

GRADE 12 UNIT 7: THE WORLD OF MASS MEDIA

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to choose the word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 1 to 5.

In recent years, the term ‘cyberbullying’ has become relatively common in the media, often cited as a contributor to (1) _____ high-profile suicides of young adolescents. Cyberbullying can take many forms. It can include harassment, spreading rumours, impersonation, outing and trickery or (2) _____. These activities can be performed via e-mail, instant messaging, text message, social networking sites such as Facebook or Tumblr, and other websites.

Cyberbullying differs from traditional bullying in several key ways. Perhaps the most obvious is that it requires some degree of technical expertise – children (3) _____ are not ‘plugged in’, either through computer, cell phone or video games, do not partake in cyberbullying, either as bullies or victims. Cyberbullying also provides (4) _____ to the bully not possible with traditional bullying. Because of this, bullies cannot see the reactions of their victims and studies have shown that they feel less remorse. Cyberbullying is opportunistic (5) _____ it causes harm with no physical interaction, little planning and small chance of being caught.

(Adapted from <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/>)

- Question 1.** A. much B. several C. each D. another
Question 2. A. exclusion B. invasion C. inclusion D. conclusion
Question 3. A. which B. who C. whom D. where
Question 4. A. prospect B. domination C. anonymity D. influence
Question 5. A. though B. so C. but D. because

Read the following passage about youth unemployment and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 6 to 13.

A new report says the number of young people without a job is still very high in many countries. There are currently 73 million people around the world aged 15-24 who want to work but cannot find a job.

The International Labour Organization (ILO) said that although youth unemployment is coming down in rich countries, it is rising in most of Asia, the Middle East, North Africa and Brazil. The youth unemployment rate in China increased from 9.3 per cent in 2010 to 10.6 per cent last year. Economists say it will be 11.1 per cent in 2016. In Brazil, the figure for youth unemployment was 14 per cent at the beginning of this year, but is now almost 16 per cent. **The ILO warns that youth unemployment worldwide is set to rise.**

The ILO said it is difficult for many young people who are looking for work. It said: "It's still not easy to be young and starting out in today's labour market." It is particularly bad for many young women. The highest rate of youth unemployment around the world is for women in the Middle East and North Africa. This figure is around 45 per cent.

There are many reasons for the gloomy figures for youth unemployment. One major factor is the global financial collapse of 2008. Many countries have still not recovered from that. The ILO says youth unemployment is not just important for a country's economy. It also affects health, social unrest and levels of people's happiness.

(Adapted from <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/>)

- Question 6.** The word it in paragraph 2 refers to _____.
A. ILO B. figure C. rate D. youth unemployment
Question 7. According to paragraph 2, youth unemployment in rich countries _____.
A. remains high B. is in decline C. rises sharply D. is fluctuating
Question 8. Which of the following best paraphrases the underlined sentence in paragraph 2?
A. The ILO predicts that the global rate of youth unemployment will fluctuate.
B. Youth employment opportunities are set to expand globally, the ILO states.
C. The ILO notes a sharp increase in global youth employment rates.
D. Youth unemployment worldwide is expected to increase, according to the ILO.
Question 9. The word gloomy in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to _____.
A. positive B. impressive C. depressing D. unsatisfactory
Question 10. The word unrest in paragraph 4 is OPPOSITE in meaning to _____.
A. stability B. controversy C. success D. conflict

Question 11. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage?

- A. Youth unemployment has widespread implications for various aspects of society.
- B. The global financial collapse of 2008 is partly responsible for high youth unemployment.
- C. China and Brazil have both experienced an increase in their youth unemployment rates.
- D. The ILO forecasts that youth unemployment will soon peak at an all-time high.

Question 12. In which paragraph does the author mention a contrast relationship?

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

Question 13. In which paragraph does the author explore a difficult situation for a particular gender?

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

Read the following passage about living on water and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 14 to 21.

As cities become bigger, those who can't move inland are starting to consider moving out, onto the sea itself. **Fishermen live at sea for long periods, but could large numbers of people really move onto the water?**

Koen Olthuis, the Dutch founder of *Waterstudio.nl* and a floating architecture expert, thinks so. His company is involved in a project in the Maldives, a group of islands just 1.5 metres above sea level. By 2100, their beautiful beaches and white sand could be completely underwater. However, before the architects can solve this problem, some cash has to be **raised**. To do this, Waterstudio will create a luxury floating development, and use the money from this to develop artificial islands to provide houses for the Maldives' poorer citizens.

As well as building on the water, architects are now starting to think about building under the water. AT Design have produced plans for a 10 km² floating city off the coast of Hong Kong, with islands above the water connected by underwater tunnels and walkways.

If and when **it** is completed, the city will have gardens, a huge entertainment arena for sports matches and concerts and even its own farms, making it **self-sufficient**. People will be able to travel back and forth from the mainland by ferry, and the designers predict that it will be a huge tourist attraction. So, it seems that a life at sea will have a lot to offer!

(Adapted from *Navigate*)

Question 14. Which of the following best paraphrases the underlined sentence in paragraph 1?

- A. Fishermen spend extended times on the water, but is it realistic for large communities to relocate there?
- B. Although fishermen frequently work at sea, many people find it hard to live on the water.
- C. Fishermen live on the water, which shows that large populations could easily move there.
- D. Fishermen live by the sea for long periods, but it is impossible that large populations could reside there.

Question 15. The word **raised** in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. collected
- B. donated
- C. offered
- D. arranged

Question 16. According to paragraph 2, *Waterstudio.nl* is _____.

- A. established by a group of floating architecture experts in the Maldives
- B. trying to provide housing solutions for the Maldives's poorer citizens
- C. involved in an environmental project to deal with rising sea levels
- D. seeking funds to develop artificial islands for poor people in the world

Question 17. The word **it** in paragraph 4 refers to _____.

- A. AT Design
- B. the coast
- C. Hong Kong
- D. the floating city

Question 18. The word **self-sufficient** in paragraph 4 is OPPOSITE in meaning to _____.

- A. reliable
- B. dependent
- C. sustainable
- D. detrimental

Question 19. Which of the following is NOT true about the floating city off the coast of Hong Kong in paragraph 3?

- A. It will be equipped with various amenities to meet residents' needs.
- B. Citizens will have access to and from the mainland via ferry services.
- C. The city will consist of entirely submerged islands.
- D. It is expected to become a major tourist attraction.

Question 20. In which paragraph does the author mention a problem – solution relationship?

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

Question 21. In which paragraph does the author explore the features of a floating city?

A. Paragraph 1

B. Paragraph 2

C. Paragraph 3

D. Paragraph 4

BẢNG TỪ VỰNG				
STT	Từ vựng	Từ loại	Phiên âm	Nghĩa
1	recent	adj	/ˈriː.sənt/	gần đây
2	cyberbullying	n	/ˈbʊl.i.ɪŋ/	bắt nạt qua mạng
3	relatively	adv	/ˈrel.ə.tɪv.li/	tương đối
4	harassment	n	/ˈhæ.rəs.mənt/ /həˈræs.mənt/	sự quấy rối
5	rumour/ rumor	n	/ˈruː.mər/	tin đồn
6	impersonation	n	/ɪm.pɜː.sənˈeɪ.ʃən/	sự mạo danh
7	trickery	n	/ˈtrɪk.ər.i/	sự lừa bịp, mẹo khéo
8	instant	adj	/ˈɪn.stənt/	tức thì
9	obvious	adj	/ˈɒb.vi.əs/	rõ ràng
10	victim	n	/ˈvɪk.tɪm/	nạn nhân
11	expertise	n	/ˌek.spɜːˈtiːz/	chuyên môn
12	technical	adj	/ˈtek.nɪ.kəl/	thuộc kỹ thuật
13	bully	n	/ˈbʊl.i/	kẻ bắt nạt
14	remorse	n	/rɪˈmɔːs/	hối hận
15	exclusion	n	/ɪksˈkluː.ʒən/	sự cô lập
16	invasion	n	/ɪnˈveɪ.ʒən/	sự xâm lược, sự xâm phạm
17	prospect	n	/ˈprɒs.pɛkt/	triển vọng
18	domination	n	/ˌdɒm.ɪˈneɪ.ʃən/	sự thống trị
19	anonymity	n	/ˌæn.ɒnˈɪm.ə.ti/	sự ẩn danh
20	report	n	/rɪˈpɔːt/	báo cáo
21	unemployment	n	/ˌʌn.ɪmˈplɔɪ.mənt/	sự thất nghiệp
22	labour/ labor	n	/ˈleɪ.bər/	lao động
23	gloomy	adj	/ˈgluː.mi/	ảm đạm, u ám
24	figure	n	/ˈfɪɡ.ər/	số liệu

25	recover	v	/rɪ'kʌv.ər/	hồi phục
26	unrest	n	/ʌn'rest/	sự bất ổn
27	factor	n	/'fæk.tər/	nhân tố
28	fluctuate	v	/'flʌk.tʃu.eɪt/	dao động
29	unsatisfactory	adj	/ʌn,sæt.ɪs'fæk.tər.i/	không thỏa đáng
30	financial	adj	/faɪ'næn.ʃəl/ /fi'næn.ʃəl/	thuộc tài chính
31	collapse	n	/kə'læps/	sự sụp đổ
32	collect	v	/kə'lekt/	thu gom
33	self-sufficient	adj	/,self sə'fɪʃnt/	tự cung tự cấp
34	amenity	n	/ə'mɪ:nəti/	tiện nghi
35	underwater	adv	/,ʌndə'wɔ:tə(r)/	dưới nước
36	luxury	adj	/'lʌkʃəri/	sang trọng, xa xỉ
37	fisherman	n	/'fɪʃ.ə.mən/	ngư dân
38	founder	n	/'faʊn.dər/	nhà sáng lập
39	project	n	/'prɒdʒ.ekt/	dự án
40	architecture	n	/'ɑ:.kɪ.tek.tʃər/	kiến trúc
41	expert	n	/'ek.spɜ:t/	chuyên gia
42	architect	n	/'ɑ:.kɪ.tekt/	kiến trúc sư
43	tunnel	n	/'tʌn.əl/	đường hầm
44	arena	n	/ə'ri:nə/	sân vận động
45	ferry	n	/'fer.i/	phà
46	mainland	n	/'meɪn.lænd/	đất liền