

TIẾNG ANH 8

GIÁO VIÊN: NGUYỄN NGỌC ANH

UNIT 5: READING: GUESSING MEANING FROM CONTEXT - KEY

ĐĂNG KÍ CHƯƠNG TRÌNH HỌC TRỰC TUYẾN TẠI VINASTUDY.VN QUA 0932.39.39.56**Ex 1:**

- 1) First reactions to Thailand's giant new opium museum in the Golden Triangle are confused: pleasant surprise at cool air after the intense tropical heat, but then disorientation, shock, even fear. Visitors enter the 100-acre complex through a long, dark, mist-filled tunnel, which winds into the base of a hill past bas-reliefs of distorted human figures before emerging suddenly into bright sunlight in front of a field of poppies. "This is the mystery, the contradiction of opium," says Charles Mehl, head of research for the Mae Fah Luang Foundation, which has just completed the \$10 million museum. "Opium is one of the very best drugs we have for treating chronic pain and bringing relief from suffering. But it can also be one of the worst, destroying lives if it is used for recreation or exploited for commercial gain."
- 2) Built into a hillside by the Mekong River on the northern tip of Thailand, the museum lies at the heart of the Golden Triangle. Chiang Saen town is about 470 miles north of Bangkok, overlooking the junction of the borders of Thailand, Laos and Myanmar, formerly known as Burma. The Golden Triangle is a largely lawless region that last year produced more opium and heroin than Afghanistan and more synthetic stimulant pills than all the rest of the laboratories in Southeast Asia put together, drugs agencies say.
- 3) Western backpackers and busloads of other day-trippers pour daily into the picturesque Chiang Saen district, in Chiang Rai province, to buy souvenirs on the Mekong's banks. Some try illicit puffs on opium pipes in nearby villages. The museum, which will open officially early next year, aims to exploit this tourist business, luring the curious with the promise of entertainment and impressive audio-visual displays in English and Thai. But as visitors progress down the labyrinthine corridors that stretch across three floors, the warnings against narcotic abuse gradually become more powerful. "People think at first they know what they will see -- a quaint presentation about hill tribes growing opium. But that's only a small part of the story," said Mehl.
- 4) Mae Fah Luang has fought a 15-year battle against drug-taking and addiction in Chiang Rai province, establishing what the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) says is probably the best anti-drugs crop-substitution program in Asia. Lessons from that program, which has succeeded in the nearby Thai mountains of Doi Tung in part by offering farmers of opium poppies a better income from alternative crops

such as coffee and macadamia nuts, are built into the museum. But it also offers a thorough lesson in the history of opium, its derivatives such as heroin and laudanum, and explains how the drugs trade has helped change the world for hundreds of years.

Tragedy and Trauma

5) Thought to have been used first along the coast of the Mediterranean, archaeologists say the earliest evidence of opium was found in Switzerland dating from the Neolithic period. It was a popular sedative in ancient Egypt and Greece before spreading to northern Europe and Asia and becoming a key commodity that was exchanged for Chinese tea and other spices by the British and Dutch. With 360-degree special effects, the museum traces the 19th century opium wars between Britain and China before looking at prohibition in the 20th century and official efforts, often spectacularly unsuccessful, to stop the use of illegal drugs.

6) The museum asks visitors to themselves decide what could be the best approach to narcotics -- prohibition, drug eradication schemes, decriminalisation or legalisation -- but it pulls no punches on the tragedy and trauma inflicted by drugs on abusers. A final, heart-wrenching gallery recounts the powerful true stories of victims of drug abuse around the world through intimate video testimonies by their families.

7) "The feelings which develop through a visit to the museum change toward the very end when there is evidence of the death and suffering that drug abuse produces," said Antonio Maria Costa, executive director of the Vienna-based UNODC. "The end message is very strong, namely that use of drugs should be fought. Society has to use all its instruments, which means law enforcement for sure, but not only law enforcement. Prevention and treatment are equally important."

1. The word "disorientation" in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to:

- A. being introduced
 B. total confusion, nothing being clear
 C. happiness
 D. understanding

2. The word "distorted" in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to:

- A. famous
 B. extraordinary, very unusual
 C. bent, twisted, strange shape
 D. unclear

3. The word "poppies" in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to:

- A. cattle
 B. flowers
 C. crops
 D. sheep

4. The word "contradiction" in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to:

A. opposite

B. illegality

C. beauty

D. wonder

5. The word "exploited" in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to:

A. firings, loss of jobs

B. promotions, raises

C. used unfairly, developed in a bad way

D. employed

6. The word "synthetic" in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to:

A. fast

B. cheap

C. natural

D. artificial

7. The word "illicit" in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to:

A. unlawful, not allowed

B. free

C. cheap, inexpensive

D. exciting

8. The word "curious" in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to:

A. interested, eager to know

B. middle class

C. bored, disinterested

D. rich and famous

9. The word "narcotic" in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to:

A. drug

B. physical

C. local

D. international

10. The word "addiction" in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to:

A. sales, export

B. encouragement

C. cruelty, meanness

D. hooked, unable to stop

11. The word "alternative" in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to:

A. new

B. different

C. fast growing

D. legal

12. The word "prohibition" in paragraph 5 is closest in meaning to:

A. sales

B. banning, stopping, making illegal

C. promoting, encouraging

D. increases, rises

13. The word "eradication" in paragraph 6 is closest in meaning to:

A. making mistakes

B. removing completely, getting rid of

C. explaining, giving information about

D. nurture, grow

14. The word "tragedy" in paragraph 6 is closest in meaning to:

- A. difficulty
B. damage, harm
C. expense
D. great sadness and pain

Ex 2:

All birds have feathers, and feathers are peculiar to birds. No other major group of animals is easy to categorize. All birds have wings, too, but there are other winged creatures, such as bats and certain insects.

Many adaptations are found in both feathers and wings. Feathers form the soft down of goose and ducks, the showy plumes of ostriches and egrets, and the strong flight feathers of eagles and condors. Wings vary from the short, broad ones of chickens, which seldom fly, to the long, slim ones of albatrosses, which spend almost all their lives soaring on air currents. In penguins, wings have been modified into flippers and feathers into a waterproof covering. In kiwis, the wings are almost impossible to detect.

Yet diversity among birds is not as striking as it is among mammals. The difference between a hummingbird and an emu is great, but hardly as dramatic as that between a bat and a whale. It is variations in details rather than in fundamental patterns that have been important in the adaptation of birds to many kinds of ecosystems.

1. In the passage, the phrase "peculiar to" is closest in meaning to

- A. Necessary for B. Important to C. Symbolic of D. Unique to

2. The word "categorize" in the passage is closest in meaning to

- A. Appreciate B. Comprehend C. Classify D. Visualize

3. The word "showy" in the passage is closest in meaning to

- A. Ornamental B. Powerful C. Pale D. Graceful

4. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word "detect" in the passage?

- A. utilize B. observe C. extend D. describe

5. In the passage, the word "diversity" is closest in meaning to

- A. Function B. Heredity C. Specialty D. Variety

6. The word "hardly" in the passage is closest in meaning to

- A. Definitely b. Not nearly C. Possibly D. Not softly