



10 BÀI ĐỌC HIỂU TIẾNG ANH 12 ĐÁP ÁN, LỜI GIẢI CHI TIẾT

Tài liệu này gồm:

- ✓ 10 Bài đọc hiểu các chủ đề trọng tâm
- ✓ Giải nghĩa, đáp án cho từng bài tập

Tham gia group để nhận thêm tài liệu và ôn thi THPT Quốc gia: [Megabook_Cộng Đồng Ôn Thi THPT QG](#)

Reading 1:

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.

First Man on the Moon

On July 16, 1969, America launched the Apollo 11, Lunar Landing Mission from Kennedy Space Center. This was a 363-foot-tall space vehicle, the five engines of which on the Saturn V rocket generated 7.5 million pounds of thrust. Twelve minutes after the launch, the astronauts were in orbit 120 miles above the Earth. [1] At a speed of 17,400 mph, they began their four-day journey to the moon. [2] **They** had nearly a quarter of a million miles to go.

On July 20, 1969, Neil Armstrong descended from the lunar module ladder. [3] Just prior to taking his first step on the moon, Armstrong pilled on a special ring, causing a TV camera to automatically **deploy**. As he stepped onto the moon's surface he **proclaimed**, "That's one small step for man, one giant leap for mankind." [4] However, Armstrong **inadvertently** omitted the "a" before "man". This error slightly changed the meaning of what was to become known as Armstrong's famous statement.

Question 1: What is this passage mainly about?

- A. the first manned mission to the moon
- B. how fast the rocket traveled
- C. the first man in space
- D. the reason Neil Armstrong is so famous

Question 2: The word "They" in the passage refers to_____.

- A. Apollo 11
- B. astronauts
- C. Americans
- D. engines

Question 3: The word "deploy" in the passage is closest in meaning to_____.

- A. photograph
- B. begin working
- C. stop functioning
- D. light up

Question 4: Which of the following is the best title for this passage?

- A. The Life of Neil Armstrong
- B. The History of Space Travel

- C. The Story of Apollo 11
- D. The John F. Kennedy Space Center

Question 5: The word “**proclaimed**” in the passage is closest in meaning to_____.

- A. thought
- B. heard
- C. remembered
- D. announced

Question 6: It can be inferred that Armstrong's statement was important because_____.

- A. Neil Armstrong was a great speaker
- B. this was the first time America had sent people into space
- C. they were the first words to be spoken on the moon
- D. the statement was spoken from the lunar module ladder

Question 7: Which is the best place for the following sentence? “He was about to make history.”

- A. [1]
- B. [2]
- C. [3]
- D. [4]

Question 8: The word “**inadvertently**” in the passage is closest in meaning to_____.

- A. mistakenly
- B. interestingly
- C. deliberately
- D. cleverly

Question 9: The paragraph following the text would most likely discuss_____.

- A. the events that happened on July 21, 1969
- B. the completely successful mission of Apollo 12
- C. the pictures that the astronauts took on the Moon
- D. how the omission of “a” changed the meaning of the statement

Question 10: Complete the summary below by choosing one sentence that expresses one of the most important ideas in the passage. Summary: This passage discusses the Apollo 11 space mission. Apollo 11 was an American spacecraft that took the first astronauts to the moon. Armstrong was the first man to step on the moon.

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- A.** Apollo 11 was a large vehicle launched by a Saturn V rocket.
- B.** The journey to the moon took four days.
- C.** Armstrong made a meaningful mistake in his speech as he took his first steps.
- D.** A special ring caused a TV camera to begin operating.

Reading 2:

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.

Glass is a remarkable substance made from the simplest raw materials. It can be colored or colorless, monochrome or polychrome, transparent, translucent, or opaque. It is lightweight impermeable to liquids, readily cleaned and reused, **durable** yet fragile, and often very beautiful. Glass can be decorated in multiple ways and its optical properties are exceptional. In all its myriad forms – as table ware, containers, in architecture and design – glass represents a major achievement in the history of technological developments.

Since the Bronze Age about 3,000 B.C., glass has been used for making various kinds of objects. It was first made from a mixture of silica, lime and an alkali such as soda or potash, and these remained the basic ingredients of glass until the development of lead glass in the seventeenth century. When heated, the mixture becomes soft and malleable and can be formed by various techniques into a vast array of shapes and sizes. The homogeneous mass thus formed by melting then cools to create glass, but in contrast to most materials formed in this way (metals, for instance), glass lacks the crystalline structure normally associated with solids, and instead retains the random molecular structure of a liquid. In effect, as molten glass cools, it progressively stiffens until rigid, but does so without setting up a network of interlocking crystals **customarily** associated with that process. This is why glass shatters so easily when dealt a blow. Why glass deteriorates over time, especially when **exposed** to moisture, and why glassware must be slowly reheated and uniformly cooled after manufacture to release internal stresses **induced** by uneven cooling.

Another unusual feature of glass is the manner in which its viscosity changes as **it** turns from a cold substance into a hot, ductile liquid. Unlike metals that flow or “freeze” at specific temperatures glass progressively softens as the temperature rises, going through varying stages of malleability until it flows like a thick syrup. Each stage of malleability allows the glass to be manipulated into various forms, by different techniques, and if suddenly cooled the object retains the shape achieved at that point. Glass is thus amenable to a greater number of heat-forming techniques than most other materials.

Question 1: Why does the author list the characteristics of glass in paragraph 1?

- A. To demonstrate how glass evolved
- B. To show the versatility of glass
- C. To explain glassmaking technology
- D. To explain the purpose of each component of glass

Question 2: The word “**durable**” in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to_____.

- A. lasting

- B. delicate
- C. heavy
- D. plain

Question 3: What does the author imply about the raw materials used to make glass?

- A. They were the same for centuries.
- B. They are liquid.
- C. They are transparent.
- D. They are very heavy.

Question 4: According to the passage, how is glass that has cooled and become rigid different from most other rigid substances?

- A. It has an interlocking crystal network.
- B. It has an unusually low melting temperature.
- C. It has varying physical properties.
- D. It has a random molecular structure.

Question 5: The word “**customarily**” in paragraph 2 could best be replaced by “_____”.

- A. naturally
- B. necessarily
- C. usually
- D. certainly

Question 6: The words “**exposed to**” in paragraph 2 most likely mean_____.

- A. hardened by
- B. chilled with
- C. subjected to
- D. deprived of

Question 7: What must be done to release the internal stresses that build up in glass products during manufacture?

- A. The glass must be reheated and evenly cooled.
- B. The glass must be cooled quickly.
- C. The glass must be kept moist until cooled.
- D. The glass must be shaped to its desired form immediately

Question 8: The word “**induced**” in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to_____.

- A. joined

- B.** missed
- C.** caused
- D.** lost

Question 9: The word “**it**” in paragraph 3 refers to_____

- A.** feature
- B.** glass
- C.** manner
- D.** viscosity

Question 10: According to the passage, why can glass be more easily shaped into specific forms than can metals

- A.** It resists breaking when heated
- B.** It has better optical properties.
- C.** It retains heat while its viscosity changes.
- D.** It gradually becomes softer as its temperature rises.

Reading 3:

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.

Accustomed though we are to speaking of the films made before 1927 as “silent”, the film has never been, in the full sense of the word, silent. From the very beginning, music was regarded as an indispensable accompaniment; when the Lumiere films were shown at the first public film exhibition in the United States in February 1896, they were accompanied by piano improvisations on popular tunes. At first, the music played bore no special relationship to the films; an accompaniment of any kind was sufficient. Within a very short time, however, the incongruity of playing lively music to a solemn film became apparent, and film pianists began to take some care in matching their pieces to the mood of the film.

As movie theaters grew in number and importance, a violinist, and perhaps a cellist, would be added to the pianist in certain cases, and in the larger movie theaters small orchestras were formed. For a number of years the selection of music for each film program rested entirely in the hands of the conductor or leader of the orchestra, and very often the principal qualification for holding such a position was not skill or taste so much as the ownership of a large personal library of musical pieces. Since the conductor seldom saw the films until the night before they were to be shown (if, indeed, the conductor was lucky enough to see **them** then), the musical arrangement was normally improvised in the greatest hurry.

To help meet this difficulty, film distributing companies started the practice of publishing suggestions for musical accompaniments. In 1909, for example, the Edison Company began issuing with their films such indications of mood as “pleasant”, “sad”, “lively”. The suggestions became more explicit, and so emerged the musical cue sheet containing indications of mood, the titles of suitable pieces of music, and precise directions to show where one piece led into the next.

Certain films had music especially **composed** for them. The most famous of these early special **scores** was that composed and arranged for D. W. Griffith’s film *Birth of a Nation*, which was released in 1915.

Question 1: The passage mainly discusses music that was _____.

- A. performed before the showing of a film
- B. played during silent films
- C. recorded during film exhibitions
- D. specifically composed for certain movie theaters

Question 2: What can be inferred that the passage about the majority of films made after 1927?

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- A. They were truly “silent”.
- B. They were accompanied by symphonic orchestras.
- C. They incorporated the sound of the actors’ voices.
- D. They corresponded to specific musical compositions.

Question 3: It can be inferred that orchestra conductors who worked in movie theaters needed to_____.

- A. be able to play many instruments
- B. have pleasant voices
- C. be familiar with a wide variety of music
- D. be able to compose original music

Question 4: The word “**them**” refers to_____.

- A. years
- B. hands
- C. pieces
- D. films

Question 5: According to the passage, what kind of business was the Edison Company?

- A. It produced electricity.
- B. It distributed films.
- C. It published musical arrangements.
- D. It made musical instruments.

Question 6: It may be inferred from the passage that the first musical cue sheets appeared around_____.

- A. 1896
- B. 1909
- C. 1915
- D. 1927

Question 7: Which of the following notations is most likely to have been included on a musical cue sheet of the early 1900’s?

- A. “Calm, peaceful”
- B. “Piano, violin”
- C. “Key of C major”
- D. “Directed by D. W. Griffith”

Question 8: The word “**composed**” is closest in meaning to_____.

- A. selected
- B. combined
- C. played
- D. created

Question 9: The word “scores” most likely mean_____.

- A. totals
- B. successes
- C. groups of musicians
- D. musical compositions

Question 10: The passage probably continues with a discussion of_____.

- A. other films directed by D. W. Griffith
- B. famous composers of the early twentieth century
- C. silent films by other directors
- D. the music in Birth of a Nation

Reading 4:

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.

Champagne, the king of wines and wine of kings, tastes all the better when it is drunk from an elegant, fine-quality glass. That, however, is only one of thousands of ways glass is used today. And for all those different uses, many different types of glass are produced. Glass products are manufactured in different ways. Today, glass is blown by hand in the traditional way which the Roman first developed, but now this work is done by robots, too. Generally, in industry, much faster methods of mass production are needed. Often, for example, glass is pressed into the necessary shape by machine. Glass is shaped in other ways too. For example, it is made into long, very thin fibres. Fibres like these are required to make the fibre-optic cables that help to build the information Super-Highway around the world.

Question 1: The phrase "the king of wines and wine of kings" means_____.

- A. Champagne is the best wine of kings.
- B. Champagne is the king that drinks lots of wine.
- C. Champagne is the best wine and is made for kings
- D. Champagne is the best wine made by kings.

Question 2: According to the passage,_____.

- A. the only way glass is used today is for drinking wine.
- B. today glass is used in one thousand different ways.
- C. an elegant, fine-quality glass makes champagne taste better.
- D. champagne is drunk in thousands of ways.

Question 3: It can, be inferred from the passage that_____.

- A. the traditional way of blowing glass by hand is still in use today.
- B. today the blowing of glass is all done by robots.
- C. the Romans first developed methods of mass production.
- D. the traditional way is no longer in use today.

Question 4: According to the passage, which of the following is correct?

- A. Mass production of glass is done by robots.
- B. Glass can be shaped in many different ways.
- C. In industry glass is often shaped by machine.
- D. Both Band C.

Question 5: The passage primarily discusses

- A. champagne, a kind of wine.
- B. the uses of glass.
- C. the types of glass products
- D. the ways of making glass.

Reading 5:

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 from 56 to 60

It is commonly believed in the United States that school is where people go to get an education. Nevertheless, it has been said that today children interrupt their education to go to school. The distinction between schooling and education implied by this remark is important.

Education is much more open-ended and all-inclusive than schooling. Education knows no **bounds**. It can take place where, whether in the shower or on the job, whether in a kitchen or on a tractor. It includes both the formal learning that takes place in schools and the whole universe of informal learning. The agents of education can range from a reserved grandparent to the people debating politics on the radio, from a child to a distinguished scientist. Whereas schooling has certain predictability, education quite often produces surprise. A chance conversation with a stranger may lead a person to discover how little he knows of other religions.

People are engaged in education from infancy on. Education, then, is a very broad, inclusive term. It is a lifelong process, a process that starts long before the start of school and one that should be an integral part of one's entire life. Schooling, on the other hand, is a specific, formalized process, whose general pattern varies little from one setting to the next. Throughout a country, children arrive at school at approximately the same time, take assigned seats, are taught by an adult, use similar textbooks, do homework, take exams, and so on. The slices of reality that are to be learnt, whether **they** are the alphabet or an understanding of the workings of government, have usually been limited by the boundaries of the subject being taught. For example, high school students know that they are not likely to find out in their class the truth about political problems in their communities or what the newest filmmakers are experimenting with. There are definite conditions surrounding the formalized process of schooling.

Question 1: What does the author probably mean by using the expression “children interrupt their education to go to school”?

- A. Going to several different schools is educationally beneficial
- B. School vacations interrupt the continuity of the school year.
- C. Summer school makes the school year too long.
- D. All of life is an education.

Question 2: the word “**bounds**” is closest in meaning to

- A. rules
- B. experiences
- C. limits

D. expectation

Question 3: the word “they” refers to

A. slices of reality

B. similar textbooks

C. boundaries

D. seats

Question 4: The passage supports which of the following conclusions?

A. Without formal education, people would remain ignorant

B. Education systems need to be radically reformed.

C. Going to school is only part of how people become educated.

D. Education involves many years of professional training.

Question 5: The passage is organized by

A. listing and discussing several educational problems

B. contrasting the meanings of two related words

C. narrating a story about excellent teachers

D. giving examples of different kinds of schools

Reading 6:

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 from 51 to 55

Our demand for water is constantly increasing. Every year there are more and more people in the world. Factories **turn out** more and more products and need more and more water. We live in a world of water. But almost all of it – about 97%-is in the oceans. This water is too salty to be used for drinking, farming, and manufacturing. Only about 3% of the world’s water is fresh. Most of this water is not easily available to man because it is locked in glaciers and icecaps. There is as much water on earth today as there ever was or will ever be. Most of the water we use finds its way to the oceans. There, it is evaporated by the sun. It then falls back to the earth as rain.

Water is used and reused over again. It is never used up. Although the world as a whole has plenty of fresh water, some regions have a water shortage. Rain does not fall evenly over the earth. Some regions are always too dry, and others too wet. A. region that usually gets enough rain may suddenly have a serious dry spell and another region may be flooded with too much rain.

Question 1: All of the following statements can be inferred from the text EXCEPT

- A. We need more and more water.
- B. The population of the world is increasing every year.
- C. Most of the world’s water is locked in glaciers and icecaps.
- D. Factories also need more water

Question 2: Which of the following is NOT true about the world’s water?

- A. The vast majority of the world’s water is ocean (or salty) water.
- B. Ocean water is salty enough to be used for drinking, farming, and manufacturing.
- C. Most fresh water is locked in glaciers and icecaps.
- D. The percentage of fresh water is very small.

Question 3: What can be inferred about water?

- A. The amount of water on earth is always the same.
- B. Water will probably be exhausted.
- C. Water can be used once only.
- D. Most of the water we use is not rain water.

Question 4: It can be inferred from the text that _____

- A. no region in the world suffers from a lack of fresh water.
- B. rain does not fall equally everywhere on earth.

C. the world has plenty of fresh water in comparison with salty water.

D. a region that usually gets enough rain hardly ever has a dry spell.

Question 5: The phrasal verb “**turn out**” in the second line is closest in meaning to.

A. sell

B. prove to be

C. switch off

D. produce

Reading 7:

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word for each of the blanks from 66 to 75.

The initial contact between American Indians and European settlers usually involved trade, whereby Indians acquired tools and firearms and the Europeans obtained furs. These initial events usually **pitted Indian tribes against each other** as they competed for the European trade and for the lands containing fur-producing animals. When the furs had been depleted, the Europeans began a campaign to obtain the lands the Indians occupied. The Indians often formed confederations and alliances to fight back the Europeans; however, the Indians' involvement in the white people's wars usually disrupted these confederations. Indians resisted the attempts by the whites to displace them. They fought defensive wars such as the Black Hawk War in 1832. Indian uprisings also occurred, like the Sioux uprising in the 1860s.

Despite the resistance of the Indians, the Europeans were destined to win the conflict. After Indian resistance was crushed, the whites **legitimized** the taking of Indian lands by proposing treaties, frequently offering gifts to Indian chiefs to get them sign the treaties. Once an Indian group had signed a treaty, the whites proceeded to remove them from their land. Often the Indians were forced west of the Mississippi into Indian Territory-land the whites considered uninhabitable. If only a few Indians remained after the (15) conquest, they were often absorbed by local tribes or forced onto reservations.

No aspect of American history is more poignant than the accounts of the forced removal of Indians across the continent. As white settlers migrated farther west, Indians were forced to sign new treaties giving up the lands earlier treaties had promised them. Some Indian tribes, realizing the **futility** of resistance, accepted their fate and moved westward without force. The Winnebagos, who offered little (20) resistance, were shifted from place to place between 1829 and 1866. About half of them perished during their **perpetual** sojourn. Other tribes, however, bitterly resisted. The Seminoles signed a treaty in 1832 but violently resisted removal. Hostilities broke out in 1835 and continued for seven years. The United States government lost nearly 1,500 men and spent over \$50 million in its attempts to crush Seminole resistance. Most of Seminoles were eventually forced to Indian Territory. However, several hundred remained in the Florida Everglades, where their descendants live today.

Question 1: What does the passage mainly discuss?

- A. Trade between American Indians and European settlers.
- B. Conflict between American Indians and European settlers.
- C. The diverse cultures of American Indian tribes.
- D. Violation of treaties by white settlers.

Question 2: What does the author mean by the phrase “**pitted Indian tribes against each other**”?

- A. Trade with Europeans took place in public market pits.
- B. Athletic events were popular with the Indian tribes.
- C. Indians used European-made firearms in their shooting competitions.
- D. Contact with Europeans caused opposition among Indian tribes.

Question 3: The word “**legitimized** (paragraph 2) is closest in meaning to

- A. wrote to support
- B. coordinated
- C. encouraged
- D. justified

Question 4: It can be concluded from the lines 10-12 that

- A. Indian chiefs were easily bribed by economic offerings.
- B. Europeans had greater military, political, and economic power than Indians.
- C. Both Indians and Europeans wanted to end the conflict by signing treaties.
- D. Europeans showed great speaking skill in their treaty proposals.

Question 5: The author makes the point that Indian Territory was

- A. where a few Indians remained.
- B. in the western part of Mississippi.
- C. considered undesirable by European settlers.
- D. where several battles between Indians and whites took place.

Question 6: According to the passage, which of the following did **NOT** happen?

- A. Indians rebelled against European settlers.
- B. Indians were forced to live on reservations.
- C. Indian tribes formed alliances with other tribes.
- D. Treaties allowed Indians to live where they wanted.

Question 7: In lines 16-18, the author implies that

- A. many accounts of Indian removal are not true.
- B. Indian removal was a shameful tragedy of American history.
- C. Indian treaties and removal were minor events in American history
- D. new treaties promised Indians more land than had the earlier treaties.

Question 8: The word “**futility**” could be best replaced by

- A. advantage
- B. importance
- C. expense
- D. uselessness

Question 9: The word “perpetual” in paragraph3 is closest in meaning to

- A. long-lasting
- B. gradual
- C. victorious
- D. seasonal

Question 10: According to the passage, which tribe did **NOT** fight against removal?

- A. Sioux
- B. Seminole
- C. Winnebago
- D. Black Hawk

Reading 8:

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word for each of the blanks from 46 to 55.

Fifty-five delegates representing all thirteen states except Rhode Island attended the Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia from May to September 1787. The delegates had been instructed by the Continental Congress to revise the old Articles of Confederation, but most believed that a stronger central government was needed. There were differences, however, about what structure the government should take and how much influence large states should have.

Virginia was by far the most populous state, with twice as many as people as New York, four times as many as New Jersey, and ten times as many as Delaware. The leader of the Virginia delegation, James Madison, had already drawn up a plan for government, which became known as the Large State Plan. Its essence was that congressional representation would be based on population. It provided for two or more national executives. The smaller states feared that under *this plan*, a few large states would lord over the rest. New Jersey countered with the Small State Plan. It provided for equal representation for all states in a national legislature and for a single national executive. Angry debate, heightened by a stifling heat wave, led to deadlock.

A cooling of tempers seemed to come with lower temperatures. The delegates hammered out an agreement known as the Great Compromise – actually a bundle of *shrewd* compromises. They decided that Congress would consist of two houses. The larger states were granted representation based on population in the lower house, the House of Representatives. The smaller states were given equal representation in the upper house, the Senate, in which each state would have two senators regardless of population. It was also agreed that there would be a single executive, the president. This critical compromise *broke the logjam*, and from then on, success seemed within reach.

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

- A. James Madison's plan to create a stable structure for the government of the United States
- B. The differences in population and relative power between the original states
- C. A disagreement at the Constitutional Convention and a subsequent compromise
- D. The most important points of the Small State Plan

Question 2: According to the passage, how many states were represented at the Constitutional Convention?

- A. Fourteen
- B. Twelve
- C. Thirteen
- D. Fifty-five

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Question 3: It can be inferred from the passage that_____.

- A. Every state in the country is larger than Delaware
- B. Delaware has no right at the Constitutional Convention
- C. Virginia is ten times larger than Delaware
- D. Delaware has a small population compared to other states

Question 4: It can be inferred from the passage that the Articles of Confederation_____.

- A. allowed small states to dominate large ones
- B. provided for only a weak central government
- C. were revised and presented as the Large State Plan
- D. were supported by a majority of the delegates at the Convention

Question 5: According to the passage, in 1787 which of the following states had the FEWEST people?

- A. New York
- B. Delaware
- C. New Jersey
- D. Virginia

Question 6: In line 10, the phrase *this plan* (paragraph 2) refers to_____.

- A. a plan suggested by the national legislature
- B. the Small State Plan
- C. a compromise plan
- D. the Large State Plan

Question 7: According to the passage, the weather had what effect on the Constitutional Convention?

- A. Cold temperatures made Independence Hall an uncomfortable place to work
- B. Hot weather intensified the debate while cooler weather brought compromise
- C. Bad weather prevented some of the delegates from reaching Philadelphia
- D. Delegates hurried to achieve an agreement before winter arrived

Question 8: The word *shrewd* (paragraph 3) is closest in meaning to_____.

- A. clever
- B. unfair
- C. important
- D. practical

Question 9: Which of the following is NOT given in the passage as one of the provisions of the Great Compromise?

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- A. Each state would have two senators
- B. Congress would be divided into two bodies
- C. There would be only one national executive
- D. The president would be elected by popular vote

Question 10: The author uses the phrase *broke the logjam* (paragraph 3) to indicate that_____.

- A. the Convention came to a sudden end
- B. the situation had become desperate
- C. the government was nearly bankrupt
- D. some major problems had been solved

Reading 9:

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.

The ocean bottom – a region nearly 2.5 times greater than the total land area of the Earth – is a vast **frontier** that even today is largely unexplored and uncharted. Until about a century ago, the deep-ocean floor was completely **inaccessible**, hidden beneath waters averaging over 3,600 meters deep. Totally without light and subjected to intense pressures hundreds of times greater than at the Earth's surface, the deep-ocean bottom is a hostile environment to humans, in some ways as forbidding and remote as the void of outer space. Although researchers have taken samples of deep-ocean rocks and sediments for over a century, the first detailed global investigation of the ocean bottom did not actually start until 1968, with the beginning of the National Science Foundation's Deep Sea Drilling Project (DSDP). Using techniques first developed for the offshore oil and gas industry, the DSDP's drill ship, the Glomar Challenger, was able to maintain a steady position on the ocean's surface and drill in very deep waters, **extracting** samples of sediments and rock from the ocean floor.

The Glomar Challenger completed 96 voyages in a 15-year research program that ended in November 1983. During this time, the vessel logged 600,000 kilometers and took almost 20,000 core samples of seabed sediments and rocks at 624 drilling sites around the world. The Glomar Challenger's core samples have allowed geologists to reconstruct what the planet looked like hundred of millions of years ago and to calculate what it will probably look like millions of years in the future. Today, largely on the **strength** of evidence gathered during the Glomar Challenger's voyages, nearly all earth scientists agree on the theories of plate tectonics and continental drift that explain many of the geological processes that shape the Earth.

The cores of sediment drilled by the Glomar Challenger have also yielded information critical to understanding the world's past climates. Deep-ocean sediments provide a climatic record stretching back hundreds of millions of years, because **they** are largely isolated from the mechanical erosion and the intense chemical and biological activity that rapidly destroy much land-based evidence of past climates. This record has already provided insights into the patterns and causes of past climatic change – information that may be used to predict future climates.

Question 1: The author refers to the ocean bottom as a “**frontier**” in line 2 because it

- A. is not a popular area for scientific research
- B. contains a wide variety of life forms
- C. attracts courageous explorers
- D. is an unknown territory

uncharted. "

Question 2: The word “**inaccessible**” in line 3 is closest in meaning to

- A. unrecognizable
- B. unreachable
- C. unusable
- D. unsafe

Question 3: The author mentions outer space in line 6 because

- A. the Earth’s climate millions of years ago was similar to conditions in outer space.
- B. it is similar to the ocean floor in being alien to the human environment
- C. rock formations in outer space are similar to those found on the ocean floor
- D. techniques used by scientists to explore outer space were similar to those used in ocean exploration

Question 4: Which of the following is true of the Glomar Challenger?

- A. It is a type of submarine.
- B. It is an ongoing project.
- C. It has gone on over 100 voyages
- D. It made its first DSDP voyage in 1968

Question 5: The word ” **extracting** ” in line 11 is closest in meaning to

- A. breaking
- B. locating
- C. removing
- D. analyzing

Question 6: The deep Sea Drilling Project was significant because it was

- A. an attempt to find new sources of oil and gas
- B. the first extensive exploration of the ocean bottom
- C. composed of geologists from all over the world
- D. funded entirely by the gas and oil industry

Question 7: The word ” **strength** ” in line 17 is closest in meaning to

- A. basis
- B. purpose
- C. discovery
- D. endurance

Question 8: The word ” they ” in line 22 refers to

- A. years

- B. climates
- C. sediments
- D. cores

Question 9: Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage as being a result of the Deep Sea Drilling Project?

- A. Geologists were able to determine the Earth's appearance hundreds of millions of years ago.
- B. Two geological theories became more widely accepted
- C. Information was revealed about the Earth's past climatic changes.
- D. Geologists observed forms of marine life never before seen.

Reading 10:

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.

Every drop of water in the ocean, even in the deepest parts, responds to the forces that create the tides. No other force that affects the sea is so strong. Compared with the tides, the waves created by the wind are surface movements **felt** no more than a hundred fathoms below the surface. The currents also seldom involve more than the upper several hundred fathoms despite their impressive sweep.

The tides are a response of the waters of the ocean to the pull of the Moon and the more distant Sun. In theory, there is a gravitational attraction between the water and even the outermost star of the universe. **In reality**, however, the pull of remote stars is so slight as to be obliterated by the control of the Moon and, to a lesser extent, the Sun.

Just as the Moon rises later each day by fifty minutes, on the average, so, in most places, the time of high tide is **correspondingly** later each day. And as the Moon waxes and wanes in its monthly cycle, so the height of the tide varies. The tidal movements are strongest when the Moon is a sliver in the sky, and when it is full. These are the highest flood tides and the lowest ebb tides of the lunar month and are called the spring tides. At these times the Sun, Moon, and Earth are nearly in line and the pull of the two heavenly bodies is added together to bring the water high on the beaches, to send its surf upward against the sea cliffs, and to draw a high tide into the harbors. Twice each month, at the quarters of the Moon, when the Sun, Moon and Earth lie at the apexes of a triangular **configuration** and the pull of the Sun and Moon are opposed, the moderate tidal movements called neap tides occur. Then the difference between high and low water is less than at any other time during the month.

Question 1: What is the main point of the first paragraph?

- A. The waves created by ocean currents are very large.
- B. Despite the strength of the wind, it only moves surface water.
- C. Deep ocean water is seldom affected by forces that move water.
- D. The tides are the most powerful force to affect the movement of ocean water.

Question 2: The word “**felt**” in line 3 is closest in meaning to

- A. based
- B. dropped
- C. detected
- D. explored

Question 3: The words “**In reality**” in line 8 are closest in meaning to

- A. surprisingly
- B. actually
- C. characteristically
- D. similarly

Question 4: It can be inferred from the passage that the most important factor in determining how much gravitational effect one object in space has on the tides is

- A. size
- B. distance
- C. temperature
- D. density

Question 5: The word “**correspondingly**” in line 11 is closest in meaning to

- A. unpredictably
- B. interestingly
- C. similarly
- D. unusually

Question 6: What is the cause of spring tides?

- A. Seasonal changes in the weather
- B. The gravitational pull of the Sun and the Moon when nearly in line with the Earth
- C. The Earth’s movement around the Sun
- D. The triangular arrangement of the Earth, Sun, and Moon

Question 7: The word “**configuration**” in line 18 is closest in meaning to

- A. unit
- B. center
- C. surface
- D. arrangement

Question 8: Neap tides occur when

- A. the Sun counteracts the Moon’s gravitational attraction
- B. the Moon is full
- C. the Moon is farthest from the Sun
- D. waves created by the wind combine with the Moon’s gravitational attraction

Question 9: According to the passage, all of the following statements about tides are true EXCEPT:

- A. The time of high tide is later each day.

B. Tides have a greater effect on the sea than waves do.

C. The strongest tides occur at the quarters of the Moon.

D. Neap tides are more moderate than spring tides.

Question 10: Where in the passage does the author mention movements of ocean water other than those caused by tides?

A. Lines 2-5

B. Lines 10-11

C. Lines 12-13

D. Lines 17-20

READING COMPREHENSION – KEY

Reading 1

Question 1: Đáp án : **A**

Đáp án là A. Dựa vào tiêu đề Reading viết, có thể chọn được đáp án này.

Question 2: Đáp án : **B**

Đáp án là B. They = astronauts: các phi hành gia

Question 3: Đáp án : **B**

Đáp án là B. deplly = begin working: triển khai, bắt đầu công việc

Question 4:

Đáp án : **C**

Đáp án là C. Question chuyện về con tàu vũ trụ mang tên Apollo 11. Dựa vào những Question đầu tiên trong bài, ta có thể chọn được đáp án này.

Question 5:

Đáp án : **D**

Đáp án là D. proclaim = announce: tuyên bố

Question 6:

Đáp án : **C**

Đáp án là C. Question nói của Armstrong quan trọng vì đó là những từ ngữ đầu tiên được nói trên mặt Trăng.

Question 7:

Đáp án : **A**

Đáp án là A. At a speed of 17,400 mph, they began their four-day journey to the moon. (Với tốc độ 17.400mph, họ bắt đầu chuyến hành trình 4 ngày lên mặt trăng.)

Question 8:

Đáp án : **A**

Đáp án là A. inadvertently = mistakenly: tình cờ, vô tình

Question 9:

Đáp án : **D**

Đáp án là D. Dựa ý cuối trong Reading: “However, Armstrong **inadvertently** omitted the “a” before “man”.

This error slightly changed the meaning of what was to become known as Armstrong’s famous statement.”

Question 10: Đáp án : **C**

Đáp án là C. Armstrong đã mắc lỗi rất ý nghĩa trong Reading phát biểu của ông khi ông bước chân đầu tiên của

ông.

Reading 2:

Question 1: Đáp án : **B**

Question 2: Đáp án : **A**

A. bền lâu; delicate: mỏng manh heavy: nặng; plain: duy nhất/ chỉ

Question 3: Đáp án : **A**

Đoạn 2:in the seventeenth century :ở thế kỉ 17==> cùng thế kỉ

Question 4:

Đáp án : **D**

Ý của Question hỏi là: Theo đoạn văn, thủy tinh mà được làm lạnh và trở thành thể rắn khác như thế nào so với hầu hết các chất liệu khác.

Dựa vào nội dung đoạn 2: The homogeneous mass thus formed by melting then cools to create glass, but in contrast to most materials formed in this way (metals, for instance), glass lacks the crystalline structure normally associated with solids, and instead retains the random molecular structure of a liquid. (Khối chất mà được hình thành bằng việc nung chảy sau đó được làm lạnh để tạo thủy tinh, nhưng trái với hầu hết các nguyên liệu khác cũng được hình thành theo cách này (ví dụ như kim loại), thủy tinh thiếu cấu trúc tinh thể thường được kết hợp với thể rắn, và thay vào đó giữ lại một cách ngẫu nhiên các phân tử cấu trúc của thể lỏng.) --> **D. It has random molecular structure.** (Nó có cấu trúc phân tử ngẫu nhiên) là đáp án đúng.

Question 5:

Đáp án : **C**

Question 6: Đáp án : **C**

exposed to=subject to:tiếp xúc với

Question 7: Đáp án : **A**

Question 8: Đáp án : **C**

induce : xui khiến

Question 9: Đáp án : **B**

Question 10 : - Đáp án : **D**

Reading 3:

Question 1: Đáp án : **B**

Question 2: Đáp án : **C**

Question 3: Đáp án : **C**

Question 4: Đáp án : **D**

Question 5: Đáp án : **B**

Question 6: Đáp án : **B**

Question 7: Đáp án : **A**

Question 8: Đáp án : **D**

compose : tạo nên

Question 9: Đáp án : **D**

Question 10 : Đáp án : **D**

Reading 4:

Question 1: Đáp án : **C**

the king of wines and wine of kings = vua của các loại rượu

C. Sâm panh là loại rượu tốt nhất và được sản xuất ra cho các ông vua

Question 2: Đáp án : **C**

- Sentence: "Champagne, the king of wines and wine of kings, tastes all the better when it is drunk from an elegant, fine-quality glass. "

Question 3: Đáp án : **A**

- sentence: "That, however, is only one of thousands of ways glass is used today.... Today, glass is blown by hand in the traditional way which the Roman first developed, but now this work is done by robots, too."

Question 4: Đáp án : **D**

- sentences: "...glass is pressed into the necessary shape by machine. Glass is shaped in other ways too. "

Question 5:

Đáp án : **B**

Sentences: " however, is only one of thousands of ways glass is used today. And for all those different uses, many different types of glass are produced."

Reading 5:

Question 1: Đáp án : **D**

"children interrupt their education to go to school" = trẻ em tự làm gián đoạn việc học của mình để được tự đến trường => giáo dục quan trọng

Question 2: Đáp án : **C**

bounds = giới hạn

- A. quy luật
- B. kinh nghiệm
- C. giới hạn
- D. mong đợi

Question 3: Đáp án : **A**

Sentence: "**The slices of reality** that are to be learnt, whether **they** are the alphabet or an understanding of the workings of government,..."

Question 4: Đáp án : **C**

- paragraph2 content : Education is much more open-ended and all-inclusive than schooling.
- Paragraph 3 content: People are engaged in education from infancy on.

Question 5:

Đáp án : **B**

- so sánh cùng giải thích các cụm từ có liên quan đến giáo dục là "The distinction between schooling and education implied by this remark is important."

Reading 6:

Question 1: Đáp án : **C**

- Sentence include A,B,D: "Our demand for water is constantly increasing. Every year there are more and more people in the world. Factories **turn out** more and more products and need more and more water"

Question 2:

Đáp án : **B**

Sentence : "This water is too salty to be used for drinking, farming, and manufacturing." => not "enough" như đáp án B

Question 3: Đáp án : **A**

Sentence: "There is as much water on earth today as there ever was or will ever be."

Question 4: Đáp án : **B**

Sentence: "Rain does not fall evenly over the earth. "

Question 5: Đáp án : **D**

turn out = to be present at an event = trình bày

- A. bán
- B. chứng minh được
- C. tắt

D. giới thiệu, trình bày

Reading 7:

Question 1:

Đáp án : **B**

- sentence: "The initial contact between American Indians and European settlers usually involved trade, whereby Indians acquired tools and firearms and the Europeans obtained furs. "

Question 2:

Đáp án : **D**

pitted Indian tribes against each other = cuộc đọ sức giữa các bộ tộc Ấn ĐỘ với nhau

D. Liên lạc với Châu Âu là nguyên nhân gây nên cuộc đối đầu giữa các bộ tộc Ấn Độ

Question 3: Đáp án : **D**

legitimized = hợp pháp hoá

A. hỗ trợ

B. phối hợp

C. khuyến khích

D. hợp lí, biện minh

Question 4: Đáp án : **B**

- Sentence: " Despite the resistance of the Indians, the Europeans were destined to win the conflict. After Indian resistance was crushed, the whites **legitimized** the taking of Indian lands by proposing treaties, frequently offering gifts to Indian chiefs to get them sign the treaties. Once an Indian group had signed a treaty, the whites proceeded to remove them from their land. "

Question 5: Đáp án : **C**

Sentence: "Often the Indians were forced west of the Mississippi into Indian Territory-land the whites considered uninhabitable. If only a few Indians remained after the (15) conquest, they were often absorbed by local tribes or forced onto reservations"

Question 6: Đáp án : **D**

- Paragraph 2: người ấn độ không có quyền sống theo ý họ muốn mà phải phụ thuộc phần lớn vào châu âu

Question 7: Đáp án : **B**

Sentence: "No aspect of American history is more poignant than the accounts of the forced removal of Indians across the continent. As white settlers migrated farther west, Indians were forced to sign new treaties giving up the lands..."

Question 8: Đáp án : **D**

futility = vô dụng

- A. thuận lợi
- B. quan trọng
- C. chi tiêu
- D. vô dụng

Question 9:

Đáp án : **A**

perpetual = vĩnh viễn

- A. lâu dài
- B. dần dần
- C. thắng lợi
- D. theo mùa

Question 10: Đáp án : **C**

- Sentence: "The Winnebagos, who offered little (20) resistance, were shifted from place to place between 1829 and 1866. About half of them perished during their perpetual sojourn. Other tribes, however, bitterly resisted. The Seminoles signed a treaty in 1832 but violently resisted removal. "

Reading 8:

Question 1: Đáp án : **C**

- paragraph 1: ...The delegates had been instructed by the Continental Congress to revise the old Articles of Confederation, but most believed that a stronger central government was needed...

Question 2: Đáp án : **B**

sentence: "Fifty-five delegates representing **all thirteen states except Rhode Island attended the Constitutional Convention** "

Question 3: Đáp án : **D**

Sentence: "Virginia was by far the most populous state, with twice as many as people as New York, four times as many as New Jersey, and ten times as many as Delaware"

Question 4: Đáp án : **B**

- Sentence: "The delegates had been instructed by the Continental Congress to revise the old Articles of Confederation, but most believed that a stronger central government was needed. "

Question 5: Đáp án : **B**

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- Sentence: "Virginia was by far the most populous state, with twice as many as people as New York, four times as many as New Jersey, and ten times as many as Delaware. "

Question 6: Đáp án : **D**

- Sentence: "The leader of the Virginia delegation, James Madison, had already drawn up a plan for government, **which became known as the Large State Plan**. Its essence was that congressional representation would be based on population. It provided for two or more national executives. The smaller states feared that under *this plan*, "

Question 7: Đáp án : **B**

Sentences: "Angry debate, heightened by a stifling heat wave, led to deadlock. A cooling of tempers seemed to come with lower temperatures. "

Question 8: Đáp án : **A**

shrewd = thông minh

A. thông minh

B. thiên vị

C. quan trọng

D thực tế

Question 9: Đáp án : **D**

-the provisions of the Great Compromise includes:

+ Congress would consist of two houses.

+ a single executive, the president.

Question 10: Đáp án : **D**

broke the logjam = phá vỡ bế tắc

D. một vài vấn đề quan trọng đã được giải quyết

Reading 9:

Question 1: Đáp án : **D**

Sentence: " ...total land area of the Earth – is a vast **frontier** that even today is **largely unexplored and**

Question 2: Đáp án : **B**

inaccessible = không thể tiếp cận

A. không nhận ra

B. không với tới

C. không sử dụng được

D. không an toàn

Question 3: Đáp án : **B**

Sentence: "at the Earth's surface, the deep-ocean bottom is a hostile environment to humans, in some ways as forbidding and remote as the void of **outer space**. Although researchers have taken samples of deep-ocean rocks and sediments for over a century, the first.."

Question 4: Đáp án : **D** Sentence: "the first detailed global investigation of the ocean bottom did not actually start until 1968, with the beginning of the National Science Foundation's Deep Sea Drilling Project (DSDP)...the DSDP's drill ship, the Glomar Challenger, .."

Question 5: Đáp án : **C**

extracting = giải nén, lấy ra

- A. phá vỡ
- B. định vị
- C. rời đi
- D. phân tích

Question 6: Đáp án : **B**

Sentence: "the first detailed global investigation of the ocean bottom did not actually start until 1968, with the beginning of the National Science Foundation's Deep Sea Drilling Project (DSDP)."

Question 7: Đáp án : **A**

strength = tính chắc chắn

- A. nền tảng, cơ sở
- B. mục đích
- C. sự khám phá
- D. sức chịu đựng

Question 8: Đáp án : **C**

Sentence : "Deep-ocean **sediments** provide a climatic record stretching back hundreds of millions of years, because **they** are largely isolated from the mechanical ..."

Question 9: Đáp án : **D**

All information in paragraph 3

Reading 10:

Question 1: Đáp án : **D**

Sentence: "Every drop of water in the ocean, even in the deepest parts, responds to the forces that create the tides. No other force that affects the sea is so strong."

Question 2: Đáp án : **C**

felt = dò thấy, cảm thấy

- A. dựa vào
- B. chảy xuống
- C. khám phá, phát hiện
- D. khám phá, tìm tòi

Question 3: Đáp án : **B**

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In reality = thực tế là

- A. Ngạc nhiên
- B. thực tế
- C. tính cách đặc biệt
- D. giống nhau**

Question 4: Đáp án : **B**

sentence: "The tides are a response of the waters of the ocean to the pull of the Moon and **the more distant Sun.** "

Question 5: Đáp án : **C**

correspondingly = tương ứng với

- A. không dự đoán được
- B. không thú vị
- C. giống nhau
- D. bất thường**

Question 6: Đáp án : **B**

Sentence: ...the lowest ebb tides of the lunar month and are called the spring tides. At these times the Sun, Moon, and Earth are nearly in line and the pull of the two heavenly bodies is added together to bring the water high on the beaches, to send its surf upward against the sea cliffs, and to draw a high tide into the harbors."

Question 7: Đáp án : **D**

configuration = cấu hình

- A. đơn vị
- B. trung tâm
- C. mặt đất
- D. sự sắp xếp**

Question 8: Đáp án : **A**

Sentence: "at the quarters of the Moon, when the Sun, Moon and Earth lie at the apexes of a triangular **configuration** and the pull of the Sun and Moon are opposed, the moderate tidal movements called neap tides occur."

Question 9: Đáp án : **C**

- no information mention about it .

Question 10: Đáp án : **A**

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Sentence: "Compared with the tides, the waves created by the wind are surface movements **felt** no more than a hundred fathoms below the surface. The currents also seldom involve more than the upper several hundred fathoms despite their impressive sweep.