

Mã đề thi: Đề Tiếng Anh_11 <i>(Đề thi gồm 11 trang)</i>	KỲ 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)
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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 Sleep and Circadian Rhythms 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. Write T, F, or NG in the corresponding numbered boxes provided.

1. Russell Foster and Narina Ramlakan both had a poor night's sleep before the interview.
2. The circadian system is responsible for fine-tuning biological processes to match the demands of the day.
3. According to Russell, failing to get 8 hours of sleep per night is a primary cause of early death.
4. The National Sleep Foundation suggests that up to 11 hours of sleep can be normal for some individuals.
5. Most people today are sleeping an average of only 5 hours per night.

For questions 6 – 10, decide whether the following are mentioned by only one of the speakers, or by both of them. In the corresponding numbered boxes provided,

write **R for Russell;**
 N for Narina;
 B for Both of the speakers.

6. The observation that modern technology and the “speed of life” are negatively impacting human physiology.
7. The idea that people have lost the ability to “oscillate” or slow down during their daily breaks.
8. The advice to check physical feelings and breathing speed upon waking instead of checking a phone app.
9. The belief that many “sleep problems” are actually rooted in anxiety or stress.
10. The historical evidence suggesting that waking up in the middle of the night (biphasic sleep) might be a natural human pattern.

Your answers:

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

Part 2. Listen to a talk about leadership and self-regulatory focus theory ONCE and do the tasks that follow.

For questions 11 – 12, choose TWO letters A-E to indicate TWO true statements about the factors influencing a person's focus. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes.

- A. Self-regulatory focus theory was developed to help people avoid pain.
- B. Promotion goals are primarily concerned with achieving success and pleasure.
- C. Punishment avoidance is a key characteristic of promotion goals.
- D. The "chronic factor" suggests that focus is a temporary state of mind.
- E. An individual's basic tendency toward a specific focus is linked to their personality.

For questions 13 – 15, choose THREE letters A-G to indicate THREE true statements about situational factors and their effects. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes.

- A. The context or environment can shift a person's focus from one goal to another.
- B. People are naturally more prevention-oriented when spending time with friends.
- C. Working for a superior often triggers a focus on avoiding errors.
- D. A promotion focus leads individuals to concentrate on their "ideal self."
- E. People in a prevention focus are more likely to feel inspired to change.
- F. The "ought self" relates to meeting the expectations and obligations of others.
- G. Thinking about potential gains is a common trait of the prevention focus.

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. Transformational leaders influence their followers by _____.
A. creating rigid organizational structures
B. focusing primarily on the follower's past mistakes
C. prioritizing the personal development of their staff
D. emphasizing the rewards for following basic orders
17. What is a characteristic of a transformational leader's communication style?
A. It is cautious and focuses on high-quality technical details.
B. It is passionate and provides a very clear vision for the future.
C. It focuses on the negative consequences of failing to change.
D. It outlines specific punishments for lack of improvement.
18. According to the speaker, transactional leaders tend to _____.
A. inspire a promotion focus in their employees
B. encourage followers to think about "what could be"
C. use clear structures to define exactly what is expected
D. avoid mentioning rewards to keep followers focused on tasks
19. In which professional context would a "promotion focus" be most beneficial?
A. A surgical environment where precision is vital.

- B. A design role that requires constant innovation.
- C. A high-risk job where avoiding mistakes is the priority.
- D. An administrative role focused on maintaining existing structures.

20. What is the main conclusion of the research discussed?

- A. A promotion focus is objectively better than a prevention focus.
- B. Leadership style is the only thing that determines an employee's personality.
- C. Leaders have the power to shape how their followers approach different tasks.
- D. Surgeons and designers should never use the same regulatory focus.

Your answers:

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

Part 3. For questions 21-25, listen to part of a talk about Fed interest rates cut TWICE and answer the following questions. Write NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS taken from the recording for each answer. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided.

21. Besides the way people feel, what else improves as a result of interest rate cuts?

_____.

22. What economic issue might occur if the Federal Reserve cuts interest rates too quickly?

_____.

23. What could the economy potentially experience if interest rates stay too high for too long?

_____.

24. What is the Federal Reserve trying to provide by cutting rates more aggressively to help job market?

_____.

25. Who benefits politically when the economy accelerates as a result of reduced interest rates?

_____.

Part 4. For questions 26 – 35, listen to a news report TWICE and complete the summary below. Write NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS taken from the recording for each space. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided.

Former FBI director James Comey was formally charged with lying to Congress and (26)_____ of justice, a development that has reignited national debate about the politicization of the Justice Department.

His removal from office followed confirmation that President Trump was under scrutiny for (27)_____ Russian interference in the 2016 election, a controversy that continues to shape American politics.

In his public remarks, Comey emphasized that fear is the instrument of a (28)_____, urging citizens to stay engaged and resist intimidation. Despite his criticism of the Department of Justice, he voiced trust in the federal (29)_____ system saying he welcomed a fair trial. Commentators, including journalists and legal experts, stressed that the indictment is fundamentally driven by (30)_____ retribution driven by Trump's determination to punish perceived

enemies. This argument is reinforced by the fact that the prosecutor leading the case had once been Trump's personal (31) _____, raising further concerns about conflicts of interest.

Earlier attempts to (32) _____ the previous FBI chief had been abandoned after career staff concluded there was insufficient evidence. Instead, Trump has increasingly relied on (33) _____ who are willing to pursue his agenda. The only remaining (34) _____ in this process, some analysts note, lies with grand juries, which serve as a check on prosecutorial overreach.

Indeed, one grand jury even (35) _____, showing that not all accusations could withstand scrutiny. Ultimately, the case is inseparable from Trump's fixation on disproving investigations into this interference case which had already been examined by a special prosecutor.

Your answers:

26.	27.	28.	29.	30.
31.	32.	33.	34.	35.

II. READING (8.0 points)

II.1. LANGUAGE IN USE (2.0 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.

Twin telepathy is the belief that twins – especially identical (monozygotic) ones – can sense each other's feelings, thoughts, or physical sensations across distance without using the five senses. Supporters describe it as a kind of "silent knowing," says Johnson; an instinctive awareness that might alert one twin to danger, mirror the other's pain, (36) _____.

The anecdotes can be uncanny or downright dramatic. A twin feels a sharp pain in her arm just as her sister breaks hers miles away. Another is gripped by sudden dread at the exact moment his twin's car crashes. Scientists typically frame the idea through the lens of extrasensory perception (ESP), in which thoughts and feelings (37) _____ without sensory input. Some theorize that the exceptionally close emotional and biological bonds of twins might serve as a conduit for these mental transmissions. The concept gained traction in the late 19th century, (38) _____. The Society for Psychical Research (SPR), founded in London in 1882, was among the first organizations to collect reports of telepathy, including among twins. British author and parapsychologist Frederic W.H. Myers – a founding SPR member – coined the term "telepathy" and included several twin-related cases in his 1903 book *Human Personality and Its Survival of Bodily Death*, (39) _____.

Similar inquiries continued in the United States over the ensuing decades. University of Chicago professor Horatio H. Newman co-authored one of the first major scientific studies on twins in the 1930s and later published *Twins and Super-Twins*, which included anecdotes of apparent telepathy. Around the same time, J.B. and Louisa Rhine of Duke university similarly documented twin accounts during their broader ESP research. However, their experiments focused more on card guessing and remote viewing than on twin-specific phenomena. (40) _____, the field never gained solid scientific footing "We've had to rely on what the scientific findings actually are," says Segal.

36. A. or spark the same thought at the same instant

B. and spark the same thought in the same instant

- C. or spark, at the same instant, the same thought to occur
 D. and spark the same thought at one and the same instants
37. A. that are said to transmit B. said being transmitted
 C. are said to be transmitted D. said to be transmitting
38. A. at the intersection of an increasingly interested spiritualism and early psychological science
 B. in the intersection of growth in spiritualism's interest and early psychological science
 C. at the intersection of a growing interest in spiritualism and early psychological science
 D. with the intersectional point of a growing interest in spiritualism and early psychological science
39. A. such as twins' reported feeling of each other's pain or the sharing of thoughts from afar
 B. such as twins reportedly feeling each other's pain or sharing thoughts from afar
 C. such as twins reportedly felt each other's pain or shared thoughts from afar
 D. such as twins being reportedly feeling each other's pain or sharing thoughts from afar
40. A. As well as such early interest B. Granted such an early interest
 C. For all such early interest D. Despite such early interest

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.

One (41) _____ strange facet of modern life is, despite the fact that everybody uses money and it's a vital component of all our lives, surprisingly few of us understand the least bit about financial systems and economics. Most people are quite simply clueless. Hence people become extremely angry and likely to behave in wholly irrational ways when it comes to the subject of defaults and bailouts. First of all, a default is not a get-out-of-jail-free card. It does not mean that the debts owed by a bank in a bank default or by a nation in a (42) _____ default simply disappear. They do not. The other (43) _____ misconception is with regards to bailouts. It is true that government or international bailouts use taxpayers' money to rescue banks and nations. However, this money is not given away. They are loans with interest that create profits for those that supply the money. There is also a myth that allowing a bank to default will simply be hitting the rich in their pockets and therefore banks should be allowed to (44) _____.

But the banking sector is an economic (45) _____ in every country worldwide. If people lose confidence in a nation's banks, it will have a major effect on the economy and will hurt ordinary citizens far more than it will the rich.

41. A. somewhat B. partially C. broadly D. generously
 42. A. sovereign B. imperial C. reigning D. heroic
 43. A. indispensable B. key C. foremost D. dominant
 44. A. paper over the cracks B. kick the can down the road
 C. ramp up outlays D. go to the wall
 45. A. buttress B. mainstay C. crutch D. anchor

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.

EXPLICIT	CONDESCEND	POLARISE	ANECDOTAL	TAKE
CRIMINAL	ALLEGE	CENSOR	LACONIC	APPEAL

Meta has come under fire for renewed (0) _____ after removing or constraining more than 50 accounts linked to abortion access, queer advocacy and reproductive-health provision across Facebook, Instagram and WhatsApp. The (46) _____, which began in October, hit organisations in Europe and the UK as well as services supporting women in Asia, Latin America and the Middle East, often reaching audiences in the tens of thousands. Repro Uncensored recorded 210 severe incidents this year, up from 81 last year, while Meta rejects claims of a targeted escalation and insists its abortion-content rules are unchanged. Campaigners argue enforcement is globalising a US-centric, Trump-era posture, including shadow-banning and the removal of posts featuring (47) _____ cartoon nudity. They also fault a byzantine review process and closed-door briefings that expressly bar policy critique. Women Help Women said Meta’s rationale was delivered (48) _____, warning that bans can divert users toward hazardous information, though Meta claims many actions were erroneous and later reversed. In Colombia, where abortion was (49) _____ in 2022, Jacarandas’ WhatsApp hotline has been repeatedly blocked. Affected groups describe Meta’s stance as steeped in (50) _____ and sustained opacity.

Your answers:

0. censorship	46.	47.
48.	49.	50.

Part 4. The passage below contains SIX 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).

Line	
1	Have you ever experienced the claustrophobic (0) <u>sense</u> of being firmly restrained by unseen
2	hands? Have you ever felt sufficiently frustrated to exclaim exasperatingly that you have come
3	up against a brick wall? To varying degrees, both of these experiences form part and parcel of
4	the struggle to break the ‘glass ceiling’ (the invisible barrier which prevents women from being
5	promoted to the upper echelon of certain professions).
6	Some people, in these days of ‘equal opportunities’, ridicule this concept. They claim that
7	this transparent overhead barrier no longer exists, at least not in the developed world. However,
8	many others, both women and men, understand that women are still regularly discriminated,
9	and that a large number of them are being prevented from realising their full potential in the
10	workplace.
11	Although legislation often exists to address issues of covert sexism, proving that employers’
12	attitudes are not fair to women is often extremely difficult in practice. The working woman’s
13	lot is also clearly made much harder by childcare issues. Women in many parts of the world are
14	now entitled to more paid maternity leave than ever before. This is clearly of enormous benefit
15	to working mothers; nevertheless, unless the same benefits are extended to new fathers too, it

16	may discourage employers from hiring women of childbearing age in the first place, and also
17	reinforces the stereotype of woman fulfilling the main childcaring role.

Your answers:

0. sense → sensation	51.	52.
53.	54.	55.

II. 2. READING COMPREHENSION (5.0 points)

Part 1. For questions 56 – 65, read the following passage and fill in each of the numbered spaces with ONE suitable word. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided.

Translating is an amazing (56) _____. Translators come in all shapes and sizes. Some are loyal, adhering to the ‘letter of the (57) _____’, while minimising any deviations from the norm. I fall somewhere in between. I have endeavoured to comply with the Source Text, while paying (58) _____ attention to its translatability in terms of lexis, idiomatic expressions, collocations, and so forth. Two languages different as chalk and cheese make a terrific translation if one (59) _____ bothers to ponder. Translating the source book has not been an easy task; yet, the fact that I am, more or less, conversant with this genre has enabled me to draw upon my subject as well as my world knowledge, in an attempt to enhance my cause. Of course, this does not detract from the merit of the present treatise. The author has put his heart and soul into the pages that follow, and what I can vouch for is that readers will be ushered into another dimension, where reality is an unalloyed (60) _____.

Translating the book has been a highly rewarding experience as a translator and a reader, (61) _____. While reading it, I plunged into the abyss of my own intellectual peregrinations: metaphysics, alternative medicine, eastern civilisations and religions, philosophy, cryptozoology, conspiracy theories, and so forth. Reminiscent of Plato’s dialogues and suffused with thought-provoking notions, the book (62) _____ up a mirror to a universe long distorted and interfered with. Irrespective of one’s beliefs, this book is bound to stir up a hornet’s (63) _____. Taking a stab at religion as yet another social construct, it manages to (64) _____ a blow at the heart of all human myths, (65) _____ an alternative worldview.

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 provided. The first one, (0), has been done as an example.

A Work is no longer the default source of identity for many young people, and the viral idea of the “lazy girl job” captures that shift with unusual bluntness.

B This is why TikTok’s #lazygirljob posts feel aspirational rather than ironic: they praise minimal social contact, hybrid attendance, and autonomy so long as basic tasks are completed.

C Although the label is broad enough to include any low-stress role, it typically points to menial office jobs rather than the service industry, where the promise is a computer, a few emails, and a comfortable salary.

D As creative industries become harder to enter for large parts of the working class, prioritising an easy life and seeking meaning beyond career stress starts to look less like laziness than like adaptation to constrained opportunity.

E Even so, the aspiration is double-edged, since access to these low-intensity, decently paid roles is itself a form of privilege shaped by education, discrimination, and recruitment bias.

F At its core, the phrase describes work that is undemanding but well enough paid, which allows life to expand outside the office instead of being organised around it.

G The trend also sits within a longer Gen Z backlash against hustle culture—adjacent to “quiet quitting”—that was sharpened by the pandemic and by the burnout that ambition increasingly seems to purchase.

H Yet the discourse is conspicuously gendered, because “lazy boy jobs” has no comparable traction, which suggests that men being paid more to do less is neither as novel nor as narratively satisfying.

Your answers:

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.

Venus in transit

June 2004 saw the first passage, known as a ‘transit’, of the planet Venus across the face of the Sun in 122 years. Transits have helped shape our view of the whole Universe, as Heather Cooper and Nigel Henbest explain

A

On 8 June 2004, more than half the population of the world were treated to a rare astronomical event. For over six hours, the planet Venus steadily inched its way over the surface of the Sun. This ‘transit’ of Venus was the first since 6 December 1882. On that occasion, the American astronomer Professor Simon Newcomb led a party to South Africa to observe the event. They were based at a girls’ school, where – it is alleged – the combined forces of three schoolmistresses outperformed the professionals with the accuracy of their observations.

B

For centuries, transits of Venus have drawn explorers and astronomers alike to the four corners of the globe. And you can put it all down to the extraordinary polymath Edmond Halley. In November 1677, Halley observed a transit of the innermost planet, Mercury, from the desolate island of St Helena in the South Pacific. He realised that, from different latitudes, the passage of the planet across the Sun’s disc would appear to differ. By timing the transit from two widely-separated locations, teams of astronomers could calculate the parallax angle – the apparent difference in position of an astronomical body due to a difference in the observer’s position. Calculating this angle would allow astronomers to measure what was then the ultimate goal: the distance of the Earth from the Sun. This distance is known as the ‘astronomical unit’ or AU.

C

Halley was aware that the AU was one of the most fundamental of all astronomical measurements. Johannes Kepler, in the early 17th century, had shown that the distances of the planets from the Sun governed their orbital speeds, which were easily measurable. But no-one had yet found a way to calculate accurate distances to the planets from the Earth. The goal was to measure the AU; then, knowing the orbital speeds of all the other planets round the Sun, the scale of the Solar System would fall into place. However, Halley realised that Mercury was so far away that its parallax angle would be very difficult to determine. As Venus was closer to the Earth, its parallax angle would be larger, and Halley worked out that by using Venus it would be possible to measure the Sun's distance to 1 part in 500. But there was a problem: transits of Venus, unlike those of Mercury, are rare, occurring in pairs roughly eight years apart every hundred or so years. Nevertheless, he accurately predicted that Venus would cross the face of the Sun in both 1761 and 1769 – though he didn't survive to see either.

D

Inspired by Halley's suggestion of a way to pin down the scale of the Solar System, teams of British and French astronomers set out on expeditions to places as diverse as India and Siberia. But things weren't helped by Britain and France being at war. The person who deserves most sympathy is the French astronomer Guillaume Le Gentil. He was thwarted by the fact that the British were besieging his observation site at Pondicherry in India. Fleeing on a French warship crossing the Indian Ocean, Le Gentil saw a wonderful transit – but the ship's pitching and rolling ruled out any attempt at making accurate observations. Undaunted, he remained south of the equator, keeping himself busy by studying the islands of Mauritius and Madagascar before setting off to observe the next transit in the Philippines. Ironically after travelling nearly 50,000 kilometres, his view was clouded out at the last moment, a very dispiriting experience.

E

While the early transit timings were as precise as instruments would allow, the measurements were dogged by the 'black drop' effect. When Venus begins to cross the Sun's disc, it looks smeared not circular – which makes it difficult to establish timings. This is due to diffraction of light. The second problem is that Venus exhibits a halo of light when it is seen just outside the Sun's disc. While this showed astronomers that Venus was surrounded by a thick layer of gases refracting sunlight around it, both effects made it impossible to obtain accurate timings.

F

But astronomers laboured hard to analyse the results of these expeditions to observe Venus transits. Johann Franz Encke, Director of the Berlin Observatory, finally determined a value for the AU based on all these parallax measurements: 153,340,000 km. Reasonably accurate for the time, that is quite close to today's value of 149,597,870 km, determined by radar, which has now superseded transits and all other methods in accuracy. The AU is a cosmic measuring rod, and the basis of how we scale the Universe today. The parallax principle can be extended to measure the distances to the stars. If we look at a star in January – when Earth is at one point in its orbit – it will seem to be in a different position from where it appears six months later. Knowing the width of Earth's orbit, the parallax shift lets astronomers calculate the distance.

G

June 2004's transit of Venus was thus more of an astronomical spectacle than a scientifically important event. But such transits have paved the way for what might prove to be one of the most vital breakthroughs in the cosmos – detecting Earth-sized planets orbiting other stars.

Questions 73–76. The Reading Passage has seven paragraphs, A–G. Which paragraph contains the following information? Write the correct letter, A–G, in boxes 73–76.

73. examples of different ways in which the parallax principle has been applied

74. a description of an event which prevented a transit observation

75. a statement about potential future discoveries leading on from transit observations

76. a description of physical states connected with Venus which early astronomical instruments failed to overcome

Your answers:

73.	74.	75.	76.
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Questions 77–80. Look at the following statements and the list of people below. Match each statement with the correct person, A, B, C or D. Write the correct letter, A, B, C or D, in boxes 77–80.

77. He calculated the distance of the Sun from the Earth based on observations of Venus with a fair degree of accuracy.

78. He understood that the distance of the Sun from the Earth could be worked out by comparing observations of a transit.

79. He realised that the time taken by a planet to go round the Sun depends on its distance from the Sun.

80. He witnessed a Venus transit but was unable to make any calculations.

List of People

A. Edmond Halley

B. Johannes Kepler

C. Guillaume Le Gentil

D. Johann Franz Encke

Your answers:

77.	78.	79.	80.
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Questions 81–85. Do the following statements agree with the information given in the Reading Passage? Write

TRUE (T) – if the statement agrees with the information

FALSE (F) – if the statement contradicts the information

NOT GIVEN (NG) – if there is no information on this

81. Halley observed one transit of the planet Venus.

82. Le Gentil managed to observe a second Venus transit.

83. The shape of Venus appears distorted when it starts to pass in front of the Sun.

84. Early astronomers suspected that the atmosphere on Venus was toxic.

85. The parallax principle allows astronomers to work out how far away distant stars are from the Earth.

Your answers:

81.	82.	83.	84.	85.
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Part 4. For questions 86-93, read the passage and choose the answer A, B, C or D which you think fits best according to the text. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided.

Chaos

Where chaos begins, classical science stops. For as long as the world has had physicists inquiring into the laws of nature, it has suffered a special ignorance about disorder in the atmosphere, in the turbulent sea, in the fluctuations of wildlife populations, in the oscillations of the heart and the brain. The irregular side of nature, the discontinuous and erratic side – these have been puzzles to science, or worse, monstrosities.

But in the 1970s a few scientists in the United States and Europe began to find a way through disorder. They were mathematicians, physicists, biologists, chemists, all seeking connections between different kinds of irregularity. Physiologists found a surprising order in the chaos that develops in the human heart, the prime cause of sudden, unexplained death. Ecologists explored the rise and fall of gypsy moth populations. Economists dug out old stock price data and tried a new kind of analysis. The insights that emerged led directly into the natural world – the shapes of clouds, the paths of lightning, the microscopic intertwining of blood vessels, the galactic clustering of stars.

When Mitchell Feigenbaum began thinking about chaos at Los Alamos, he was one of a handful of scattered scientists, mostly unknown to one another. A mathematician in Berkeley, California, had formed a small group dedicated to creating a new study of “dynamical systems.” A population biologist at Princeton University was about to publish an impassioned plea that all scientists should look at the surprisingly complex behavior lurking in some simple models. A French mathematical physicist had just made the disputatious claim that turbulence in fluids might have something to do with a bizarre, infinitely tangled abstraction that he called a strange attractor.

A decade later, chaos has become a shorthand name for a fast-growing movement that is reshaping the fabric of the scientific establishment. Chaos conferences and chaos journals abound. Government program managers in charge of research money for the military, the Central Intelligence Agency, and the Department of Energy have put ever greater sums into chaos research and set up special bureaucracies to handle the financing. At every major university and every major corporate research center, some theorists ally themselves first with chaos and only second with their nominal specialties. At Los Alamos, a Center for Nonlinear Studies was established to coordinate work on chaos and related problems; similar institutions have opened at university campuses across the country.

Chaos has created special techniques of using computers and special kinds of graphic images, pictures that capture a fantastic and delicate structure underlying complexity. The new science has spawned its own language, and elegant shop talk of *fractals* and *bifurcations*, *intermittencies* and *periodicities*, *folded-towel diffeomorphisms* and *smooth noodle maps*. These are the new elements of motion, just as, in traditional physics, **quarks and gluons** are the new elements of matter. To some physicists chaos is a science of process rather than state, of becoming rather than being.

Now that science is looking, chaos seems to be everywhere. A rising column of cigarette smoke breaks into wild swirls. A flag snaps back and forth in the wind. **A dripping faucet** “goes from a steady pattern to a random one. Chaos appears in the behavior of the weather, the behavior of an airplane in flight, the behavior of cars clustering on an expressway, the behavior of oil flowing in underground pipes. No matter what the medium, the behavior obeys the same newly discovered laws. That realization has begun to change the way business executives make decisions about insurance, the way astronomers look at the solar system, the way political theorists talk about the stresses leading to armed conflict.

Chaos breaks across the lines that separate scientific disciplines. **[A]** Because it is a science of the global nature of systems, it has brought together thinkers from fields that had been widely separated. “Fifteen years ago, science was heading for a crisis of increasing specialization,” a Navy official in charge of scientific financing remarked to an audience of mathematicians, biologists, physicists and medical doctors. “Dramatically, that specialization has reversed because of chaos.” **[B]**

Chaos poses problems that defy accepted ways of working in science. It makes strong claims about the universal behavior of complexity. **[C]** They had an eye for pattern, especially pattern that appeared on different scales at the same time. They had a taste for randomness and complexity, for jagged edges and sudden leaps. Believers in chaos – and they sometimes call themselves believers, or converts, or evangelists – speculate about determinism and free will, about evolution, about the nature of conscious intelligence. **[D]** They feel that they are turning back a trend in science towards reductionism – the analysis of systems in terms of their constituent parts: quarks, chromosomes, or neurons. They believe they are looking for the whole.

86. *It seems from the text that in the 1970s _____*

- A. scientists discovered the cause of unexplained death
- B. physicists were unaware of the irregular side of nature
- C. scientists began to see a way to solve the mysteries of disorder
- D. only scientists working in the natural world understood chaos theory

87. *According to the text _____*

- A. few of the first scientists to work on chaos theory knew about each other
- B. those who first worked in the chaos field were based in similar locations
- C. the scientists who first worked on chaos theory met with unquestioning support
- D. Mitchell Feigenbaum was the first scientist to investigate chaos

88. *Why does the author mention "**quarks and gluons**" in paragraph 5?*

- A. To highlight the irrelevance of traditional physics in modern research
- B. To emphasize the complexity of classical physics compared to chaos theory
- C. To draw a parallel between the basic elements of matter and the new elements of motion in chaos theory
- D. To argue that chaos theory is more fundamental than particle physics

89. *The author mentions "**a dripping faucet**" in paragraph 6 to _____.*

- A. To show how chaos can be artificially replicated in lab experiments
- B. To illustrate a simple and familiar example of chaotic behavior in everyday life
- C. To contrast predictable patterns with random ones
- D. To explain how scientists discovered the laws of fluid dynamics

90. Scientists working on chaos theory _____.
 A. face financial problems B. cannot use accepted ways of working
 C. are heading for a crisis D. have had to give up their former methods
91. Chaos theory has made science _____.
 A. more disciplined B. less specialized
 C. more fragmented D. less speculative
92. Which of the following square brackets [A], [B], [C], or [D] best indicates where in the passage the sentence "*The first chaos theorists, the scientists who set the discipline in motion, shared certain sensibilities.*" can be inserted?
 A. [A] B. [B] C. [C] D. [D]

Your answers:

86.	87.	88.	89.	90.	91.	92.
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Questions 93-98. Complete the summary using NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS taken from the passage for each gap.

Long treated as an embarrassment to classical explanation, nature's discontinuous, erratic behaviour - whether in atmosphere, ocean, ecology or physiology—was dismissed as mere (93) _____. Yet in the 1970s an eclectic cohort began to prise open this irregular realm, reporting a (94) _____ in systems as diverse as cardiac dynamics, insect populations and market data. The early community was dispersed: alongside Mitchell Feigenbaum at Los Alamos, others were developing "dynamical systems," while a French mathematical physicist proposed that fluid turbulence might relate to an infinitely tangled abstraction later dubbed a (95) _____. By the following decade, chaos had hardened into an institutional movement - journals, conferences, and funding streams proliferated - and many theorists identified first with chaos and only second with their (96) _____. As investigators turned their attention to smoke, dripping taps, traffic and weather, they argued that complexity still obeys (97) _____ laws, with consequences reaching insurance and political analysis. At the same time, the programme framed itself as a corrective to (98) _____, insisting on the primacy of wholes over isolated parts.

Your answers:

93.	94.	95.
96.	97.	98.

Part 5. In the passage below, seven paragraphs have been removed. For questions 99 – 105, read the passage and choose from paragraphs A-I the one which fits each gap. There is TWO extra paragraphs which you do not need to use. Write the letters A-I in the corresponding numbered boxes provided.

Testing the Water: Do Spas Work?

Last winter was awful. I spent most of it in bed, suffering from one chest infection after another. Ever since I became run down after thyroid collapse and pneumonia, I have had chest trouble and I would love to do something about it.

99. _____

Then Thermalia, which specialises in health tourism, came up with the offer of a week at Termes Montbrió in Spain. They offer a programme for improving 'respiratory tracks' and I couldn't resist the idea of reading books in the Mediterranean sunshine and thinking of my husband struggling to get the children to school. Thermalia specialises in spas that purport to do you good. As Miro Sajfert, the managing director, explained, most spas are old-fashioned, and adopt a utilitarian, even bossy, approach.

100. _____

Miro passed me a pile of research papers, mainly from the University of Padua, where the denizens of the department of biology wallow in the natural hot springs of Abano Terme. Their aim is to prove to the medical establishment that treatments (fangotherapy) using local mud impregnated and matured in that water are more beneficial than using any old mud.

101. _____

Scientists believe that the mineral content of the spring and the algae in mud imbued in it have an impact that lasts for months after a visit. As the Paduans show, mineral waters, whether drunk or wallowed in, penetrate the tissues and alter hormone levels.

102. _____

One problem for spa users is that European Spas Association members cannot even agree on the definition of a spa. Is a health farm in England offering true thalassotherapy when it imports sea water for a treatment pool? Can an inner-city beauty salon with fancy showers call itself a spa?

103. _____

Water is relaxing to be in or near and relaxation benefits the immune system and lessens arterial narrowing. At thalassotherapy centres, the sea air, with its high ozone content, reinforces this effect. At inland spas, it is often the sunshine and the clean air that make a difference. Accounts by 18th and 19th century visitors to spas convinced Kavounas that the 'cures' owed most to a light diet and drinking water instead of alcohol.

104. _____

My week in Spain involved an hour and a half of therapy each day, in three sections. Part one consisted of breathing in mineral-enriched steam to soften the bronchial tissues. Next came oxygen treatment, lying in a chair breathing from a bubbling cylinder to reoxygenate those cells deprived over the winter by my poor breathing.

105. _____

I emerged after a week feeling and looking considerably better. But I cannot tell what made the difference. Was it the treatment itself, the change of scene and pace, the water, or the absence of all responsibility? Also, I cannot tell whether my lungs benefited. If asthma was my problem, I would know whether I was breathing more easily, but how do you know if you are less likely to succumb to another infection? I'll find out next winter.

Missing paragraphs

A

The same holds true today. And yet, if you are visiting a spa because you have a health problem, choose with care. The hotter the water, the longer it has been underground and the higher its mineral content. Heat suits some problems and not others. Climate makes a difference. And so does the medical expertise a spa develops through long association with a particular ailment. Sometimes, too, a place is worth visiting for its doctors.

B

These treatments have been taken seriously in Europe since Greek and Roman times. You can get spa treatments courtesy of the state and health insurers in France, Austria, Hungary and Italy; the problem for those governments is rationing the length and frequency of the visits. Many of the springs, as at Lourdes, have acquired quasi-magical reputations for curing people. Today spas only claim to be able to help with muscular, skeletal, respiratory, digestive, skin and reproductive problems, but that's good enough for most of us!

C

Part three involved, on alternate days, reflexology and back massage with gentle thumping to loosen any gunk in the lungs. In addition, there were endless exercise and relaxation classes, which I attended religiously, and meals that were healthy, but not austere so.

D

The deal was that I took it seriously and went for a week. 'Any less, and it won't work,' he told me firmly. He goes to a spa himself four times a year – by these he means a resort using naturally occurring spring or sea water for healing – and he believes it helps him to stay healthy.

E

It's not so improbable. Nicotine patches work, as Alice Kavounas, author of *Water Pure Therapy* points out, so why shouldn't bathing in fresh or sea water have an effect beneath the skin? 'They walk racehorses in the sea to strengthen them and not just for the salt,' she says. 'In Greece, people swim daily for their health.'

F

Britain has largely missed out on the growing enthusiasm for spas. Droitwich, the first traditional British spa to reopen, sits above an underground lake as saline as the Dead Sea, and has a clinic and a pool. Bath is due to reopen in 2002. Until then, if you want to visit a true spa, you need to go abroad.

G

Go to a spa, well-wishers suggested. But spas, or at least the health farms I've visited, are good fun for losing a few pounds, but as a way to tackle recurring bronchitis, it seemed an expensive, time-consuming long shot.

H

It depends on the importance ascribed to the water itself. Alice Kavounas says the composition of a mineral water is not what makes a spa effective. 'There is nothing special, for example, about the water at Lourdes,' she says. 'Any good water should contain a good deal of magnesium and calcium and very little nitrates. It's other factors that make the difference.'

I

Of course, part of the appeal is cultural rather than clinical. In many European countries a spa visit is treated as a small ritual: you submit to a timetable, hand yourself over to routine, and talk about well-being as if it were a civic duty. That atmosphere can be persuasive. You start behaving like someone who is getting better—sleeping earlier, walking more, drinking more water—long before any mineral or mud has had a chance to do anything at all.

Your answers:

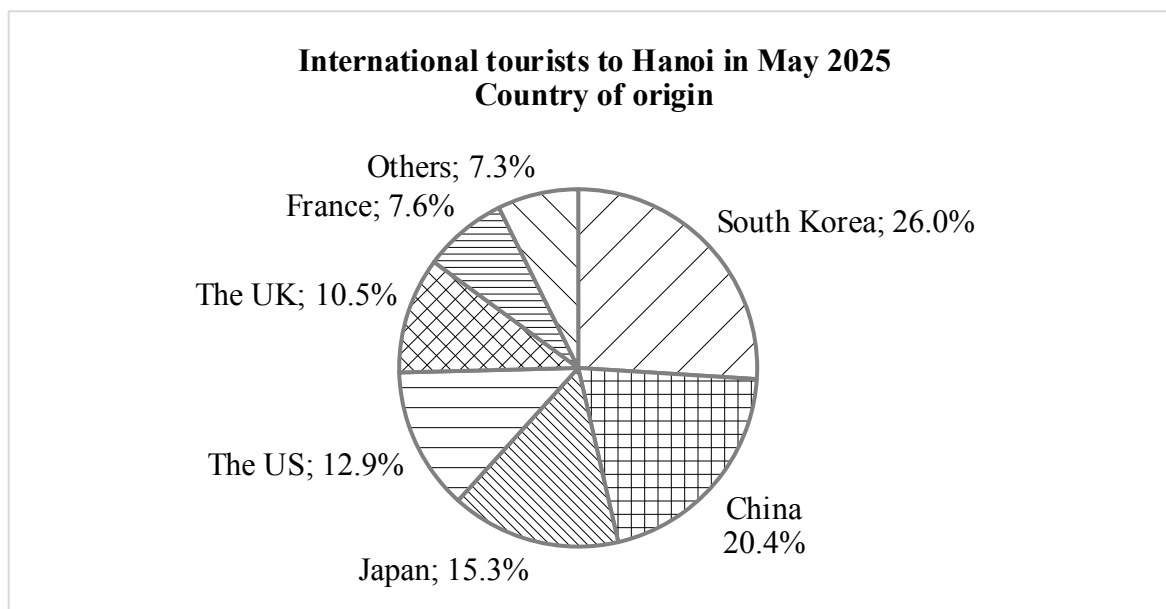
99.	100.	101.	102.	103.	104.	105.
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III. WRITING (5.0 points)

Part 1.

The pie chart shows the percentage of international tourists to Hanoi in May 2025, and the table shows the average ranking of what those tourists think is important when they look for a hotel or motel. The rankings are from 1 through 10, with 1 being the least important and 10 being the most important, and are listed by sex and age.

Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features and make comparisons where relevant. You should write at least 150 words.



Ranking of What Tourists Look for in Accommodation

Importance of: (Ranked 1–10, 1 being least important, 10 being most important)	Females		Males	
	Age 18-29	Over 30	Age 18-29	Over 30
Price	8.5	7.0	9.0	6.0
Location	5.0	7.5	4.5	8.5
Good Quality Service	9.5	9.0	5.0	7.0
Cleanliness	9.0	9.5	4.5	8.0
Amenities (Pool, Restaurants, Shops, etc.)	7.0	8.0	3.0	7.5

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

“Fast fashion” makes clothing cheaper and trends change more quickly than ever.

Some argue that affordable fashion benefits consumers and supports jobs in manufacturing and retail.

Many others insist it causes serious environmental damage and encourages wasteful consumption.

Another viewpoint is that responsibility should not fall mainly on individual shoppers because real change requires stricter regulation of supply chains, labour standards, and product durability.

Which view(s) do you agree with? Provide specific reasons and examples to support your answer.

.....Hết.....