

You should spend about 15 minutes on Questions 11 – 20 which are based on Reading Passage 2 below.

(Bạn nên dành khoảng 15 phút để hoàn thành Reading Passage 2).

The conservatism of the early English colonists in North America, their strong attachment to the English way of doing things, would play a major part in the furniture that was made in New England. The very tools that the first New England furniture makers used were, after all, not much different from those used for centuries- even millennia: basic hammers, saws, chisels, planes, augers, compasses, and measures. These were the tools used more or less by all people who worked with wood: carpenters, barrel makers, and shipwrights. At most the furniture makers might have had planes with special edges or more delicate chisels, but there could not have been much specialization in the early years of the colonies.

The furniture makers in those early decades of the 1600's were known as "joiners," for the primary method of constructing furniture, at least among the English of this time, was that of mortise- and-tenon joinery. The mortise is the hole chiseled and cut into one piece of wood, while the tenon is the tongue or protruding element shaped from another piece of wood so that it fits into the mortise; and another small hole is then drilled (with the auger) through the mortised end and the tenon so that a whittled peg can secure the joint- thus the term "joiner." Panels were fitted into slots on the basic frames. This kind of construction was used for making everything from houses to chests.

Relatively little hardware was used during this period. Some nails-forged by hand-were used, but no screws or glue. Hinges were often made of leather, but metal hinges were also used. The cruder varieties were made by blacksmiths in the colonies, but the finer metal elements were imported. Locks and escutcheon plates – the latter to shield the wood from the metal key- would often be imported. Above all, what the early English colonists imported was their knowledge of, familiarity with, and dedication to the traditional types and designs of furniture they knew in England.

16. The author implies that colonial metalworkers were.....
- A. Unable to make elaborate parts
 - B. More skilled than woodworkers
 - C. More conservative than other colonists
 - D. Frequently employed by joiners
17. The word "shield" in line 20 is closest in meaning to.....
- A. Decorate
 - B. Copy
 - C. Shape
 - D. Protect
18. The word "they" in line 25 refers to.....
- A. Designs
 - B. Types
 - C. Colonists
 - D. All
19. The author implies that the colonial joiners.....
- A. Were highly paid
 - B. Based their furniture on English models
 - C. Used many specialized tools
 - D. Had to adjust to using new kinds of wood in New England
20. Which of the following terms does the author explain in the passage?
- A. "millennia"
 - B. "joiners"
 - C. "whittled"
 - D. "blacksmiths"
11. The phrase "attachment to" in line 2 is closest in meaning to.....
- A. Control of
 - B. Distance from
 - C. Curiosity about
 - D. Preference for

12. The word "protruding" in line 13 is closest in meaning to.....
- A. Parallel
 - B. Simple
 - C. Projecting
 - D. Important
13. The relationship of a mortise and a tenon is most similar to that of.....
- A. A lock and a key
 - B. A book and its cover
 - C. A cup and a saucer
 - D. A hammer and a nail
14. For what purpose did woodworkers use an auger.....
- A. To whittle a peg
 - B. To make a tenon
 - C. To drill a hole
 - D. To measure a panel
15. Which of the following were NOT used in the construction of colonial furniture?
- A. Mortises
 - B. Nails
 - C. Hinges
 - D. Screws