

Mã đề thi: Đề Tiếng Anh
(Đề thi gồm 18 trang)

**KỶ THI CHỌN HỌC SINH GIỎI
LẦN THỨ XVII, NĂM 2026
ĐỀ THI MÔN: TIẾNG ANH - LỚP 11
Thời gian làm bài: 180 phút
(không kể thời gian giao đề)**

I. LISTENING (5.0 points)

+ *The listening section is in FOUR parts. The recordings of Part 1 and Part 2 will be played once only, and the recordings of Part 3 and Part 4 will be played TWICE. At the start of each recording, you will hear a sound.*

+ *There will be a piece of music at the beginning and at the end of the listening section. You will have TWO minutes to check your answers at the end of the listening section.*

+ *All the other instructions are included in the recording.*

Part 1. Listen to a conversation about a school for dyslexic children ONCE and do the tasks that follow.

For questions 1-5, decide whether each of the following statements is True (T), False (F), or Not Given (NG), according to what you hear. Write T, F, or NG in the corresponding number boxes provided.

1. Thomas founded the school primarily because dyslexic children lacked creativity compared to their peers.
2. The Greenwood School was established partly in response to an observed imbalance between students' artistic and linguistic abilities.
3. Helen believes that specialized schools for dyslexic students are no longer necessary due to advances in educational support.
4. Thomas explicitly rejects the idea of integrating dyslexic students into mainstream education.
5. Helen suggests that separating dyslexic students from others may negatively affect their ability to adapt socially in the future.

For questions 6 - 10, decide whether the following are mentioned by only one of the guests, or by both of them. In the recording number boxes provided,

write **T** for Thomas;
 H for Helen;
 B for Both of the guests.

6. Inner-city schools in poor areas offer specialist support for dyslexic learners.
7. Teachers can't allocate time to nurturing pupils' creative abilities in the arts.
8. There's no reason why dyslexics can't be achievers.
9. Dyslexic students benefit from smaller classes.
10. Dyslexia tends to affect one gender more than the other.

Your answers:

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.

Part 2. Listen to a talk about coffee ONCE and do the tasks that follow.

For questions 11 – 12, choose TWO letters from A-E to indicate TWO true statements about the history of coffee.

- A. The first coffee houses appeared in the Ottoman Empire before spreading to Europe.
- B. The main ingredient in coffee is a type of sugar found in its berries.
- C. Coffee originated from the fruit of a plant in Ethiopia.
- D. Caffeine is a rare substance consumed by only a small number of people worldwide.
- E. Coffee was originally used only as a type of medicine rather than a beverage.

For questions 13 – 15, choose THREE letters from A-G to indicate THREE true statements about the popularity of coffee.

- A. Coffee production in Brazil declined sharply in the early 1800s.
- B. Coffee became closely associated with intellectual life during the Age of Enlightenment.
- C. Coffee houses were mainly used as places for religious worship in Europe.
- D. The expansion of coffee production intensified the slave trade.
- E. Companies gave workers coffee purely out of generosity and kindness.
- F. Coffee was unrelated to the development of modern economic practices.
- G. Coffee houses became popular meeting places for discussing business, politics, and new ideas.

For questions 16 – 20, write the letter A, B, C or D in the corresponding numbered boxes provided to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions according to what is stated or implied by the speaker.

16. Why does caffeine counteract adenosine?

- A. It increases adenosine production.
- B. It resembles adenosine but blocks its receptors.
- C. It destroys adenosine receptors.
- D. It converts into adenosine.

17. All of the following can be inferred about caffeine consumption EXCEPT that _____.

- A. habitual coffee drinkers may experience diminished physiological responses over time.
- B. timing caffeine intake strategically can enhance its perceived effectiveness.
- C. caffeine dependence is medically classified as a neurological disorder.
- D. excessive intake may overstimulate the cardiovascular system.

18. The recommendation to abstain from caffeine in the afternoon primarily aims to _____.

- A. prevent long-term neurological damage.
- B. restore the body's sensitivity to caffeine's stimulatory effects.
- C. eliminate caffeine completely from the bloodstream overnight.
- D. reduce total daily caffeine consumption below toxic levels.

19. Which of the following statements is NOT mentioned in the passage?

- A. The approximate monetary value of the global coffee industry.
- B. The molecular similarity between caffeine and adenosine.
- C. The long-term psychological consequences of chronic caffeine abuse.
- D. The maximum recommended daily intake for healthy adults.

20. Caffeine increases alertness mainly by _____.

- A. improving oxygen supply to the brain.
- B. stimulating digestion.
- C. blocking a relaxation-inducing neurotransmitter.
- D. directly activating muscles.

Your answers:

11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
16.	17.	18.	19.	20.

Part 3. For questions 21 - 25, listen to a talk about sleep TWICE and answer each of the following questions with no more than TWO words taken from the recording. Write your answers in the corresponding spaces provided.

21. What biological mechanism controls the sleep–wake cycle?

22. What signals darkness to the brain?

23. During which stage does physical restoration mainly occur?

24. What prevents dream enactment?

25. What factor reduces life expectancy?

Part 4. For questions 26 - 30, listen to a talk about time TWICE and complete the summary with no more than ONE word and/or a number taken from the recording for each space. Write your answers in the corresponding spaces provided.

Early humans measured time by observing natural cycles such as day and night or the changing seasons, which led to the creation of (1) _____. Later inventions like (2) _____ and mechanical clocks allowed for more (3) _____ measurement. Although time seems obviously real, Albert Einstein's theory of relativity revealed that it is not constant. Time passes at different rates depending on speed and gravity; for example, someone traveling near the speed of light or orbiting a (4) _____ black hole would experience time more slowly. Einstein combined space and time into "space-time," showing that time can (5) _____ but still follows physical laws.

Another mystery is why time moves in only one (6) _____. We can move freely in space, but not back into the past. This "Arrow of Time" is explained by the second law of (7) _____, which states that disorder, or (8) _____, increases over time. For instance, food coloring spreads through water rather than gathering together again. Despite its importance, time remains difficult to fully explain in modern physics.

Many proposed theories of everything treat time differently, and none has yet been proven. One example, the Wheeler–DeWitt equation, does not include time at all, raising the possibility that time may not exist at the most fundamental level. Instead of being a basic property of the universe, time could be an (9) _____ phenomenon. Just as a movie creates the (10) _____ of motion from still images, time might emerge from deeper physical processes, though scientists have not yet reached a definite conclusion.

II. READING (8.0 points)

II. 1. LANGUAGE IN USE (3.0 points)

Part 1. *For questions 36 – 40, read the passage below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each space. Write the letter A, B, C, or D in the corresponding numbered boxes provided.*

Successful ambitious companies with clear visions need successful ambitious people who can 'live the vision' for both business and themselves and (36) _____. Successful operations result not from working harder but from working more effectively, which in turn is the result not of individual efforts, (37) _____. Group success won by raising the performance of the system automatically increases the success of group members.

The analogy with a sports team is self-evident. Buying an expensive star won't make a bad football team good, but a good side, with a shared vision of excellent performance and how to achieve it, turns mediocre players into star performers. (38) _____. A system in which individuals can correct defects and suggest improvements, including the vision and its fulfilment, will have higher performance and more satisfied, better motivated people, than one in which they are confined to obeying orders from on high.

The philosophy hinges (39) _____ to perform better, and to go on raising their game - in short, to make progress, a word conveying the essence of true success and the power of true vision. Not everyone can come first, but anyone can advance closer to important goals, and (40) _____. For companies, teams and individuals, success is never total, for progress can always be made.

36.

- A. who are seen by the two to go hand in hand
- B. who see that the hands go in two
- C. who see the two as going hand in hand
- D. who see that the two go hand in hand

37.

- A. but of the system in which work is done individually
- B. but of the system in which the individuals work
- C. but of the system in which the individuals' workings are examined
- D. but of the individual work included in the system

38.

- A. The importance of group vision doesn't diminish the individual role but enhances it
- B. The importance of individual vision doesn't diminish the group role but enhances it
- C. The importance of group vision lies in the enhancement of individual roles rather than their diminution.
- D. The importance of group vision leads to the diminishing of individual roles rather than their enhancement.

39.

- A. by regulating the initiative and ability of companies, teams and individuals
- B. on releasing the initiative and ability of companies, teams and individuals
- C. at supporting the initiatives and abilities of companies, teams and individuals
- D. the empowerment of companies, teams and individuals rather than the release of their initiative and ability

40.

- A. the reachability of these goals allows for a higher vision
- B. their visionary ambition grows with the achievement of these goals
- C. having reached them can pitch their vision higher still
- D. pitching their vision higher may still have reached them

Your answers:

36.	37.	38.	39.	40.
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Part 2. For questions 41-45, read the passage below and decide which answer (A, B, C, or D) best fits each space. Write the letter A, B, C, or D in the corresponding numbered boxes provided.

A year’s worth of rain has drenched parts of South Australia, Victoria and New South Wales, as remnants of (41) _____, bringing record-breaking falls to desert towns and crop losses (42) _____ agricultural areas. The Bureau of Meteorology issued severe weather warnings for south-west NSW and north-west Victoria on Monday, with six-hourly falls of 40 to 70mm forecast, and isolated falls of up to 100mm in places.

It was the culmination of a (43) _____ monsoon low that has delivered a deluge across inland areas, with dozens of places receiving more rain in a week than for all of last year. “It has been a very impressive and, in some areas, record-breaking rainfall event,” bureau senior meteorologist Dean Narramore said. Nearly 150mm of rain fell in Mildura within a week, compared with 159mm throughout 2025. In SA, 136mm fell in Marree, which recorded 37mm in total last year.

Several places experienced their wettest day ever, including Ouyen in Victoria (92.6mm, 25 February), and Ceduna (75mm, 28 February) and Yunta (126.8mm, 1 March) in SA. Lately the atmosphere in desert towns had been “unbelievably moist”, he said, more akin to places such as Darwin or Cairns. It was almost like “weather (44) _____”, Narramore said, given only a few weeks ago many of those same areas were (45) _____ through temperatures in the high 40s, and in some cases 50C.

41.

A. a low tropical moved east

B. a tropical low moved east

C. a tropical moved east low

C. a tropical moved low east
42.

A. for

B. to

C. in

D. across
43.

A. persistent

B. enduring

C. lingering

D. prolonged
44.

A. backlash

B. jolt

C. recoil

D. whiplash
45.

A. sweltering

B. oppressing

C. suffocating

D. exhausting

Your answers:

41.	42.	43.	44.	45.
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Part 3. For questions 46-50, complete the passage by filling in each space with one of the words given in the box in its correct form. There are FOUR extra words, and the first one, (0), has been done as an example. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided.

CONSTRUCT	TAKE	PRECEDE	SPOIL	HARD
FLAW	GLASS	STEWARD	BEGIN	PAIN

According to long-time residents of Thap Ninh village, Van Long Lagoon came into being following the (0) _____ of a 30-kilometre dyke along the left bank of the Day River in 1960 as a flood-control measure. This embankment sealed off an extensive body of water, severing the limestone formations from the mainland and transforming them into striking karst islets dispersed throughout the wetland.

Acknowledging the site's exceptional ecological value and visual allure, the local community collectively (46) _____ conservation efforts, imposing strict bans on deforestation and stone extraction while safeguarding both flora and fauna. Sustained grassroots (47) _____ over decades has enabled Van Long to flourish into a prominent ecotourism destination.

Strolling along the dyke pathway, visitors are immersed in an expansive, (48) _____ panorama. Serrated limestone pinnacles encircle the lagoon, their imposing silhouettes mirrored (49) _____ on the (50) _____ surface of the still water, which reflects the sky with remarkable clarity.

Your answers:

0. <i>construction</i>	46.	47.
48.	49.	50.

Part 4. The passage below contains SIX grammatical mistakes. The first one, (0), has been identified. For questions 51-55, UNDERLINE the remaining FIVE mistakes and WRITE THEIR CORRECT FORMS in the numbered boxes provided as the example (0).

Anyone who has ever been to a yoga or meditation (0) classes will know the enormous benefits of something as simple and natural as breathing. Inhale slowly and steadily, and you can relax your entire body. Stop and focus on the flow of each breath you take in and out, and you quieten and focus your mind. In fact, positive breathing will help you feel calmer, bring down your blood pressure and increase your mental alertness and energy levels.

Yet, breathing is so instinctive that most of the time we're hard even aware of it. Of course, that is precisely what it is easy to develop bad habits and why many of us do not do it as well as we should. But with a little practice, getting it right can bring instant health benefits. These include feeling more relaxed and being more mentally alert. You may also find that there is an improvement in some physical symptoms, such as bloats and stomach pains, dizziness, headaches, pins and needles and low energy.

Learning to breathe correctly can dramatically improve your wellbeing and quality of life. Most people think that poor breathing means that you don't get enough oxygen, but it is actually the carbon dioxide you are missed out on.

Your answers:

0. <i>classes – class</i>	51.	52.
53.	54.	55.

II. 2. READING COMPREHENSION (5.0 POINTS)

Part 1. *Four questions 56-65, read the following passage and fill in each of the numbered spaces with ONE syllable word. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided.*

Discarded dirty dishes are providing new hints about the cuisines of Stone Age hunter-gatherers in northern and eastern Europe. A new analysis of pottery shards (56) _____ the region reveals that people living from 6,000 to 3,000 B.C. were choosy about which (57) _____ - berries, grasses or legumes - that they mixed with fish.

“We believe these culinary (58) _____ are very far back into the past,” says Lara González Carretero, archaeobotanist at the University of York in England who (59) _____ the work published March 4 in *PLOS One*. Researchers have found that humans developed elements of cuisine, preparing certain foods, (60) _____ they started planting crops and domesticating animals. The findings suggest “this perhaps is happening far earlier on than what we thought,” she says.

Archaeologists have (61) _____ known that ancient people who lived in these parts of Europe, often at sites on rivers, ate their fish. They have found objects such as harpoons and nets and traces of lipids, fatty molecules, from fish in ancient pots. But far (62) _____ was known about veggies hunter-gatherers were eating.

Plants do not have as many oils, waxes and fats, and their signals get swamped by the compounds from fish. (63) _____ researchers know that prehistoric people were foraging wild plants, it has been difficult to discern (64) _____ they ate and how they prepared them. Using both lipid traces and powerful microscope images, González Carretero and her colleagues not only found plenty of evidence that European hunter-gatherers ate plants, but also (65) _____ to recreate some of their ancient meals.

(Adapted from <https://www.nationalgeographic.com>)

Your answers:

56.	57.	58.	59.	60.
61.	62.	63.	64.	65.

Part 2. *For questions 66-72, rearrange the following sentences from A-H in order to make a complete and meaningful passage. Write your answers (A-H) in the corresponding numbered boxes. The first one, (0), has been done as an example.*

A. Among the many nutritional powerhouses known as superfoods are flaxseeds, which have a mildly nutty taste alongside their major health benefits.

- B. The former, which helps with cholesterol reduction and blood sugar regulation, accounts for 25 percent of the fiber in these small seeds, while the latter, which promotes faster transit of foods through the GI tract, accounts for 75 percent.
- C. Most of these perks stem from the seeds' high fiber content, omega-3 fatty acids, and lignans, which act as antioxidants.
- D. They have also been found to decrease some inflammatory markers in the body; "Flaxseeds are great for your gut, heart, and overall metabolic health," says Jackie Newgent, a registered dietitian-nutritionist, chef, and author of *The Plant-Based Diabetes Cookbook*.
- E. When it comes to fiber, flaxseeds consist of both soluble and insoluble fiber.
- F. Because of their cardiometabolic benefits, some researchers have even suggested that these tiny seeds have the potential to promote healthy aging and longevity.
- G. Flaxseeds also contain protein, calcium, magnesium, phosphorus, potassium, and selenium.
- H. Besides being good for your gut and promoting regularity, consuming these tiny brown seeds regularly has been shown to reduce total and LDL cholesterol and triglyceride levels, decrease systolic and diastolic blood pressure, and improve blood sugar control.

(Adapted from <https://www.sciencedaily.com>)

0. A	66.	67.	68.	69.	70.	71.	72.
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Part 3. Read the following passage and do the tasks that follow.

Is it Art?

A. Corinne

Art is the result of an artist using her or his skill or creative imagination for a creative purpose, to give pleasure to the viewer through its aesthetic qualities, or to get a reaction from the audience to a wider more significant issue outside the work of art itself. That work of art might be a painting, a sculpture, an installation of some kind or an example from the performing arts like dance or mime. I think we sometimes get bogged down by the notion of 'skill'. For many in the anti modern art camp, there needs to be evidence of the artist's craft on show before the work is taken seriously and can merit the term 'art', be it intricate drawing skills, expert use of form or an artist's eye for colour. I'm not suggesting that an artist need not have these credentials but hand in hand with craft is, as I said earlier, creative imagination, the ability to see the value or beauty of something unremarkable which would often go unnoticed by the untrained eye. Much of modern art I think possesses this second quality which is why I often leave an exhibition of modern art feeling that I've had the chance to reflect on something that I wouldn't normally have given the time of day to. The art has engaged me, has had an impact, made me think about something in a way that I wouldn't have thought about before.

B. Michael

I would certainly call myself an art enthusiast and have been for many years and in my opinion the modern art world is full of second-rate junk which most of us, if we were being totally honest, would agree a 4-year-old child could do. The idea that a slept-in bed such as that 'produced' by Tracy Emin or many of the pieces by Damien Hirst and his ilk are works of art is hard to justify as is the huge price tag that accompanies their work. I find it particularly galling when extremely talented people out there who have spent years honing their skills and learning the craft of drawing or painting are completely ignored. What's more, one of the dangers of this kind of 'art' is that it serves to alienate the mass of the population from the visual arts. The man in the street viewing one of these pieces is left thinking the world of modern art has no value; worse still, that he lacks the intellectual ability to understand the meaning of the piece when in fact there is little to interpret. Thankfully, one or two great artists make it through, but I'm afraid many are lost amongst the deluge of dross the art-world deems 'art'. For me, the first measure of the worth of an artist must be the degree of skill exhibited in the work or at the very least a pedigree of fine art preceding any more abstract pieces produced by the artist such as was the case with Picasso.

C. Robert

The idea that modern art is some kind of mass deception and that all modern artists are talentless fraudsters just doesn't hold water. And I'm not talking here about the painters who for centuries have made a living out of copying works of art and selling them on as originals. I'm talking about abstract art and the idea that the great art collectors such as the Saatchis or Rockerfellas and the great museums of art around the world, would somehow allow themselves to be duped into paying a fortune for an abstract painting or sculpture. Are these artists really tricking these people into paying huge sums of money for something worthless? Of course not. Though some of these works may not appear to the layman as having any artistic merit, neither did the great impressionists or the more abstract works of Picasso or Rothko when they were first exhibited. In the same way that great poetry can speak to us in a way that prose never can, abstract art can engage with the audience in more subtle and effective ways than is the case with art of a more realistic nature. So, they may get their fingers burnt now and again but I don't think the Saatchis will be cursing the day they spent huge sums on works of abstract art. Quite the opposite in fact and in the process of making a canny investment they have helped further raise the profile of some of our great modern artists.

D. Janet

Here we go again: the media are once more up in arms about the latest 'is it art' shock-horror editorials following the latest Turner Prize shortlisting. When will they learn? For decades art in many forms has moved away from realism and towards abstraction. Ever since the invention and popularisation of photography, art has had to reinvent itself. Patrons who wanted a perfect representation of themselves no longer needed to turn to the artist. Artists started to struggle with the challenge of catching the essence of the thing depicted rather than simply its external appearance. Abstract artists try to convey a pure idea, not the exact replica of the subject concerned. It's true that some works of art are so obscure that you may need to read up on the theory behind the creation, which is usually helpfully supplied in art galleries. But this isn't always necessary. Take *Guernica* by Picasso. To get a full understanding of this painting it could be argued the audience needs to appreciate the historical context, the bombing of the Basque city during the Spanish Civil War. It would also probably help to have a good understanding of the techniques of abstraction that Picasso had used to create the effect. However, I think most people viewing this masterpiece would be struck by the horror it depicts even without this background knowledge. And I would argue it is the effect of this abstraction that adds to the impact on us compared to a realistic portrayal of such a scene.

(Adapted from *CPE Reading and Use of English*)

For questions 73-79, decide whether each of the following statements is true (T), false (F), or not given (NG). Write T, F, or NG in the corresponding numbered boxes provided.

73. Corinne rejects the importance of technical proficiency entirely, arguing that creative imagination alone is sufficient to define art.

74. Corinne suggests that exposure to modern art can alter viewers' habitual patterns of perception.

75. Michael thinks that modern art is mainly bought for social status.

76. Robert thinks that abstract art was immediately appreciated by the public when first exhibited.

77. Robert thinks that the writer believes that museums play a decisive role in determining the artistic value of abstract works.

78. Janet thinks that the rise of photography forced artists to reconsider the fundamental purpose of their work.

79. Janet thinks that the emotional impact of abstract art can be appreciated even without full contextual or theoretical understanding.

Your answers:

73.	74.	75.	76.	77.	78.	79.
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For questions 80-87, choose from the sections (A-D). The sections may be selected more than once. Write the letter A, B, C, or D in the corresponding number boxes provided.

Which section gives each of these opinions about modern art?

- 80. Some practices have been going on for hundreds of years.
- 81. Some people may not have the knowledge to understand a work of art fully.
- 82. Certain aesthetic qualities can be invisible until brought to our attention by the artist.
- 83. Picasso is an example of an artist who proved his craftsmanship.
- 84. Appreciation of the work itself is not always the artist's aim.
- 85. The purpose of Art has undergone change.
- 86. People don't always appreciate the works of great artists initially.
- 87. Abstract art is generally overpriced.

Your answers:

80.	81.	82.	83.	84.	85.	86.	87.
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Part 4. Read the following passage and do the tasks that follow.

Crowd control

1. Perhaps the most obvious explanation for why we help others in emergencies is that we know them. So-called “affiliation theorists” such as Andrew Mawson, a Professor of Public Health at Jackson State University, say that panic is rare because we are typically in the company of friends or family where disaster strikes. [I] The presence of familiar others soothes us and counteracts our “fight or flight” instincts.

2. Jonathan Simes' study of the 1973 fire at the Summerland Leisure Centre on the Isle of Man provides poignant support for this view. He showed that many people might have escaped but for the fact that they chose to stay in family groups, going at the pace of the slowest, a pace that was too slow for survival in some cases. Sime argues that people die in emergencies not because they are competing but because they care for one another. [II] But **the notion of affiliation** cannot be the whole story. In emergencies such as the London terrorist bombings, people were among strangers but were nonetheless orderly, cooperative and even self-sacrificing. Sociologists who study disasters have shown that in an emergency, individuals remain committed to the same rules of conduct that govern everyday behavior.

3. A case in point is the lethal fire at the Beverly Hills Super Club near Cincinnati in 1977. As the fire spread through the building, the opportunities for exit became more and more restricted. In the end, 165 people lost their lives, but there was no mass panic. The 630 witness statements given to the police provide rich insight into how people behaved. Certainly, there was evidence of affiliation. People moved in family or friendship groups, and if one died, the others were likely to die as well. [III] But as a number of researchers - particularly socialist Norris Johnson of the University of Cincinnati - have shown, social norms were observed. The staff continued to look

after the customers, with waiters attending to the safety of those at the assigned tables. The customers observed normal courtesy, such as allowing the elderly to go first. [IV] But Johnson reports that even at the most urgent stages of the evacuation, social bonds remained largely intact; people picked one another up when they fell, for example.

4. The conclusion, continuity exists between everyday behaviors and emergencies. Regardless of whether people think of themselves as individuals or as part of a community, they observe social norms. Human beings do not forget themselves, their values or their obligations to others, both close and distant. They do not turn into savages desperate to escape. Disasters bring out the best - not the beast - in people. If models of crowd behaviors are to be more psychologically accurate and hence more useful at predicting how people will behave in an emergency, they must include dynamics “group membership” variables. The shared social identity of any group can be the basis for an efficient and orderly evacuation, rather than a source of pathological “panic”.

5. For example, the social solidarity of the thirty-three Chilean miners trapped half a mile underground in 2010 played an essential role in maintaining their physical and mental health as they awaited rescue. The miners organized their own chapel services and a “buddy system” of three-person teams, and they began eating each meal only after rations for everyone had been painstakingly lowered through a hole. A miner who had taken a nursing course monitored the group's health and administered tests and vaccinations. The miners aided rescue efforts by preparing a map of their surroundings and clearing rocks.

6. Evidence suggests that the single biggest killer in emergencies is lack of information - for example, when people do not evacuate promptly because they do not realize the danger. Live public address systems are more effective than sirens and alarms for providing credible information about the nature and the location of the danger. In places where there is a danger of overcrowding, video monitoring can provide early warning signals.

7. Emergency planners should encourage collectivity, not fear of it. Disasters tend to bring people together, but other social forces often divide people. Even the language that is used to address groups of public spaces may make a difference. Addressing people instead as members of a group – “passengers” or “citizens”, for example - may help prevent them from competing with one another in a rush for exit.

8. Emergency planners need to consider ordinary people the best asset rather than their worst nightmare. Instead of undermining people's natural tendency to organize and help one another, authorities can facilitate it by providing practical information - such as exit routes that are clearly marked with arrows and effective paint. When ordinary people are asked to take increased responsibility for their own survival and well-being, they can do extraordinary things.

(From *Scientific American Mind*)

For questions 88-94, write A, B, C, or D in the corresponding numbered boxes provided to indicate the answer which fits best according to what is stated or implied in the passage.

88. What is suggested about the reactions of people in emergency?

- A. People are less likely to panic if they are with complete strangers.
- B. Being with people we know helps speed up our reactions to danger.
- C. People are more determined to escape if they are with family and friends.
- D. Our concern for the welfare of others often puts our own lives in danger.

89. The writer compared **the notion of affiliation** with _____

- A. the attitude of terrorists or mass.
- B. everyday behavior of ordinary people.
- C. the conduct of people towards others they don't know.
- D. the change in people's attitudes in an emergency.

90. According to the research, how do people behave after the fire broke out?

- A. If they are designed to escape, they blocked access to many of the emergency exits.
- B. They acted more or less as they would have done in a normal situation.
- C. The competitive attitude prevented them from helping those in need.
- D. They showed more concern for family and friends rather than for strangers.

91. What conclusion does the writer draw about people's behavior in emergencies?

- A. People are more likely to reject social norms if they are on their own.
- B. People who share the social identity are more hampered in their ability to escape.
- C. Identifying with a group in an emergency can be extremely beneficial.
- D. It is difficult to predict exactly how a crowd will behave in an emergency.

92. According to the writer, what was exemplary about the case of **miners**?

- A. Their light-mindedness in a critical situation.
- B. Their sticking to their usual routine.
- C. Their determination to be rescued.
- D. Their emphasis on healthcare.

93. What is the writer suggesting happens in an emergency?

- A. People respond effectively when they hear reasons and alarms.
- B. Issuing adequate information increases the chances of survival.
- C. Live public address systems are less effective than they seem.
- D. Public warnings prevent danger zones from becoming overcrowded.

94. Where in the passage does the following sentence best fit?

As the seriousness of the situation became more evident, there was an increase in competitive behaviors.

- A. [I]
- B. [II]
- C. [III]
- D. [IV]

Your answers:

88.	89.	90.	91.	92.	93.	94.
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For questions 95-100, complete the summary with no more than TWO words taken from the passage for each space. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided.

The passage argues that panic is rare in emergencies and that people usually remain orderly, cooperative, and even (95) _____. Affiliation theorists suggest that people help others because they are in the company of friends or family, and the presence of familiar others counteracts “fight or flight” instincts. Studies of disasters, such as the fire at the Summerland Leisure Centre, show that people often stay in (96) _____, sometimes at the cost of their own survival. However, affiliation is not the whole story, as people among strangers also remain committed to the same rules of conduct that govern (97) _____.

Evidence from the Beverly Hills fire shows that (98) _____ were observed, with staff assisting customers and individuals showing courtesy. Even at urgent stages, social bonds remained intact. The example of the Chilean miners demonstrates how social solidarity, organization, and (99) _____ support survival. Furthermore, lack of information is identified as a major cause of death, highlighting the importance of communication. Overall, the passage concludes that disasters bring out (100) _____ rather than panic, and shared social identity can lead to orderly and effective responses.

Your answers:

95.	98.
96.	99.
97.	100.

Part 5. In the passage below, five paragraphs have been removed. For questions 101-105, read the passage and choose from paragraphs A-G the one which fits each gap. There are TWO extra paragraphs which you do not need to use. Write the letters A-G in the corresponding numbered boxes provided.

Health is wealth: how my grandfather’s mantra shaped a lifetime of wellbeing

The health and wellness industry might be enormously successful these days – with interest in fitness, wellbeing and nutrition riding high – but when Harmail Bains-Cameron, now 45, was growing up in the 80s and 90s, it was a different story. “No one was really talking about protein shakes, gym sessions or organic vegetables,” says Bains-Cameron, who lives in Edinburgh but grew up in Wolverhampton in the West Midlands. “To be honest, most people weren’t even talking about healthy eating at all.”

101

“He would make a salad for lunch using lettuce, tomatoes and bell peppers grown in his garden or allotment – picking everything fresh right there and then,” recalls Bains-Cameron. “The garden itself resembled an allotment; it had sections separated out for different fruits and vegetables.”

102

Her grandfather’s words have echoed throughout Bains-Cameron’s life; from playing for her school hockey and tennis teams to taking part in Duke of Edinburgh scheme hiking trips. “My parents were fairly strict when I was growing up, but they always encouraged us kids to join sports teams because of the influence my grandfather had on them, too. My parents would repeat the ‘health is wealth’ mantra – the whole family lived by my grandfather’s words and actions. He formed the foundation of our family values.”

103

“Things were going well for me, I was starting to feel like a grownup, and I wanted to protect the life I’d made for myself, without having to worry about my health,” she says. “My grandfather and my parents would always tell us not to take any chances with our health, so I was confident I was making the right decision.”

104

While good health had always been a priority, becoming a parent brought a new level of awareness. “When you have a child, their health becomes your main concern,” she says. “And you realise how your health affects your child.”

105

Having done all she can to look after her and her family’s wellbeing, Bains-Cameron feels that Aviva’s health insurance gives her extra peace of mind for things beyond her control. She has taken her grandfather’s “health is wealth” mantra into a new era.

(Adapted from <https://www.technogym.com>)

Missing paragraphs:

A. She chose Aviva because of their reputation for making financial decisions feel less confusing and the support they offer customers through the different stages of life. When she married her equally fitness-focused husband, Sandy, in 2018, she ensured he, too, had health cover. And when their son, Lucian, was born in 2022, Bains-Cameron upgraded the health insurance to include him as well.

B. Having taken her grandfather’s advice to heart, Bains-Cameron has gone one step further when it comes to looking after her wellbeing. In 2014, at the age of 34, she took out private health insurance. She’d been in full-time employment for 12 years and had bought her first home four years earlier.

C. Despite the enthusiasm for healthy living that later characterised Bains-Cameron’s adult life, her grandfather was not particularly concerned with nutrition or physical wellbeing. Having spent most of his youth in an urban environment after leaving Punjab, he developed a preference for convenient, processed foods rather than home-grown produce. As a result, family visits were rarely associated with discussions about diet or exercise, and the idea that health should be treated as a form of personal wealth never became a defining principle within the household.

D. One exception was her grandfather, Arjan Singh, who took his own health, and that of his family, very seriously. Born in Punjab, a predominantly farming region in India, her grandfather grew up surrounded by agriculture and was raised on home-cooked vegetable dishes. When he moved to the UK with his young family, he stuck to healthy eating, and by the time he retired was eating a mostly organic, vegetarian diet, much of which he grew himself.

E. Passing her values on to her son is a no-brainer as she wants him to know how to look after his health as he grows older. “I want Lucian to see the way I live, the things I eat, the exercise I do and I want him to understand that this is important,” she says. “We encourage him to eat healthy and take him to the local farm so he can see how fruit and veg is grown and start to understand the different nutrients they provide. We even planted a small vegetable patch in the garden, so he can grow his own carrots!”

F. Having established a career and financial stability, she remained sceptical about the usefulness of private healthcare. She believed that disciplined eating habits and regular physical activity would make medical insurance largely redundant. Consequently, even after marrying Sandy and starting a family, she resisted the suggestion of purchasing comprehensive health coverage, maintaining that preventative lifestyles offered more reliable protection than any commercial insurance policy.

G. Every Saturday, her grandfather would visit, bringing fruit for Bains-Cameron and her three sisters. On Sundays, when they visited him, he would show them simple stretches, mobility exercises and breathwork. As a teenager, she met him in a local park for exercise sessions and would also borrow his health books. “He read the Guardian every day and had a shelf full of books about nutrition and wellness,” says Bains-Cameron. “He also had a mantra that he would repeat to us on every visit, he would say: ‘Health is wealth’ – always reminding us how important it was to stay active and eat well.”

Your answers:

101.	102.	103.	104.	105.
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III. WRITING (5.0 points)

Part 1. *The table below gives information about the percentage of land covered by forest in various countries in 2010 and 2025, with estimated figures for 2035.*

Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant. You should write between 150 and 200 words.

Country	Percentage of land covered by forest 2010	Percentage of land covered by forest 2025	Percentage of land covered by forest 2035 (estimated)
Valentoria	21.9	21.3	20.0
Norvethia	28.8	31.0	32.3
Eryndale	62.2	57.2	53.5
Caeloria	20.4	21.5	22.0

Part 2. *Write an essay of at least 300 words on the following topic.*

With the proliferation of modern technology, remote working has become increasingly prevalent, enabling employees to work from home. While this arrangement is often seen as advantageous for workers, particularly in terms of flexibility and work–life balance, it is argued that it may generate significant challenges for organizations, including communication barriers and reduced cohesion.

To what extent do you agree or disagree?