

ENGLISH TEST 81

Read the following passage adapted from an article on environment, Microsoft ® Encarta ® 2009 and choose the correct word for each of the blanks

Greenpeace, international environmental organization (1)_____ to preserving the earth's natural resources and its diverse plant and animal life. The organization campaigns (2)_____ nuclear weapons testing, environmental pollution, and destructive practices in fishing, logging, and other industries. Greenpeace was founded in Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, in 1971 by members of the Don't Make a Wave Committee, a small group (3)_____ to nuclear weapons testing by the United States military in Alaska. The group renamed itself Greenpeace to reflect the broader goal of creating a green and peaceful world.

Greenpeace won fame for its (4)_____ exploits calculated to attract media attention to environmental issues. Greenpeace members in rubber rafts have (5)_____ whaling expeditions by positioning themselves between the whales and hunters' harpoons. They used similar tactics in Newfoundland and Labrador to protest the clubbing of baby harp seals, (6)_____ soft white fur is highly valued by clothing manufacturers. The organization is well known for scaling corporate skyscrapers and factory smokestacks to hang protest banners. Greenpeace's aggressive style has often led to (7)_____ with corporations, local authorities, and even national governments. In 1985 the Greenpeace ship *Rainbow Warrior*, on a (8)_____ to protest French nuclear weapons testing in the Pacific, sank in a New Zealand port, and the crew photographer, Fernando Pereira, drowned. Investigations revealed that the ship had been deliberately sabotaged with explosives planted by (9)_____ agents of the French military. The resulting scandal rocked the highest levels of the French government, leading to the resignation of Defense Minister Charles Hernu and the dismissal of Admiral Pierre Lacoste, director of the French Secret Service. During the 1990s Greenpeace has been troubled by internal disagreements over political strategy. Some members want to persist with a militant approach, emphasizing civil disobedience and physical confrontation. Other members, including the organization's leaders, are convinced that Greenpeace must work cooperatively with the companies and industries that have been its targets in the past. Greenpeace has about 3 million dues-paying members and offices in more than 40 countries. Its international (10)_____ are in Amsterdam, Netherlands.

- | | | | |
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| 1. A. cooperated | B. convinced | C. dedicated | D. provided |
| 2. A. from | B. to | C. over | D. against |
| 3. A. persist | B. opposed | C. disagreed | D. disobeyed |
| 4. A. daring | B. discouraging | C. frightening | D. deliberate |
| 5. A. rocked | B. reflected | C. disrupted | D. revealed |
| 6. A. whose | B. whom | C. that | D. who |
| 7. A. confrontation | B. conflicts | C. investigations | D. resignation |
| 8. A. voyage | B. trip | C. flight | D. expedition |
| 9. A. underclassman | B. legal | C. undercover | D. official |
| 10. A. skyscrapers | B. offices | C. centers | D. headquarters |

Choose the word/phrase that is closest in meaning to the underlined part.

11. The cotton gin was **commonplace** on many nineteenth century farms.
A. often required B. sorely needed C. frequently seen D. visibly absent
12. In the field of artificial intelligence, scientists study methods for developing computer programs that **display** aspects of intelligent behavior.
A. exhibit B. classify C. depend on D. conform to
13. She **lost her temper** with a customer and shouted at him.
A. had a temperature B. kept her temper C. became very angry D. felt worried

Choose the word or phrase that is OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined part in each of the following questions.

14. Doctors have been criticized for their indiscriminate use of antibiotics.

- A. disciplined B. selective C. wholesale D.

unconscious

15. Slavery was abolished in the US in the 19th century.

- A. instituted B. eradicated C. eliminated D. required

Choose the sentence that is closest in meaning to each of the following questions.

16. When he called to tell me that he was studying, I didn't believe him because I could hear the noise of a party in the background.

A. I didn't believe that he could study properly with the noise of a party in the background and I told him that when he telephoned.

B. Although he rang me to tell me that he was studying, I couldn't hear what he was saying properly because of my unbelievably noisy party.

C. Because of the sounds of a party I heard in the background when he phoned, I didn't believe his claim that he was studying.

D. Though he was studying when he called, I thought he was lying because in the background there were party-like sounds.

17. I feel completely exhausted when I've listened to Marion for half-an-hour.

A. It is completely exhausting after half-an-hour I listening to Marion.

B. Half-an-hour listening to Marion leaves me feeling completely exhausted.

C. Feeling completely exhausted, I spent half-an-hour listening to Marion.

D. When I've listened to Marion for half-an-hour, she feels exhausting completely.

18. It was not until after I had got home that I realized I had not set the burglar alarm in the office.

A. On the way home, I suddenly realized that I had forgotten to turn on the burglar alarm in the office.

B. Fortunately, I realized that I hadn't set the burglar alarm just before I left for home; otherwise, I would have had to travel all the way back to the office.

C. I didn't turn the burglar alarm on before I left the office, but I only became aware of this after I'd arrived home.

D. I wish I had realized before I arrived home that I hadn't turned on the burglar alarm in the office; then it would have been easier to go and set it.

19. My father couldn't stand Tom's behavior.

A. My father found Tom's behavior intolerant

B. My father found Tom's behavior intolerable

C. My father was tolerant towards Tom's behavior

D. Tom's behavior was not tolerable

20. Cultures vary from country to country.

A. Cultures are different in different countries.

B. There are different cultures in one country

C. Culture differences are based on countries

D. Cultures move from one country to another.

21. Nobody at all came to the meeting

A. There was almost nobody at the meeting

B. Not many people came to the meeting

C. Not a single person came to the meeting

D. Only a few people came to the meeting

22. Despite his early retirement, he found no peace in life.

A. Although he retired early, but he found no peace in life.

B. His early retirement has brought him peace in life.

C. He found no peace in life because he retired early.

D. Early as he retired, he found no peace in life.

23. This question is even harder than the last one.

- A. The last question is not difficult
- B. This question is the most difficult one
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25. "Don't cry honey, I'll help you to find your mummy" - a shop assistant said to the little girl.

- A. A shop assistant threatened the little girl and she told that she would help her to find her mummy
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Choose the underlined part that needs correction

26. In (A) just three months H.G. Wells (B) wrote the famous classic The Time Machine for (C) what he won (D) a Newberry Caldecot award.

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28. So far this term, (A) the students in the writing class (B) have learned how (C) to write thesis statements, organize their material, and (D) summarizing their conclusions.

29. The disciplinary (A) committee recommended that (B) the manager (C) was dismissed (D) from service.

30. At least (A) three-quarters of that book on (B) famous Americans (C) are about people who (D) lived in the nineteenth century.

Read the following extract from Jess McElhinney's article on health issues and choose the correct answer to each of the questions.

In a study of aspirin's effect on blood clotting in which **abstinence** from chocolate was required, a large proportion of participants broke the rules. **Their** "offence" led to what is believed to be the first biochemical evidence that a few squares of chocolate a day can almost halve the risk of heart attack death by decreasing the tendency of tiny particles (or platelets) to clot in narrow blood vessels.

"What these chocolate **offenders** taught us is that the chemical in cocoa beans has a biochemical effect similar to aspirin in reducing platelet clumping, which can be fatal if a clot forms and blocks a blood vessel, causing a heart attack," said **Diane Becker** from Johns Hopkins University in Maryland, USA, who led the study.

Becker cautions that this discovery should not become an **excuse to indulge** in large amounts of chocolate frequently, since chocolate also contains high amounts of sugar, butter and cream. However just a few squares of dark chocolate the purest form may be just what the doctor ordered. For almost 20 years researchers have known that chemicals, called flavonoids, most common in dark chocolate, help blood flow and lower blood pressure. This new finding, presented at the American Heart Association's annual scientific sessions in Chicago this week, identifies the effect of everyday doses of chocolate found in regular foods such as hot chocolate or chocolate bars. This differs from previous studies which have examined the effects of eating unrealistic doses of flavonoids, equivalent to several pounds of chocolate a day.

"Eating a little bit of chocolate or having a drink of hot cocoa as part of a regular diet is probably good for personal health, so long as people don't eat too much of it, and too much of the kind with lots of butter and sugar," said Becker.

In the study, 139 chocolate offenders were disqualified from a larger experiment which aimed to examine the effects of aspirin on blood clotting. Before the study began, all participants were instructed to follow a strict exercise and diet regimen and to refrain from smoking or using foods and drinks known to affect blood-clotting activity, like caffeinated drinks, wine, grapefruit juice and, of course, chocolate.

Platelet samples from both groups (offenders and non-offenders) were run through a mechanical blood vessel system designed to time how long it takes for platelets to clump together. Chocolate lovers' samples were found to clot more slowly, on average taking 130 seconds to block the system. Platelets from those who stayed away from chocolate clotted faster, taking an average of 123 seconds.

31: According to the findings, what helps lower blood pressure?

- A. The most important ingredient in chocolate. B. The most common chemicals in dark chocolate.
C. The chemical reaction in dark chocolate. D. The tiny particles in white chocolate.

32: The word "**offenders**" in paragraph 3 refers to the ____.

- A. people who violate laws B. trouble makers C. people who produce chocolate D. people who ate chocolate

33: What has been found about the relation between aspirin and the chemical in cocoa beans?

- A. Similarity B. Difference C. Irrelevance D. Interdependence

34: The kind of chocolate that can help the heart is identified as ____ chocolate.

- A. mixed B. dark C. white D. hot

35: How does chocolate help the heart and the vascular system?

- A. It widens the blood vessels. B. It helps the heart pumps better. C. It helps blood flow more easily. D. It prevents harmful bacteria.

36: Too much of chocolate ____ is not very good for health.

- A. with a lot of butter and sugar B. containing a lot of milk C. with lots of sugar and cocoa D. made with artificial sugar

37: The word "**abstinence**" can be interpreted as ____.

- A. eating some chocolate B. not eating chocolate C. not smoking D. doing exercise

38: An experiment has found out that the forming of blood clots is ____ in chocolate lovers.

- A. stopped B. moderate C. faster D. slower

39: The word "**indulge**" in this case is closest in meaning to "____".

- A. become much interested in B. give up oneself totally
C. abandon oneself D. get heavily involved in

40: The article has probably taken from ____.

- A. ads of medicine B. a science journal C. a doctor's prescription D. a book of instructions

Choose the word that differs from the rest in the position of the main stress in each of the following questions.

- 41.** A. mathematics B. academic C. politics D. continental
42. A. beautifully B. differently C. dedicated D. acceptable
43. A. biologist B. eliminate C. archaeology D. stability
44. A. enthusiast B. statistics C. philosophy D. sociology
45. A. misunderstand B. misbehaviour C. responsibility D. characteristic

Choose the correct answer to each of the following questions.

46. Only in the Civil War _____ killed or wounded.

- A. soldiers in America were B. so many American soldiers were C. many in America were D. were so many American soldiers
-

- 47.** Frankly, I'd rather you _____ anything about it for the time being.
A. don't do B. hadn't done C. didn't do D. haven't done
- 48.** I was angry when you saw me because I _____ with my sister.
A. have been arguing B. had been arguing C. argued D. would argue
- 49.** The book would have been perfect _____ the ending.
A. had it not been for B. it had not been for C. it hadn't been for D. it hadn't been for.
- 50.** I'm _____ my brother is.
A. nowhere like so ambitious B. nothing near as ambitious as
C. nothing as ambitious than D. nowhere near as ambitious as
- 51.** _____ I'd like to help you out, I'm afraid I just haven't got any spare money at the moment.
A. Even B. Despite C. Much as D. Try as
- 52.** Hardly _____ of the paintings at the gallery were for sale
A. none B. few C. some D. any
- 53.** Jane's very modest, always _____ her success.
A. playing down B. turning around C. keeping down D. pushing back
- 54.** I feel _____ to inform the committee that a number of members are very unhappy with the decision.
A. my duty B. it my duty C. this my duty D. that my duty
- 55.** Check the bottles carefully to make sure they have not been _____
A. broken into B. taken out C. touched up D. tampered with
- 56.** All things _____, he is the best president we are likely to get.
A. considered B. thought C. taken D. added
- 57.** George: "In my opinion, action films are exciting." Frankie: "_____"
A. Yes. Congratulations! B. There's no doubt about it. C. What an opinion! D. You shouldn't have said that.
- 58.** Peter: "I've been awarded a scholarship to study in America." Kate: "Uh, really? _____!"
A. Take care of yourself B. Congratulations C. You are always lucky D. Lucky as you are
- 59.** Tom: "Would you take this along to the office for me?" - Jerry: "_____"
A. Never mind B. Yes, with pleasure C. Yes, that's right D. Not at all
- 60.** Mother: "Gloria, I'd rather you _____ home so late."
A. hadn't come back B. haven't come back C. don't come back D. didn't come back
- 61.** You are 27 years old so it's high time you _____ responsibility for your deeds.
A. took B. have taken C. had taken D. take
- 62.** Suppose he _____ you stealing, what would you do?
A. has caught B. catches C. had caught D. caught
- 63.** I used a calculator so it's impossible I made a mistake with the bill. I _____ a mistake with the bill because I used a calculator
A. couldn't make B. shouldn't have made C. mightn't make D. can't have made
- 64.** The school Principal suggested that he _____ a scholarship.
A. was awarded B. would be awarded C. be awarded D. must be awarded
- 65.** The portrait _____ by an Italian.
A. is known to have been painted B. known to have been painted C. is knowing to be painted D. is known to be painted
- 66.** If you want the day off, you'll have to find someone _____ you.
A. stand up B. stand in for C. stand for D. set off

67. I bought a _____ bag at the market yesterday.

- A. old leather lovely B. old lovely leather C. lovely old leather D. leather old lovely

68. I ran _____ some old records while I was tidying the attic.

- A. into B. out C. across D. after

69. You should never spend all the money you earn, but always _____ a rainy day

- A. put an end to B. put something by for C. put the blame on D. put off

70. _____, I decided to go in, which turned out to be a mistake.

- A. Noticed the door was open B. Open the door C. The open door was noticed D. Noticing the door was open

Read the following passage adapted from MS Encarta 2008 and choose the correct answer to each of the questions that follow.

The work of women has been economically vital since prehistory, although their contributions have varied according to the structure, needs, customs, and attitudes of society. In prehistoric times, women and men participated almost equally in hunting and gathering activities to obtain food. With the development of agricultural communities, women's work revolved more around the home. As urban centres developed, women sold or traded goods in the marketplace.

From ancient to modern times, four generalizations can be made about women's paid work. (1) Women have worked because of economic necessity; poor women in particular worked outside the home whether they were unmarried or married, and especially if their husbands were unable to sustain the family solely through their own work. (2) Women's **indentured work** has often been similar to their work at home. (3) Women have maintained the primary responsibility for raising children, regardless of their paid work. (4) Women have historically been paid less than men and have been allocated lower-status work.

Some major changes are now occurring in industrial nations, including the steadily increasing proportion of women in the labour force; decreasing family responsibilities (due to both smaller family size and technological innovation in the home); higher levels of education for women; and more middle and upper-income women working for pay or for job satisfaction. Statistically, they have not yet achieved parity of pay or senior appointments in the workplace in any nation

Artisans working in their own homes not infrequently used the labour of their families. This custom was so prevalent during the Middle Ages, craft guilds of the period, including some that otherwise excluded women, often admitted to membership the widows of guild members, providing they met professional requirements. Dressmaking and lacemaking guilds were composed exclusively of women.

Gradually, the guilds were replaced by the **putting-out system**, whereby tools and materials were distributed to workers by merchants; the workers then produced articles on a piecework basis in their homes.

During the 18th and early 19th centuries, as the Industrial Revolution developed, the putting-out system slowly declined. Goods that had been produced by hand in the home were manufactured by machine under the factory system. Women competed more with men for some jobs, but were concentrated primarily in textile mills and clothing factories. Manufacturers often favoured women employees because of relevant skills and lower wages, and also because early trade union organization tended to occur first among men. Employees in **sweatshops** were also preponderantly women. The result was to institutionalize systems of low pay, poor working conditions, long hours, and other abuses, which along with child labour presented some of the worst examples of worker exploitation in early industrial capitalism. Minimum wage legislation and other protective laws, when introduced, concentrated particularly on the alleviation of these abuses of working women.

Women workers in business and the professions, the so-called white-collar occupations, suffered less from poor conditions of work and exploitative labour, but were denied equality of

pay and opportunity. The growing use of the typewriter and the telephone after the 1870s created two new employment niches for women, as typists and telephonists, but in both fields the result was again to institutionalize a permanent category of low-paid, low-status women's work.

71: When the farming communities developed, women worked _____.
A. less at home B. more at home C. more outside D. in groups

72: With the development of urban centres, women _____.
A. traded cattle in the marketplace B. stayed at home to take care of their children
C. worked more in the marketplace D. sold cloth in the marketplace

73: The word "**indentured**" in this context may mostly mean
A. outside the home B. in the kitchen C. outside the kitchen D. inside the home

74: With better education and less family burden, women _____.
A. have been respected at home and in the workplace B. have enjoyed equal status in the workplace
C. have not yet achieved high status in the workplace D. have become more influential in their companies

75: Although women cannot avoid the task of bringing up children, _____.
A. they have to work to feed their men B. they have to amuse their men
C. are the mainstay of their families D. they can be breadwinners as men

76: The word "**sweatshops**" suggests _____. A. workshop B. factory work C. hard work
D. harmful work

77: Under the "**putting-out system**", the workers _____.
A. are provided with tools to produce goods at home B. bought materials to manufacture goods
C. provide their factories with raw materials D. turn their homes into factories

78: Manufacturers tended to employ women because _____.
A. women demanded less than men B. they did not have to pay for high insurance
C. they could cheat them more easily D. they did not have to pay high wages

79: During the time of Industrial Revolution, women were dominant in _____.
A. entertainment industry B. Broidery C. textile industry D. bakery

80: What women have done for the economic development have changed over time due to _____.
A. their role in the home B. their marital status and their husbands C. the different factors of the society D. the Industrial Revolution

Keys

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| B. legal | C. undercover(secret) | D. official | |
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Becker cautions that this discovery should not become an **excuse to indulge** in large amounts of chocolate frequently, since chocolate also contains high amounts of sugar, butter and cream. However just a few squares of dark chocolate the purest form may be just what the doctor ordered. For almost 20 years researchers have known that chemicals, called flavonoids, most common in dark chocolate, help blood flow and lower blood pressure. This new finding, presented at the American Heart Association's annual scientific sessions in Chicago this week, identifies the effect of everyday doses of chocolate found in regular foods such as hot chocolate or chocolate bars. This differs from previous studies which have examined the

effects of eating unrealistic doses of flavonoids, equivalent to several pounds of chocolate a day.

"Eating a little bit of chocolate or having a drink of hot cocoa as part of a regular diet is probably good for personal health, so long as people don't eat too much of it, and too much of the kind with lots of butter and sugar," said Becker.

In the study, 139 chocolate offenders were disqualified from a larger experiment which aimed to examine the effects of aspirin on blood clotting. Before the study began, all participants were instructed to follow a strict exercise and diet regimen and to refrain from smoking or using foods and drinks known to affect blood-clotting activity, like caffeinated drinks, wine, grapefruit juice and, of course, chocolate.

Platelet samples from both groups (offenders and non-offenders) were run through a mechanical blood vessel system designed to time how long it takes for platelets to clump together. Chocolate lovers' samples were found to clot more slowly, on average taking 130 seconds to block the system. Platelets from those who stayed away from chocolate clotted faster, taking an average of 123 seconds.

31: According to the findings, what helps lower blood pressure?

A. The most important ingredient in chocolate. **B. The most common chemicals in dark chocolate.**

C. The chemical reaction in dark chocolate. D. The tiny particles in white chocolate.

32: The word "**offenders**" in paragraph 3 refers to the ____.

A. people who violate laws B. trouble makers C. people who produce chocolate **D. people who ate chocolate**

33: What has been found about the relation between aspirin and the chemical in cocoa beans?

A. Similarity B. Difference C. Irrelevance D. Interdependence

34: The kind of chocolate that can help the heart is identified as ____ chocolate.

A. mixed **B. dark** C. white D. hot

35: How does chocolate help the heart and the vascular system?

A. It widens the blood vessels. B. It helps the heart pumps better. **C. It helps blood flow more easily.** D. It prevents harmful bacteria.

36: Too much of chocolate ____ is not very good for health.

A. with a lot of butter and sugar B. containing a lot of milk C. with lots of sugar and cocoa D. made with artificial sugar

37: The word "**abstinence**" can be interpreted as ____.

A. eating some chocolate **B. not eating chocolate** C. not smoking D. doing exercise

38: An experiment has found out that the forming of blood clots is ____ in chocolate lovers.

A. stopped B. moderate C. faster **D. slower**

39: The word "**indulge**" in this case is closest in meaning to " ____".

A. become much interested in B. give up oneself totally C. abandon oneself D. get heavily involved in

40: The article has probably taken from ____.

A. ads of medicine **B. a science journal** C. a doctor's prescription D. a book of instructions

Choose the word that differs from the rest in the position of the main stress in each of the following questions.

41. A. mathematics B. academic **C. politics** D. continental

42. A. beautifully B. differently C. dedicated **D. acceptable**

43. A. biologist B. eliminate **C. archaeology** D. stability

44. A. enthusiast B. statistics C. philosophy **D. sociology**

45. A. misunderstand **B. misbehaviour** C. responsibility D. characteristic

Choose the correct answer to each of the following questions.

46. Only in the Civil War _____ killed or wounded.
A. soldiers in America were B. so many American soldiers were C. many in America were
D. were so many American soldiers
47. Frankly, I'd rather you _____ anything about it for the time being.
A. don't do B. hadn't done **C. didn't do** D. haven't done
48. I was angry when you saw me because I _____ with my sister.
A. have been arguing **B. had been arguing** C. argued D. would argue
49. The book would have been perfect _____ the ending.
A. had it not been for B. it had not been for C. it hadn't been for D. it hadn't it been for.
50. I'm _____ my brother is.
A. nowhere like so ambitious B. nothing near as ambitious as
C. nothing as ambitious than **D. nowhere near as ambitious as**
* **not anywhere near/nowhere near : far from; not at all** (chắc là không; còn lâu)
The job doesn't pay anywhere near enough for me.
51. _____ I'd like to help you out, I'm afraid I just haven't got any spare money at the moment.
A. Even B. Despite **C. Much as** D. Try as
52. Hardly _____ of the paintings at the gallery were for sale
A. none B. few C. some **D. any**
53. Jane's very modest, always _____ her success.
A. playing down B. turning around C. keeping down D. pushing back
* **play something down : to try to make something seem less important or less likely than it really is**
54. I feel _____ to inform the committee that a number of members are very unhappy with the decision.
A. my duty **B. it my duty** C. this my duty D. that my duty
55. Check the bottles carefully to make sure they have not been _____
A. broken into B. taken out C. touched up **D. tampered with (làm giả)**
56. All things _____, he is the best president we are likely to get.
A. considered B. thought C. taken D. added
57. George: "In my opinion, action films are exciting." Frankie: "_____"
A. Yes. Congratulations! **B. There's no doubt about it.** C. What an opinion! D. You shouldn't have said that.
58. Peter: "I've been awarded a scholarship to study in America." Kate: "Uh, really? _____!"
A. Take care of yourself **B. Congratulations** C. You are always lucky D. Lucky as you are
59. Tom: "Would you take this along to the office for me?" - Jerry: "_____"
A. Never mind **B. Yes, with pleasure** C. Yes, that's right D. Not at all
60. Mother: "Gloria, I'd rather you _____ home so late."
A. hadn't come back B. haven't come back C. don't come back **D. didn't come back**
61. You are 27 years old so it's high time you _____ responsibility for your deeds.
A. took B. have taken C. had taken D. take
62. Suppose he _____ you stealing, what would you do?
A. has caught B. catches C. had caught **D. caught**
63. I used a calculator so it's impossible I made a mistake with the bill. I _____ a mistake with the bill because I used a calculator
A. couldn't make B. shouldn't have made C. mightn't make **D. can't have made**
64. The school Principal suggested that he _____ a scholarship.

A. was awarded B. would be awarded *C. be awarded* D. must be awarded

65. The portrait _____ by an Italian.

A. is known to have been painted B. known to have been painted C. is knowing to be painted D. is known to be painted

66. If you want the day off, you'll have to find someone _____ you.

A. stand up *B. stand in for* (*replace sb temporarily*) C. stand for D. set off

67. I bought a _____ bag at the market yesterday.

A. old leather lovely B. old lovely leather *C. lovely old leather* D. leather old lovely

68. I ran _____ some old records while I was tidying the attic.

A. into B. out *C. across* D. after

69. You should never spend all the money you earn, but always _____ a rainy day

A. put an end to *B. put something by for* C. put the blame on D. put off

70. _____, I decided to go in, which turned out to be a mistake.

A. Noticed the door was open B. Open the door C. The open door was noticed *D. Noticing the door was open*

Read the following passage adapted from MS Encarta 2008 and choose the correct answer to each of the questions that follow.

The work of women has been economically vital since prehistory, although their contributions have varied according to the structure, needs, customs, and attitudes of society.

In prehistoric times, women and men participated almost equally in hunting and gathering activities to obtain food. With the development of agricultural communities, women's work *revolved* more *around* the home. As urban centres developed, women sold or traded goods in the marketplace.

From ancient to modern times, four generalizations can be made about women's paid work. (1) Women have worked because of economic necessity; poor women in particular worked outside the home whether they were unmarried or married, and especially if their husbands were unable to *sustain* the family solely through their own work. (2) Women's **indentured work** has often been similar to their work at home. (3) Women have maintained the primary responsibility for raising children, *regardless of* their paid work. (4) Women have historically been paid less than men and have been *allocated* lower-status work.

Some major changes are now occurring in industrial nations, including the steadily increasing proportion of women in the labour force; decreasing family responsibilities (due to both smaller family size and technological innovation in the home); higher levels of education for women; and more middle and upper-income women working for pay or for job satisfaction. Statistically, they have not yet achieved *parity* of pay or senior appointments in the workplace in any nation

Artisans working in their own homes not infrequently used the labour of their families. This custom was so prevalent during the Middle Ages, *craft guilds* of the period, including some that otherwise excluded women, often admitted to membership the widows of guild members, providing they met professional requirements. Dressmaking and lacemaking guilds were composed exclusively of women.

Gradually, the guilds were replaced by the **putting-out system**, whereby tools and materials were distributed to workers by merchants; the workers then produced articles on a piecework basis in their homes.

During the 18th and early 19th centuries, as the Industrial Revolution developed, the putting-out system slowly declined. Goods that had been produced by hand in the home were manufactured by machine under the factory system. Women competed more with men for some jobs, but were concentrated primarily in textile mills and clothing factories. Manufacturers often favoured women employees because of relevant skills and lower wages, and also because early trade union organization tended to occur first among men.

Employees in **sweatshops** were also **preponderantly** women. The result was to institutionalize systems of low pay, poor working conditions, long hours, and other abuses, which along with child labour presented some of the worst examples of worker **exploitation** in early industrial capitalism. Minimum wage legislation and other protective laws, when introduced, concentrated particularly on the **alleviation** of these abuses of working women.

Women workers in business and the professions, the so-called white-collar occupations, suffered less from poor conditions of work and exploitative labour, but were denied equality of pay and opportunity. The growing use of the typewriter and the telephone after the 1870s created two new employment **niches** for women, as typists and telephonists, but in both fields the result was again to institutionalize a permanent category of low-paid, low-status women's work.

71: When the farming communities developed, women worked ____

- A. less at home **B. more at home** C. more outside D. in groups

72: With the development of urban centres, women ____.

- A. traded cattle in the marketplace B. stayed at home to take care of their children
C. worked more in the marketplace D. sold cloth in the marketplace

73: The word "**indentured**" in this context may mostly means

- A. outside the home** B. in the kitchen C. outside the kitchen D. inside the home

74: With better education and less family burden, women ____.

- A. have been respected at home and in the workplace B. have enjoyed equal status in the workplace

C. have not yet achieved high status in the workplace D. have become more influential in their companies

75: Although women cannot avoid the task of bringing up children, _

- A. they have to work to feed their men B. they have to amuse their men
C. are the mainstay of their families **D. they can be breadwinners as men**

76: The word "**sweatshops**" suggests ____.

- A. workshop B. factory work **C. hard work** D. harmful work

77: Under the "**putting-out system**", the workers ____.

- A. are provided with tools to produce goods at home** B. bought materials to manufacture goods

C. provide their factories with raw materials D. turn their homes into factories

78: Manufacturers tended to employ women because _

- A. women demanded less than men B. they did not have to pay for high insurance
C. they could cheat them more easily **D. they did not have to pay high wages**

79: During the time of Industrial Revolution, women were dominant in ____.

- A. entertainment industry B. Broidery **C. textile industry** D. bakery

80: What women have done for the economic development have changed over time due to ____.

- A. their role in the home B. their marital status and their husbands **C. the different factors of the society** D. the Industrial Revolution