: Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?

- A. When eaten by sea animals and birds, rubbish can threaten their lives.
- B. When washed ashore, rubbish can spoil the beauty of many beaches.
- C. People eating fish that contain chemicals from rubbish have no risk of getting sick.
- D. Chemicals contained in rubbish will stay in the water and harm fish and plants.

Question 16: Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?

- A. We all recognize the impact rubbish has on the sea, just like on land environments.
- B. Animals and birds can easily recognize rubbish and do not mistake it for food.
- C. Fishing boats leave bits of fishing net in the water, which can trap fish and cause death.
- D. We should worry about air pollution the most because it has a greater impact.

Passage 4:

Has smartphones destroyed a generation? Jean Twenge – a psychology professor at San Diego State University – asked in her controversial book, *iGen*. In the book, she argues that those born after 1995 are facing “a mental-health crisis”, and she believes it can be linked to growing up with their noses pressed against a screen. Her newest study provides more support for that connection, showing that teens who spent more than an hour or two a day interacting with their gadgets were less happy on average than those who had more face time with others.

Twenge’s conclusions have come up against criticism in the past. Some have accused her work of oversimplifying or overlooking data that may tell a slightly different story. Twenge recognises that her study suggests only a link between screen use and psychological well-being. A possible explanation is that kids are running to their screens to escape from the things in life that are making them unhappy. However, the surveys can’t say whether screen time directly changes teens’ mental health, the research states.

Philanthropist Melinda Gates, whose three children were also born after 1995, wrote in *The Washington Post*, “phones and apps aren’t good or bad by themselves, but for adolescents who don’t yet have the emotional tools to overcome life’s problems, they can aggravate the difficulties of growing up.” At the same time, she said, kids are learning on their devices and connecting in novel ways. Other studies have explored the connection between social media and isolation and how “likes” activate the brain’s reward center. Some analyses have found that moderate use of these technologies is not harmful in itself and can even improve children’s social skills and emotional strength.

There is no doubt that people are spending more time on these devices and that technology is having a major impact on kids and adults alike. “These are really important devices that have changed our lives in so many ways, not just for the worse but for the better”, said Amanda Lenhart, deputy director of the Better Life Lab at New America. But the latest research “is looking straight at technology and wanting it to be the scapegoat”.

(Adapted from CNN, trích đề thi THPT 2024)

Question 17: Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?

- A. Twenge’s claims about the impact of screen use on teens have gone unchallenged.
- B. Gates states that teenagers are using technology to interact in new, interesting ways.
- C. According to Lenhart, technological devices play a significant role in our lives.
- D. Twenge’s book *iGen* has caused a great deal of discussion and argument.

Question 18: Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?

- A. Twenge doesn't realize that her study only reflects a link between screen use and well-being.
- B. Gates says phones and apps can worsen adolescents' difficulties, especially for those who struggle with emotional tools.

- C. Technology is having a major impact on children more than on adults because they use it more.
- D. Twenge's newest study shows that teens who spent more time with gadgets were happier on average.

Passage 5:

In the past, to become famous you needed a talent: singing, playing an instrument, dancing or writing books. Nowadays, it is much easier to become famous. This is because of the internet. All you need is a camera or webcam, computer, internet connection and a bit of creativity.

First of all, you need to decide what you are going to write or speak about: hair and makeup, comedy, sport, news and current affairs, raising money for a charity or something specialist like keeping tropical fish. Then choose a site to post on. Some sites are international and some may be particular to one country, such as Weibo in China. YouTube is a good site to choose if you make your own videos. It is easy to upload your short films, and many people use it.

If you want to become famous on YouTube, you should make lots of videos and release one every day. YouTubers who become popular are often those who present tips, advice, 'how to' guides and opinions on entertainment or stories in the news. If you allow advertisements in your videos, you will make money when people view the adverts. Facebook is a good platform for those who want to make money, but not for those who want to be famous. To earn money through Facebook, you need a very original and/or funny page, with interesting photos which can get you a few hundred thousand 'likes'. If you achieve fame on Facebook, it probably won't last.

Twitter is a social media site where people can communicate through short messages. It works well for those who want to be well-known but are not so interested in making money. If you want to become known on Twitter, you will need to post lots of entertaining content. Instagram is a site where people mainly put up photos and videos. It is a site which can make you well-known, particularly if you want to become a famous photographer.

(Adapted from Mindset for IELTS reading, Cambridge University)

Question 19: Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?

- A. It was much easier to become famous in the past than it is today.
- B. Weibo in China is a global website that allows users to make friends.
- C. You can earn money when people watch the adverts in your videos.
- D. You don't need a creative and funny page to make money on Facebook.

Question 20: Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?

- A. YouTube is a great platform for uploading your own videos, and many people use it.
- B. If you want to become famous on YouTube, you should create many videos.
- C. Facebook is a platform for those who want to be well-known rather than those who want to make money.
- D. Twitter is a social media platform where people interact through short messages.