

## TIẾNG ANH 9

GIÁO VIÊN: NGUYỄN NGỌC ANH

## UNIT 9: READING

ĐĂNG KÍ CHƯƠNG TRÌNH HỌC TRỰC TUYẾN TẠI VINASTUDY.VN QUA 0932.39.39.56

## Ex 1:

Almost as soon as World War II ended, the debate began over who had actually done the most on the Allied side to ensure the defeat of the Axis powers. The Russians only needed to point to their twenty million plus war dead to justify their rights in Eastern Europe and their new position as a great power on the world stage. Yet, Americans could also claim that they had done as much, if not more, as the Russians to defeat the Axis enemy. In hindsight, it is obvious that despite its greater number of dead, the Russian effort ranks second place to the American. In particular, the American effort seems greater in light of three **crucial** points: it was fighting at extreme distances from its home territory; it simultaneously fought three different enemies on a multitude of complex fronts with air, naval, land forces; and finally, it supplied many other fighting forces, including the Russians, with massive amounts of material.

The main fronts of World War II were in North Africa, Italy, Western and Eastern Europe, the Pacific Ocean, China, and India. The United States military forces fought on or supported every front, all of which were at extreme distances from the continental United States. A great logistical effort required to support both its own forces and those of many other nations. Above all, supply ships were essential because without the supply ships, all would have been in vain. Keeping the world's sea lanes free was one of the great accomplishments of the United States Navy and her allies, especially the British and Canadians. This allowed ships to **traverse** great distances and bring American and other Allied fighting forces to face the Axis powers. The Russians, on the other hand, were fighting in their own country for much of the war and were close to their supply lines. **They** fought on one continuous front and did not have to travel far to meet the enemy.

The United States fought all three great Axis powers during the war: Germany, Japan, and Italy. While it cannot be denied that the Russian did the lion's share of the fighting against Germany and the lesser Axis powers of Finland, Hungary, Romania, and Bulgaria for a longer time, it was not until the last days of the war that Russia attacked Japan. As for the Italians, the Russians only met the **reluctant** few whom Hitler managed to coerce for his Russian campaign. Another area to take into consideration is the strategic bombing campaign that the Americans and British waged against German industry,

something that the Russians did not take part in at all. Finally, with the exception of the Baltic Sea, the Russian navy played a very minor role in the war compared to American's navy. Despite significant aid from the British, Australians, and New Zealanders, the Americans bore the brunt of the Pacific fighting.

The Chinese tied down a massive number of Japanese troops on the Asian mainland, but they were supplied almost exclusively by the United States. American arms, support equipment, food, and clothing went to the four corners of the world during the war even before America officially entered it in 1941. Indeed, the Russian Red Army rode into Eastern Europe on the wheels of over 300,000 American trucks, fed itself on a diet of American canned ham, and wore American boots. Coupled with all this were billion-dollar loans with generous terms of interest, which America gave to its allies. America was the only Allied nation that did not need to borrow any money during the war.

Russia's combat dead were approximately eight million. America's number of combat dead was nowhere near the equal of the Russia's comprising less than five percent of the number of Russian combat deaths. This is not only a reflection of the intensity of the fighting in Eastern Europe, but it is also a reflection of the American and Russia commanders' battle tactics, with the former being more with saving lives. If the dead alone counted for effort, then Russia surely would be considered the greatest Allied power of the World War II. Yet, one only has to consider if Russia would have even been able to achieve its victory over Germany without America as a supplier and fighting friend.

Question 1. According to paragraph 1, all of the following were a result of World War II for Russia Except:

- A. The country incurred a great number of the dead during the war.
- B. The country assumed a greater influence in world affairs.
- C. The country began a simmering conflict with America.
- D. The country began expanding into Eastern Europe.

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

- A. special B. important C. diverse D. complex

Question 3. According to paragraph 2, all of the fronts American forces fought on were

- A. located at far distances from the American mainland
- B. only local in the countries of Europe and Asia
- C. in country belonging to nearby American allies

D. located at various sites near the American homeland

Question 4. The word “traverse” in the passage is closest in meaning to

A. cross B. bypass C. carry D. sail

Question 5. The word “they” in the passage refers to

A. American and other allied fighting forces B. Axis powers

C. Russians D. supply lines

Question 6. The word “reluctant” in the passage is closest in meaning to

A. enthusiastic B. fearful C. unwilling D. brave

Question 7. According to paragraph 3, most of Russia's fighting was done with

A. its navy in the Baltic Sea against shipping

B. its army against the European Axis powers

C. its air force against German industries

D. its army against the Japanese forces

Question 8. According to paragraph 4, America's greatest support for the Russians was in providing

A. different types of clothing

B. a variety of the weapons and ammunition

C. a great number of supply ships

D. means of land transportation

Question 9. It can be inferred from paragraph 5 that Russian battle tactics

A. included civilians in the fighting

B. took advantage of greater numbers

C. were wasteful of human lives

D. were similar to tactics

Question 10. According to paragraph 5, the number of American combat dead was

A. the greatest of all the Allied countries

- B. much less than the number of dead Russians
- C. equal to the number that the Russians lost
- D. slightly less than the number of dead Russians.

**Ex 2:**

An idea came to me, and I turned off the lights in the studio. In the dark ness, I put the cello's spike into a loose spot on the carpet, tightened the bow and drew it across the open strings. I took off my shirt and tried **it** again; it was the first time in my life I'd felt the instrument against my bare chest. I could fell the vibration of the strings travel through the body of the instrument to my own body. I'd never thought about that; music scholars always talk about the resonating properties of various instruments, but surely the performer's own body must have some effect on the sound. As I dug into the notes I imagined that my own chest and lung were extensions of the sound box; I seemed to be able to alter the sound by the way I sat, and by varying the muscular tension in my upper body.

After improvising for a while, I started playing the D minor Bach suite, still in the darkness. Strangely freed of the task of finding the right phrasing, the right intonation, the right bowing, I heard the music through my skin. For the first time I didn't think about how it would sound to anyone else, and slowly, joyfully, gratefully, I started to hear again. The note sang out, first like a trickle, then like a fountain of cool water bubbling up from a hole in the middle of the desert. After an hour or so I looked up, and in the darkness saw the outline of the cat sitting on the floor in front of me, cleaning her paws and purring loudly. I had an audience again, humble as it was.

So that's what I do now with the cello. At least once a day I find time to tune it, close my eyes, and listen. It's probably not going to lead to the kind of come back I'd fantasized about for so long – years of playing badly have left scars on my technique, and, practically speaking, classical musicians returning from obscurity are almost impossible to promote – but might eventually try giving a recital if I feel up to it. Or better yet, I may pay for Dr. Polk if our date at the concert goes well. Occasionally I fell a stab of longing, and I wish I could give just one more concert on the great stage before my lights **blink off**, but that longing passes more quickly now. I take solace on the fact that, unlike the way I felt before, I can enjoy playing for myself now. I fell relaxed and expansive when I play, as if I could stretch out my arms and reach from one end of the apartment to the other. A feeling of the completeness and dignity surrounds me and lifts me up.

Question 1. What is the passage mainly about?

- A. A musician's feelings when he plays the cello

- B. A musician's desire to return to his former profession
- C. A musician finding joy in playing music again
- D. A musician playing the cello for his cat

Question 2. According to paragraph 1, what relationship does the cellist experience between his body and the music?

- A. His body affects the sound.
- B. His body improves the sounds.
- C. His body becomes tense as he plays.
- D. His body stops the vibrations as he plays.

Question 3. Based on the information in paragraph 1, what can be inferred about the effect of a performer's body on musical sound?

- A. The cellist had not read about it before.
- B. The cellist thought scholars had talked about it.
- C. The cellist had previously written about it.
- D. The cellist had experienced it before.

Question 4. In paragraph 1, what does the world it refer to in the sentence, "I took off my shirt and tried it again."?

- A. Drawing the bow across the strings
- B. Turning off the lights in the studio
- C. Talking of the shirt
- D. Tightening the bow

Question 5. In paragraph 2 the author's primary purpose is

- A. to explain the cellist's feelings of playing before an audience
- B. to describe the sound when the cellist plays next to his skin
- C. to identify specific pieces of music that the cellist plays
- D. to describe the cellist's experience of playing next to his skin

Question 6. All of following are mentioned in paragraph 2 as part of the cellist's new way of playing EXCEPT

- A. playing the instrument in the dark
- B. thinking of how the music sounded to others
- C. "hearing" music through his bare skin
- D. not worrying about finding the right phrasing

Question 7 What can be inferred from paragraph 3 about the cellist?

- A. He had away enjoyed playing for himself
- B. He had continually performed over the years
- C. Previously, he had never played before an audience
- D. Previously, he only wanted to play for an audience

Question 8. Based on the information in paragraph 3, what can be inferred about the cellist's attitude toward playing?

- A. He feels optimistic.
- B. He is discouraged.
- C. He feels nervous.
- D. He is reluctant.

Question 9. The word blink off in paragraph 3 in closest in meaning to

- A. wink
- B. flicker
- C. twinkle
- D. turn off

Question 10. How long did it take the author to play music with his shirt off in the darkness for the first time?

- A. Once a day
- B. A night
- C. Exactly one hour

D. About an hour

**Ex 3:**

The Japan of the mid-nineteenth century was a shadow of the modern economic juggernaut that is now one of the world's leading traders. For hundreds of years, Japan had been **secluded** from the outside world by the strict policies of the rulers of Japan, the Tokugawa shoguns. With the exception of one Dutch ship per year at the port of the Nagasaki, the Japanese refused to deal with foreign ships or nations. Sailors shipwrecked on the Japanese islands were treated harshly and often imprisoned. Passing vessels were refused food, water, and other provisions. With a goal to right these wrongs and to open Japan to trade, in 1853, the United States sent its most capable man, Admiral Matthew Perry, and four warships to open Japan to the rest of the world. The consequences of those actions are still being felt today.

In the seventeenth century, the Japanese had opened their doors briefly to the Dutch and allowed a trading station and Christian enclave in Nagasaki. Guns were imported as part of this trade, and they were one of the reasons for a great upheaval that engulfed Japan for many decades, as a civil war raged between powerful shoguns, or warlords. Finally, Tokugawa emerged as the victor and claimed the lordship of Japan. During these upheavals, the emperor and his family had stood by wielding no power and existed merely as a figurehead. Soon after the civil war, the Japanese abandoned the use of guns and the art of the gun making. When Admiral Perry and his fleet arrived in 1853, they were defenseless against his awesome firepower.

Perry had three main purposes when he arrived in Japan: open the country to American trade, get an agreement to use Japan as a coaling and provisioning station for American vessels, and provide guarantees that Japan would aid shipwrecked American sailors. He wished to deal only with the highest officials and rebuffed Japanese attempts to foster lower-level emissaries on him. He sailed away to examine further the coast of Taiwan as a possible coaling station but returned to Japan the following spring in March 1854. This time, under threat of naval bombardment, the Japanese **relented** and finally signed the Treaty of Kanagawa on March 31, 1854. In addition to the three main items, the Japanese agreed to allow an American consulate to be established. At first, only Nagasaki was open to American trade, but the treaty stipulated that, after five years, other ports would be opened.

The consequences of these events were far reaching for Japan and the world. Within a few years, foreign currency began to flow to Japan, which upset its economy and caused rising inflation. This was a precursor to the fall

of the Tokugawa shoguns and the return of the emperor as the leader of Japanese affairs in 1868. The Emperor Meiji then set a clear path for his nation, not wanting Japan to be under the heel of the foreigners who now clamored at the heel of the foreigners of his land. Meiji sent sailors to England to learn how to build ships and fight a modern naval war, invited German army officers to train his soldiers, and made deals with many companies to modernize Japan's industry, transportation, and communications. In fact, the efforts were so successful that, by the 1980s, the world began to view Japan as one of the great powers, more so after it defeated both China and Russia on land and at sea in two local wars. The Russian defeat was even more astonishing since the Europeans were unused to losing to those they considered their inferiors.

Japan's rapid industrialized and militarization had dreadful consequences for Asia, as Meiji's grandson Hirohito led the nation down the path to world war, which ultimately saw the destruction of much of Japan. The shock of this defeat still echoes through Japanese history, as does the arrival of Perry and his warships so long ago. His efforts opened Japan to the world. Unknowingly, he unleashed a powerful force, with the Japanese not willing to be subjugated to foreign **domination**. In the long run, Japan has become part of the global culture and has offered more to the world than could have ever been imagined when Perry's ships first dropped anchor on that fateful day in the past.

Question 1. The word "secluded" in the passage is closest in meaning to

- A. removed
- B. hidden
- C. isolated
- D. reserved

Question 2. According to paragraph 1, all of the following are correct about Japan's dealings with foreigners in the mid-nineteenth century EXCEPT:

- A. No ships were allowed to visit Japan.
- B. Shipwrecked sailors were badly treated.
- C. Ships in need were not helped by Japan.
- D. They had a very limited foreign trade.

Question 3. According to paragraph 2, during the Tokugawa shogun period, the Japanese emperor

- A. was a symbol and not the real ruler of Japan

- B. shared power with the shoguns but was secondary
- C. did not challenge the power of the shoguns
- D. was quite unknown to the Japanese people

Question 4. It can be inferred from paragraph 2 that the Japanese abandoned gun making because guns

- A. were the products of foreigners and thus forbidden
- B. were blamed for helping cause the long civil war
- C. went against the Japanese idea of a warrior
- D. were difficult and expensive to make in Japan

Question 5. The word “they” in the passage refers to

- A. powerful shoguns
- B. the emperor and his family
- C. the Japanese
- D. Admiral Perry and his fleet

Question 6. According to paragraph 3, Admiral Perry's mission to Japan eventually

- A. achieved exactly what he wanted
- B. failed to achieve any concrete objectives
- C. achieved some but not all of his objectives
- D. achieved more than he had expected

Question 7. According to paragraph 3, the Treaty of Kanagawa was agreed to by the Japanese

- A. because they wanted to have relations with American
- B. against wishes under the threat of force of arms
- C. in order to gain an advantage over the Americans
- D. because they realized they could not be secluded forever

Question 8. The word “relented” in the passage is closest in meaning to

- A. resisted
- B. yielded
- C. improved
- D. decided

Question 9. According to paragraph 4, in order to modernize Japan, Emperor Meiji relied on

- A. the expertise of his own people
- B. educating his people in new skills
- C. experts from outside of Japan
- D. the capital from trade links

Question 10. The word “domination” in the passage is closest in meaning to

- A. control
- B. law
- C. dogma
- D. monopoly