BÀI GIẢNG: ĐỌC – CÂU ĐỒNG NGHĨA
CHUYÊN ĐỀ: ĐỌC HIỂU
GIÁO VIÊN: CÔ NGUYỄN THU HẢI

MỤC TIÊU

✓ *Luyện tập cách làm bài đọc dạng câu đọc chi tiết dạng bài từ đồng nghĩa, trái nghĩa*

I. NHẬN BIẾT DẠNG BÀI

Câu hỏi đọc hiểu - câu đồng nghĩa thường có dạng như sau.

"Which of the following best paraphrases the underlined sentence in paragraph X?"

II. CÁC BƯỚC LÀM BÀI

Bước 1: Đọc và phân tích kỹ câu gốc (câu gạch chân/in đậm):

Hiểu nghĩa đen: Đọc câu gốc một cách cẩn thận để nắm bắt nghĩa đen của từng từ, cụm từ và cấu trúc ngữ pháp.

Phân tích ngữ pháp: Xác định chủ ngữ, vị ngữ, tân ngữ, các mệnh đề phụ, các cụm giới từ... Điều này giúp bạn hiểu cấu trúc câu và mối quan hệ giữa các thành phần.

Xác định ý chính: Rút ra ý chính, thông điệp cốt lõi mà câu gốc muốn truyền tải. Đôi khi có các từ khóa hoặc cụm từ mang ý nghĩa quan trọng nhất.

Lưu ý các từ khóa, giới từ, liên từ:

+ **Từ khóa (Keywords):** Danh từ, động từ, tính từ quan trọng mang thông tin chính.
+ **Giới từ (Prepositions):** Có thể thay đổi nghĩa (e.g., *depend on*, *independent of*).
+ **Liên từ (Conjunctions):** Nối các ý và chỉ ra mối quan hệ (e.g., *although*, *because*, *however*, *therefore*, *whereas*).
+ **Nhận diện các sắc thái nghĩa (nếu có):** Ví dụ: tiêu cực, tích cực, nhấn mạnh, nghi vấn...

Bước 2: Phân tích các đáp án

So sánh từng lựa chọn với câu gốc (loại trừ dần):

Loại bỏ các phương án sai nghĩa:

+ Phương án nào truyền tải thông tin sai lệch so với câu gốc.
+ Phương án nào thêm vào thông tin không có trong câu gốc.
+ Phương án nào bỏ sót thông tin quan trọng của câu gốc.

Loại bỏ các phương án có từ/cụm từ thay thế không chính xác:

+ Thay thế bằng từ đồng nghĩa nhưng sai sắc thái nghĩa hoặc không phù hợp ngữ cảnh.
+ Sử dụng từ trái nghĩa.

Tìm kiếm sự thay đổi về cấu trúc nhưng giữ nguyên nghĩa:

+ Chuyển đổi từ thể chủ động sang bị động hoặc ngược lại.
+ Thay đổi vị trí các mệnh đề (ví dụ: mệnh đề phụ lên trước mệnh đề chính).
+ Sử dụng các cấu trúc tương đương (e.g., *because of* thay cho *due to the fact that*; *despite* thay cho *even though*).
+ Sử dụng từ đồng nghĩa (synonyms) hoặc cụm từ đồng nghĩa (paraphrasing phrases) cho các từ khóa.

Lưu ý:

Chú ý đến các từ phủ định: Các từ như *not, no, never, hardly, scarcely, rarely* có thể thay đổi hoàn toàn ý nghĩa của câu. Đảm bảo rằng sự phủ định được giữ nguyên hoặc được diễn đạt lại đúng cách trong câu đồng nghĩa.

Chú ý đến các từ chỉ mức độ/tần suất: *always, often, sometimes, rarely, never, completely, partially, slightly, significantly*... cần được duy trì trong câu đồng nghĩa.

III. BÀI TẬP

Passage 1

Many studies show that people who do things are happier than people who buy things. For example, going on a road trip or learning to play the guitar is better than buying a car or guitar. The famous company Airbnb wants its staff to have great experiences. Workers get $2,000 each year to stay at Airbnb properties anywhere in the world. As a result, many people who work at Airbnb love their jobs.

Question: Which of the following best paraphrases the underlined sentence?

A. Studies show that people who buy goods have more happiness than those who do activities.

B. Many studies indicate that individuals who do things feel unhappy than those who buy things.

C. Research claims that doing things leads to the same happiness as buying goods.

D. Studies suggest that people who take part in activities are happier than those who buy goods.

Passage 2

However, urbanization has created new problems. "As more people come to seek better job opportunities, the city is getting more and more crowded. This has led to more traffic jams and higher unemployment rates", said a 21-year-old student. **Air pollution is also causing concern among city residents.**

Question: Which of the following best paraphrases the underlined sentence?

A. Residents think the problem of air pollution will be improved.

B. City residents are increasingly worried about pollution levels.

C. Pollution has been solved by the government.

D. Poor air quality is a cause of pollution in cities.

Passage 3

First of all, receptionists have to be friendly and welcoming. They're often the first people who see and speak to visitors at a company or organization, so they need to create a good image for the visitors. **Good communication skills are really important**, and they need to be patient and professional in all situations.

Question: Which of the following best paraphrases the underlined sentence?

A. Communication skills are not necessary for the job.

B. Receptionists should avoid talking to visitors.

C. Good communication is only sometimes important.

D. It's crucial to have excellent communication abilities.

Passage 4

After graduating, Trump joined his father's real estate business, which he later renamed the Trump Organization. He quickly became known for his ambitious real estate projects, including the construction of luxury hotels, casinos, and skyscrapers. One of his most famous developments is Trump Tower, a landmark building in New York City. **Trump's success in business was fueled by his bold decision- making and ability to market his brand, which became globally recognized.**

Question: Which of the following best paraphrases the underlined sentence?

A. Trump achieved success through conservative decisions and relying on his father's legacy.

B. Trump's business success came from his unique style of branding and careful decisions.

C. Trump's bold decision and branding strategies played a key role in his business achievements.

D. Trump's business was successful because he avoided risks and expanded globally.

Passage 5

As AI becomes more integrated into the advertising industry, there is a growing debate about the ethical implications of using AI-generated content. Some critics argue that AI may lead to a lack of originality, while others see it as an opportunity for greater creativity and efficiency. **The key to success lies in finding a balance between AI's capabilities and human creativity, ensuring that ads remain authentic and compelling.**

Question: Which of the following best paraphrases the underlined sentence?

A. The dispute focuses on avoiding AI for elementary translation and using it for artistic purposes.

B. Ads created solely by AI tend to lack authenticity and impact.

C. Success depends on completely relying on AI to create realistic ads.

D. Striking the right balance between AI and human creativity is essential to creating ads that are both engaging and true to the brand.

Passage 6

Vietnam's tourism sector has seen significant growth in recent years, with increasing numbers of both international and domestic visitors. However, this growth has put pressure on the environment and cultural heritage, particularly in rapidly developing tourist destinations. **To address these challenges, the country is shifting towards green tourism, emphasizing sustainability and responsibility towards nature and local communities.**

Question: Which of the following best paraphrases the underlined sentence?

A. In response to these challenges, the country is embracing green tourism, ignoring environmental sustainability and social responsibility towards local communities.

B. To tackle these issues, the country is moving towards green tourism, focusing on sustainability and being responsible towards both nature and local communities.

C. To overcome these obstacles, the country is adopting green tourism, highlighting its commitment to sustainability and its responsibility to industry and local populations.

D. The country is switching to green tourism, with an emphasis on sustainable practices and responsibility.

Passage 7

Identifying stealthy predators is already a difficult task. From the perspective of a songbird, a harmless crow flying overhead may look similar to a raptor. But predator identification is made more challenging by the fact that prey animals often juggle multiple activities like foraging, keeping an eye on competitors and courting mates, all at the same time.

Question: Which of the following best paraphrases the underlined sentence?

A. Prey animals sometimes make mistakes when watching out for threats.

B. Detecting hidden predators is challenging for prey animals.

C. Songbirds find it easy to distinguish between different types of predators.

D. Prey animals focus only on predators without worrying about other tasks.

Passage 8

In conclusion, urbanization has fundamentally reshaped South Korea's economy, culture, and society. It has been a driving force behind the country's rise as a global economic power. **However, as cities continue to grow, finding a balance between development and sustainability will be essential to ensure the well-being of future generations.**

Question: Which of the following best paraphrases the underlined sentence?

A. It will be crucial to prioritize economic growth over environmental concerns to ensure the prosperity of future generations.
B. Cities should be allowed to grow without restrictions, as this will guarantee a bright future for all generations.
C. The government must focus solely on environmental sustainability, disregarding any concerns about urban growth, to protect future generations.
D. As urbanization accelerates, it is important to strike a balance between growth and environmental responsibility in order to safeguard future generations.

Passage 9

For now, the biggest challenge of adopting green energy is the costs associated with installation and infrastructure, but **the benefits unquestionably outweigh the downsides**. If we want to stop the climate crisis and create a better and more sustainable future, green energy sources will undoubtedly be the key.
Question: Which of the following best paraphrases the underlined sentence?
A. Green energy offers very few benefits compared to its disadvantages.
B. The drawbacks are too significant to make green energy worthwhile.
C. Although green energy has some disadvantages, the positives far exceed them.
D. The disadvantages of green energy will always outbalance the benefits.

Passage 10

Some people think fast fashion is good because it means they can buy stylish clothes at low prices. Others disagree. **They think that fast fashion creates a lot of waste**. Since the early 2000s, when the fast fashion trend started, the production of clothes has doubled. Now people are buying more clothes and are wearing them for shorter amounts of time.
Question: Which of the following best paraphrases the underlined sentence?
A. Fast fashion critics believe it reduces the amount of clothing waste.
B. People argue that fast fashion has increased the amount of clothing waste.
C. Some people believe fast fashion helps reduce unnecessary waste.
D. Fast fashion supporters claim it doesn't lead to more waste production.

IV. ĐÁP ÁN

1. D	**2. B**	**3. D**	**4. C**	**5. D**
6. B	**7. B**	**8. D**	**9. C**	**10. B**