

BỘ TRỌKIẾN THỨC ĐỌC HIẾU(TUẦN 1)

Read the following passage 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 8.

Most people think that housework is boring and is the responsibility of wives and mothers only. Many parents don't ask their children to do housework so that they have more time to play or study. However, studies show doing chores is good for children. Not only does it teach them discipline, but it also helps them become more independent and responsible individuals in the future.

Kids who do housework develop important life skills that they will need for the rest of their lives. Doing the laundry, cleaning the house, and taking care of others are among the important skills that children will need when they start their own families. These are the things that schools cannot fully teach, so it's important for children to learn them at home. Sharing housework also helps young people learn to take responsibility. They know that they have to try to finish their tasks even though they do not enjoy doing them.

Doing chores also helps develop children's gratitude to their parents. When doing housework, they learn to appreciate all the hard work their parents do around the house for them. In addition, doing chores together helps strengthen family bonds, creating special moments between children and parents. It makes children feel they are members of a team.

All in all, doing housework can bring a lot of benefits to children. It teaches them life skills and helps build their character. Therefore, parents should encourage their kids to share the housework for their own good as well as the good of the whole family.

(Adapted from *English 10 – Global Success*)

Question 1. Which of the following best paraphrases the underlined sentence in paragraph 1?

- A. Lots of parents want their kids to focus more on playing or studying instead of doing housework.
- B. Children are often required to do housework so they can have more time for fun and learning.
- C. Parents believe that doing housework helps children have more free time.
- D. Housework is often given to children so that they can learn how to balance play and study.

Question 2. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in paragraph 2 as one of the life skills kids can learn by doing housework?

- A. cleaning the house
- B. doing the laundry
- C. taking care of people
- D. finishing their homework

Question 3. The word them in paragraph 2 refers to _____.

- A. the things
- B. schools
- C. children
- D. families

Question 4. The word strengthen in paragraph 3 is OPPOSITE in meaning to _____.

- A. improve
- B. enhance
- C. weaken
- D. devote

Question 5. The word benefits in paragraph 4 can be best replaced by _____.

- A. vacancies
- B. qualifications
- C. experiences
- D. advantages

Question 6. Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?

- A. Doing housework prevents children from spending quality time with their families.
- B. Parents should avoid assigning chores to children as it may affect their studies.
- C. Doing housework helps children appreciate their parents' hard work.
- D. Schools are the best place for children to learn all necessary life skills.

Question 7. In which paragraph does the author mention the benefits of doing housework for family relationships?

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

Question 8. In which paragraph does the author mention a stereotype about doing household chores?

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

Read the following passage 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 9 to 18.

FUTURE ENERGY - WHERE WILL WE GET OUR ENERGY?

We are going to have a big energy problem in the future. [I] Today, the world uses 320 billion kilowatt-hours of energy a day. [II] So, how will we get the energy in the future? [III] Today, we get a lot of energy from fossil fuels: coal, oil, and natural gas. But fossil fuels are dirty, and they will not last forever. In the long term, we will have to find alternatives. [IV] We will need renewable energy.

Solar Power

Near Leipzig in Germany, there is a field with 33,500 solar panels. It produces enough energy for 1,800 homes. That's a lot of energy! However, there are problems. One problem is that solar energy systems **cost a fortune** to install, but the price is falling. "Thirty years ago, they were cost-effective on satellites," says Daniel Shugar, president of PowerLight Corporation. "Today, we can use them for houses and businesses." He says that in the future most houses will have solar panels. There are other problems with solar power. It needs a lot of space, and, of course, it doesn't work at night.

Wind Power

On a cloudy day in Denmark, a wind turbine is producing clean, renewable electricity. Right now, wind power is the best of the alternative energy sources. But again, there are problems with it. Some people think wind turbines are ugly. And, of course, there are days when there is no wind.

So, how will our grandchildren get their energy? “We’re going to need everything we can get from solar, everything we can get from wind,” says Michael Pacheco, director of the National Bioenergy Center, part of the National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL) in Golden, Colorado. “And still the question is: Can we get enough?”

(Adapted from *World English 1*)

Question 9. Where in paragraph 1 does the following sentence best fit?

By 2100, we will use three times as much energy.

Question 10. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in paragraph 1 about fossil fuels?

- A. They are not clean.
- B. They include coal, oil and natural gas.
- C. They won't last forever.
- D. They generate the most energy on Earth.

Question 11: The phrase **cost a fortune** in paragraph 2 could be best replaced by

Question 12. Which of the following best summarises paragraph 2?

- A. Solar power is a promising energy source but remains expensive and requires improvements in design.
- B. Many solar panels are used in Germany, but they still cannot provide energy during nighttime hours.
- C. Solar energy has great potential, but it is costly, requires large spaces and doesn't function effectively every time.
- D. Solar panels are becoming cheaper, but they still require sunlight and are not widely used by households yet.

Question 13. The word **it** in paragraph 3 refers to

A, a cloudy day B, wind power C, Denmark D, renewable electricity

Question 14. The word **ugly** in paragraph 3 is **OPPOSITE** in meaning to

A. detrimental B. beautiful C. boring D. insignificant

Question 15. Which of the following best paraphrases the underlined sentence in paragraph 4?

- A. Wind energy is the only alternative source that can replace fossil fuels today.
- B. Wind energy is considered the most efficient alternative source of energy at present.
- C. Wind energy is the cheapest and most widely used energy source in the world.
- D. Wind turbines produce more electricity than any other renewable energy source.

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

- A. Wind power is a perfect energy source and works efficiently in all weather conditions.
- B. Solar energy is affordable and can provide electricity even when the sun is not shining.
- C. Solar power has become cheaper and is now more practical for homes and businesses.
- D. Fossil fuels are environmentally friendly and will continue to be our main energy source.

Question 17. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

- A. We must use as much solar and wind energy as possible to meet future demands.
- B. Solar and wind energy are already enough to replace fossil fuels in the coming years.
- C. Renewable energy sources are unlimited, so we do not need to worry about shortages.
- D. People should rely only on solar and wind power instead of other energy alternatives.

Question 18. Which of the following best summarises the passage?

- A. Future energy needs will require renewable sources, including wind and solar, which are promising, but challenges like cost, efficiency, and availability remain.
- B. Fossil fuels will still be widely used in the future, but alternative energy sources like solar and wind will be necessary despite challenges like space, cost, and weather.
- C. The world's energy demand is decreasing, and renewable sources like solar and wind are promising but have limitations such as cost and reliability.
- D. Solar and wind energy are the best solutions for future energy, but their effectiveness depends on technological advancements and environmental conditions.

BẢNG TỪ VỰNG

STT	Từ vựng	Từ loại	Phiên âm	Nghĩa
1	responsibility	n	/rɪ'spɒn.sɪ'bɪl.ə.ti/	trách nhiệm
2	discipline	n	/'dɪs.ə.plɪn/	kỷ luật
3	independent	adj	/ɪn.dɪ'pen.dənt/	độc lập
4	responsible	adj	/rɪ'spɒn.sə.bəl/	có trách nhiệm
5	gratitude	n	/'græt.ɪ.tju:d/	lòng biết ơn
6	appreciate	v	/ə'pri:.ʃi.eɪt/	trân trọng, đánh giá cao
7	strengthen	v	/'streŋ.θən/	củng cố, tăng cường
8	bond	n	/bɒnd/	mối quan hệ, sự gắn kết
9	character	n	/'kær.ək.tər/	tính cách, nhân cách
10	enhance	v	/ɪn'hæ:ns/	nâng cao, cải thiện
11	devote	v	/dɪ'veət/	cống hiến, dành hết cho
12	vacancy	n	/'veɪ.kən.si/	vị trí trống, chỗ trống
13	qualification	n	/kwɒpl.i.fl'keɪ.ʃən/	bằng cấp, trình độ
14	advantage	n	/əd've:n.tɪdʒ/	lợi thế
15	assign	v	/ə'saɪn/	phân công, giao nhiệm vụ
16	stereotype	n	/'ster.i.ə.taɪp/	khuôn mẫu, định kiến

17	fossil fuel	n	/'fɒs.il ,fjʊəl/	nhiên liệu hóa thạch
18	alternative	n	/ɔ:l'tɜ:.nə.tɪv/	sự thay thế, lựa chọn thay thế
19	renewable	adj	/rɪ'nju:.ə.bəl/	có thể tái tạo
20	solar panel	n	/'səʊ.lə,pæn.əl/	tấm pin mặt trời
21	install	v	/ɪn'stɔ:l/	lắp đặt
22	cost-effective	adj	/,kɒstɪ'fektɪv/	hiệu quả về chi phí
23	turbine	n	/'tɜ:.baɪn/	tua-bin
24	generate	v	/'dʒen.ə.reɪt/	tạo ra, sản xuất
25	potential	n	/pə'ten.ʃəl/	tiềm năng
26	costly	adj	/'kɒst.li/	đắt đỏ
27	function	v	/'fʌŋk.ʃən/	hoạt động, thực hiện chức năng
28	detrimental	adj	/,det.ri'men.təl/	có hại, gây hại
29	insignificant	adj	/,ɪn.sɪg'nɪf.ɪ.kənt/	không đáng kể, không quan trọng
30	efficient	adj	/ɪ'fɪʃ.ənt/	hiệu quả
31	shortage	n	/'ʃɔ:.tɪdʒ/	sự thiếu hụt
32	unlimited	adj	/ʌn'lim.ɪ.tid/	không giới hạn
33	availability	n	/ə'veɪ.lə'bɪl.ə.ti/	sự có sẵn, tính sẵn có
34	reliability	n	/rɪ'lai.ə'bɪl.ə.ti/	độ tin cậy
35	advancement	n	/əd've:nsmənt/	sự tiến bộ, sự phát triển

BẢNG CẤU TRÚC

STT	Cấu trúc	Nghĩa
1	do household chores/ do housework	làm việc nhà
2	do the laundry	giặt giũ
3	take care of	chăm sóc
4	encourage somebody to do something	khuyên khích ai đó làm gì
5	focus on	tập trung vào
6	cost a fortune	rất đắt đỏ, tốn cả một gia tài