

ĐỀ TIẾNG ANH_11

Đề thi gồm 20 trang

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)

I. LISTENING (5.0 points)

- The listening section is in **FOUR** parts. You will hear each part **TWICE**. At the beginning of each part, 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. *For questions 1-5, listen to two people talking about their collaboration as writers and decide whether the following are mentioned by only one of the speakers, or by both of them. In the corresponding numbered boxes provided,*

write **S** for **Sara**;
 V for **Vic**;
 or **B** for **Both** of the speakers.

- It can get harder for collaborators to agree when they have been collaborating for a while.
- A partner can resolve your doubts about something you have written.
- My personality leads me to a certain type of writing.
- It is wrong to have too much personal involvement in your work.
- Big arguments between partners do not necessarily destroy their relationship.

Your answers:

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
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Part 2. *For questions 6-10, listen to a report on the history of the Himalayas and match each number (6-10) in Column I with one letter (A-J) in Column II to make a correct statement according to what is stated or implied by the speaker(s). Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided.*

Column I	Column II
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6. The Ordovician Era 7. The early Mesozoic Era 8. The Eocene Epoch 9. The Oligocene Epoch 10. The Miocene Epoch	A. catalysed a shift in herbivore speciation due to floral changes. B. established a pelagic trophic foundation for the region. C. induced continental interior aridity via initial uplift. D. marked the terminal phase of a major lithospheric merger. E. optimised orographic precipitation to its modern regime. F. preconditioned the landscape for later high-altitude ecological barriers. G. initiated terrain accretion that foreshadowed a larger orogeny. H. hosted ecosystems vulnerable to subsequent altitudinal displacement. I. finalised the tectonic architecture needed to influence monsoon systems. J. featured a base nutrient web dependent on aquatic filtration.

Your answers:

6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
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Part 3. For questions 11-15, listen to a discussion about a new book on eccentricity and write the letter A, B, C, or D in the numbered boxes provided to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions according to what you hear.

11. Terry was surprised to read that _____.

- A.** eccentricity isn't a mental illness
- B.** many famous people were eccentric
- C.** eccentrics live longer than average
- D.** little research has been done on eccentricity

12. What does Dr. Morris say about a definition of eccentricity?

- A.** It was formulated for western societies.
- B.** It is still a debated issue.
- C.** It has recently been reassessed.
- D.** It is generally agreed to be outdated.

- 13.** According to Dr. Morris, what is most people's attitude to eccentrics?
- A.** They have mixed feelings about them.
 - B.** They dismiss them as having mental problems.
 - C.** They are irritated by their lack of conformity.
 - D.** They regard them as being outside of society.
- 14.** Dr. Morris and Terry agree that the defining trait of an eccentric is _____.
- A.** an interest in other people's hobbies
 - B.** a need to be the centre of attention
 - C.** a desire to change society
 - D.** a lack of regard for conventional behaviour
- 15.** Dr. Morris says new research has found that eccentrics tend to _____.
- A.** score highly in belief in the paranormal
 - B.** respond well to external stimuli
 - C.** remember their dreams clearly
 - D.** be good at looking after themselves

Your answers:

11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
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Part 4. *For questions 16-25, listen to a talk about creating artificial blood and complete the following summary. Write NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS taken from the recording for each space. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided.*

For years, researchers have sought a safe blood substitute to revolutionize emergency care. One team now experiments on rabbits to **(16)** _____ major injuries like crashes or combat wounds. Their technique encloses hemoglobin, the oxygen-carrying protein, inside a **(17)** _____, producing artificial cells that imitate natural blood and overcome safety challenges faced by **(18)** _____.

To make the product safe, they must veil the hemoglobin so it does not harm tissues. Afterward, they **(19)** _____ the artificial cells into a powder that can be easily stored and quickly reconstituted with water. This design solves a long-standing problem: ambulances and **(20)** _____ cannot normally transport fresh blood because it spoils too fast. With the

new material, emergency responders could administer a (21) _____ immediately at the accident site, rather than waiting until a patient reaches the hospital.

Dr. Allan Doctor's team claims their product can (22) _____ the critical functions of natural blood while remaining stable at (23) _____ for years. If proven effective, the technology could be (24) _____. Still, only rigorous (25) _____ will determine whether it is safe for humans and ready to save lives.

Your answers:

16.	17.
18.	19.
20.	21.
22.	23.
24.	25.

II. READING (8.0 points)

II.1. Language in use (3.0 points)

Part 1. *For questions 26 – 30, 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.*

Theological discourse has long grappled with the tension between divine transcendence and human comprehension. While sacred texts are often regarded as authoritative sources of truth, their interpretation remains subject to historical, cultural, and linguistic contingencies. (26) _____. Furthermore, the concept of divine omniscience raises complex philosophical questions regarding free will and moral responsibility. If all events are foreknown, it becomes difficult to reconcile human autonomy with predestined outcomes. (27) _____. In addition, theological traditions frequently employ symbolic language to articulate metaphysical realities that defy empirical verification. (28) _____. Such language, while evocative, necessitates careful hermeneutic analysis to avoid reductive interpretations. From a contemporary perspective, many scholars advocate for a more pluralistic approach to theology, emphasizing dialogue across different religious traditions. (29) _____. This shift reflects an increasing recognition of the limitations inherent in exclusive doctrinal claims.

Ultimately, theology continues to evolve as it engages with modern intellectual paradigms and existential concerns. (30) _____.

- (26) A. Religious traditions have been practiced in various forms throughout human history across different societies.
- B. Many individuals continue to follow spiritual beliefs despite the rise of scientific understanding.
- C. Consequently, interpretative plurality emerges as an inevitable feature of theological inquiry rather than a sign of doctrinal weakness.
- D. Sacred texts are often translated into multiple languages for wider accessibility among believers.
- (27) A. This paradox has led to enduring debates concerning compatibilism and determinism within theological philosophy.
- B. Therefore, individuals are encouraged to make ethical decisions in their everyday lives.
- C. As a result, people often question the existence of divine beings in modern society.
- D. In contrast, some traditions emphasize ritual practices over philosophical reflection.
- (28) A. Symbolic expressions are commonly found in literature, art, and cultural traditions worldwide.
- B. As a result, many believers interpret religious teachings in different personal ways.
- C. These metaphors function as epistemological bridges between the ineffable and human cognition.
- D. Language plays an important role in communication across various academic disciplines.
- (29) A. However, some individuals prefer to maintain traditional beliefs without engaging in external discussions.
- B. By fostering interfaith dialogue, this perspective seeks to transcend rigid boundaries and promote mutual understanding.
- C. In addition, religious communities often organize events to strengthen internal cohesion.
- D. Therefore, theology continues to be taught in academic institutions around the world.

- (30) A. Theology has existed for centuries as an important field of study in many cultures.
 B. Many scholars continue to publish research on religious topics in academic journals.
 C. The study of religion remains a subject of interest for both believers and non-believers.
 D. Its continued relevance depends on its capacity to address both timeless metaphysical questions and contemporary ethical dilemmas.

Your answers:

26.	27.	28.	29.	30.
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Part 2: For questions 31-35, 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.

“It is (31) _____ the province and duty of the judicial department to say what the law is,” stated Chief Justice John Marshall in a unanimous opinion in the 1803 Supreme Court case of *Marbury v. Madison*. This landmark case established the (32) _____ of judicial review, which gives the court the authority to declare executive actions and laws invalid if they conflict with the U.S. Constitution. The court’s ruling on the constitutionality of a law is nearly final – it can only be overcome by a (33) _____ amendment or by a new ruling of the court. Through the power of judicial review, the court shapes the development of law, assures individual rights, and maintains the Constitution as a “living” document by applying its broad provisions to complex new situations.



Despite the court’s role in interpreting the Constitution, the document itself does not grant this authority to the court. However, it is clear that several of the founding fathers expected the Court to act in this way. Alexander Hamilton and James Madison argued for the importance of judicial review in the *Federalist Papers*, a series of 85 political essays that urged the adoption of the Constitution. Hamilton argued that judicial review protected the will of the people by making the Constitution supreme over the (34) _____, which might only reflect the temporary will of the people. Madison wrote that if a public

political process determined the constitutionality of laws, the Constitutional would become (35) _____ political interests and partisanship. However, the practice of judicial review was, and continues to be, a controversial power because it gives justices—who are appointed rather than elected by the people – the authority to void legislation made by Congress and state lawmakers.

31. A. emphatically B. clandestinely C. unrepentantly D. impassively
 32. A. turpitude B. doctrine C. acrimony D. agility
 33. A. constitutional B. eccentric C. baffling D. uncultured
 34. A. legislation B. legislative body C. legislator D. legislature
 35. A. ephemeral for B. pragmatic for C. fodder for D. stringent for

Your answers:

31.	32.	33.	34.	35.
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Part 3: For questions 36-40, 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 that you will not use. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided.

PRECEDENT	SOLITARY	PERSON	LUCID	HABIT
FLAMBOYANT	PART	AWE	VARY	

The Arctic wilderness is often perceived as a desolate, (36) _____ wasteland, yet to the seasoned explorer, it reveals a complex ecosystem of haunting beauty. One cannot help but feel (37) _____ when standing before the colossal blue-ice glaciers that have carved the landscape over millennia. However, the region is now facing (38) _____ changes due to the escalating climate crisis, with temperatures rising at a rate that defies historical data.

Environmentalists argue that the (39) _____ of these icy realms is not merely a local tragedy but a global catastrophe in the making. The shifting ice floes, once predictable, have become erratic, making the traditional hunting routes of indigenous tribes (40) _____. To save this fragile biome, we must move beyond mere rhetoric and implement radical policies that address the root causes of global warming before the damage becomes truly irreversible.

Your answers:

36.	37.	38.	39.	40.
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PART 4. *The passage below contains FIVE grammatical mistakes. For questions 41-45, UNDERLINE and WRITE THEIR CORRECT FORMS in the numbered boxes provided.*

BRINGING UP CHILDREN

Where one stage of child development has been left out, or not sufficiently experienced, the child may have to go back and capture the experience of it. A good home makes this possible - for example, by providing the opportunity for the child to play with a clockwork car or toy railway train up to any age if he still needs to do so. This principle, in fact, underlies all psychological treatments of children in difficulties with their development, and is the basic of work in child clinics.

The beginnings of discipline are in the nursery. Even the youngest baby is taught by gradual stages to wait for food, to sleep and awake at regular intervals and so on. If the child feels the world around him is a warm and friendly one, he slowly accepts its rhythm and accustoms himself to conforming to its demands. Learning to wait for things, particularly for food, is a very important element to upbringing, and is achieved successfully only if too great demands are not made before the child can understand them. Every parent watches eagerly the child's acquisition of each new skill: the first spoken words, the first independent steps, or the beginning of reading and writing. It is often tempting to hurrying the child beyond his natural learning rate, but this can set up dangerous feelings of failure and states of anxiety in the child. This might happen at any stage. A baby might be forced to use a toilet too early, a young child might be encouraged to learn to read before he knows the meaning of the words he reads. On the other hand, though, if a child is left alone too much, or without any learning opportunities, he loses his natural zest for life and his desire to find out new things for himself.

Your answers:

41.	42.	43.	44.	45.
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II.2. READING COMPREHENSION (5.0 points)

Part 1. For questions 46-55, 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.

Lancôme's youngest ambassadress is being (46) _____ to work. Yesterday, the brand announced that Zendaya, who (47) _____ the team back in February, will be the new (48) _____ of Idôle, the brand's new feminine fragrance for a new generation of women.

According to Françoise Lehmann, Lancôme global brand president, this new generation is "questioning the status quo, (49) _____ free from tradition and re-defining the meaning of success," and multi-hyphenate Zendaya Coleman embodies all of that in human (50) _____. The millennial pink gown she wears in the new promos perfectly (51) _____ the slim, 15mm-thick pink bottle (designed by architect and industrial designer Chafik Gasmi).

The new fragrance is described as "a musky chypre floral fragrance," and it was created by three female perfumers, Shyamala Maisondieu, Adriana Medina, and Nadège Le Garlantezec, (52) _____ selected sustainably sourced Isparta Rose petal essence from Turkey, Centifolia rose, bergamot, accords of pear, and India jasmine grandiflorum (53) _____ the blend.

The fragrance also features a new "clean and glow" accord that (54) _____ "set to re-write the white page on which every woman starts her story" (a statement which gives one the sudden urge to start blasting "Unwritten.") Today is where your book begins. And by "today," I mean August 22, which is (55) _____ Idôle officially launches worldwide at Lancôme and select retailers.

Your answers:

46.	47.	48.	49.	50.
51.	52.	53.	54.	55.

Part 2. For questions 56-62, 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 SOUND OF SILENCE

- A. There has always been a reluctance to share new ideas in professions linked to the media, but it's a phenomenon that seems to be spreading, especially into the world of policy. It is finding its way into government departments and the 'think tanks', those groups of intellectuals and academics whose job it is to inform and inspire government policy. On an individual level, hoarding and hiding make good sense, but collectively it impoverishes conversation — potentially to the detriment of good policymaking.
- B. All this means that intellectual generosity is becoming rarer and much more precious. It also elevates the role of trust. If my colleague gives me an idea, and I pass that idea on, either in print or through conversation, it's critical that I 'tag' it as hers, rather than succumbing to the temptation to pass it off as my own. Such a system of tagging would mean that my colleague continues to reap the rewards of her intellectual labour, making her more willing to share her ideas with others in the future, and it would also mean that our conversations would be free of the fear of theft. In short, she will trust me, and vice versa, thus ensuring a free flow of information.
- C. Twenty people — specialists, experts, thinkers — sit around a seminar table. They might be discussing education, the stock market or one of a whole range of issues. Although people are speaking, no one is saying anything. At least half of the participants have an original idea at the front of their mind. But they do not share it because it is too valuable. They are afraid that one of the others will steal the idea and use it, publish it or sell it before they do. Their intellectual property is at risk.
- D. This is why intellectual property lawyers are licking their lips, and why one academic has just taken out the first-ever patent on an idea. But legal and contractual approaches to the problem are of limited use. Many of the best ideas come out of a conversation between two people. Who, then, do they belong to? And the danger of legally based approaches is that they will make us more guarded, not less so.
- E. Well, yes. But most of the information we receive is of limited value. How many people who have a truly innovative idea will broadcast it on the web? Some, but not many. With so much guff all over the place, the value of an original idea is all the more worth guarding.
- F. Images of the so-called 'new economy', that much talked about product of the 'age of information' are of complexity and hubbub. You get the sense that it is a noisy place. In fact, however, such is the fear of being intellectually gazumped that people who you

might think of as being in the driving seat of that new economy are becoming rather cagey, and as a result, it echoes to the sound of silence as received wisdoms are recycled.

- G.** This new intellectual coyness highlights the peculiar quality of information and ideas in a market economy. The essential problem is this: you cannot know the value of a piece of information, still less an original idea, unless you know what it is. But once gleaned, it cannot be returned to its originator intact. In other words, you cannot feel the quality of an idea before deciding whether to buy it or not. Pricing, in the usual economic sense, is impossible because the value of the product is not physically captured — at least, not immediately.
- H.** On the face of it, the argument that we are becoming intellectual misers flies in the face of current developments. Isn't the Internet democratizing knowledge? And what about the free software at the heart of cyberspace? Far from living in monastic silence, aren't we being bombarded with ideas and information?

Your answers:

56.	57.	58.	59.	60.	61.	62.
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PART 3. Read the following passage and do the tasks that follow.

THE ANTHROPOCENE AND THE PARADOX OF TECHNOLOGICAL PROGRESS

- A.** The dawn of the 21st century has brought about a fundamental shift in the geological narrative of Earth, giving rise to the term "Anthropocene." This epoch, defined by significant human impact on the planet's ecosystems, is characterized by a dualistic reality. On one hand, humanity has achieved unprecedented milestones in biotechnology, artificial intelligence, and renewable energy. These advancements promise a utopian future where scarcity is eradicated and chronic diseases are consigned to history. However, this optimism is often eclipsed by the sheer scale of environmental degradation. The very tools that have liberated us from the whims of nature—industrialization and mass production—now threaten to destabilize the precarious equilibrium of the global climate. This paradox suggests that our technological prowess has outpaced our ecological wisdom, creating a "progress trap" where every solution introduces a more complex set of existential risks.
- B.** Economically, the drive for perpetual growth has become the secular religion of the modern age. Silicon Valley, the contemporary temple of innovation, operates on the

principle of "disruption." While disruption has undeniably democratized information and streamlined global commerce, its socio-psychological toll is becoming increasingly evident. The "attention economy," fueled by algorithms designed to maximize engagement, has fragmented our collective focus. Critics argue that we are witnessing the erosion of "deep literacy"—the ability to engage with complex, long-form ideas. As we navigate an ocean of bite-sized data, our capacity for nuanced thought is being replaced by a binary, reactive mindset. This shift not only affects individual well-being but also undermines the foundations of democratic discourse, which requires patience and the synthesis of conflicting viewpoints.

C. From an ethical standpoint, the rapid integration of Artificial Intelligence (AI) into the fabric of daily life presents a labyrinth of moral dilemmas. Proponents of AI argue that it can act as a "great equalizer," providing high-quality education and healthcare to underserved populations. Yet, the "black box" nature of neural networks—where the decision-making process is opaque even to its creators—raises concerns about accountability and bias. When an algorithm determines a loan application or a criminal sentence, the potential for systemic discrimination is amplified. Furthermore, the specter of automation looms over the global workforce. Unlike the Industrial Revolution, which replaced brawn with brain, the AI revolution threatens to displace cognitive labor itself. This necessitates a radical reimagining of the social contract, perhaps through mechanisms like Universal Basic Income, to prevent a future defined by radical inequality.

D. Looking ahead, the resolution of the Anthropocene crisis may lie not in a retreat from technology, but in a "Great Transition" toward regenerative systems. This involves shifting from a linear "take-make-waste" model to a circular economy that mimics the closed-loop systems of nature. Biomimicry, the practice of looking to nature for design inspiration, offers a roadmap for this evolution. For instance, architects are designing buildings that sequester carbon like trees, and chemists are developing materials that are infinitely recyclable. However, such a transition is not merely a technical challenge; it is a cultural one. It requires a departure from the anthropocentric view that nature is a resource to be exploited, toward a biocentric ethos that recognizes our interdependence with all life forms. The survival of our species may ultimately depend on whether we can harmonize our digital ambitions with our biological realities.

For questions 63-69, 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.

63. The term "Anthropocene" refers to a period where human activity is the primary driver of geological and ecological change.
64. The author believes that technological advancements will inevitably lead to a utopian society without scarcity.
65. The "attention economy" is primarily criticized for its negative impact on the global financial markets.
66. "Deep literacy" is defined as the ability to process large amounts of digital information quickly.
67. AI algorithms are currently used more in judicial sentencing than in the banking sector.
68. The current technological revolution differs from the Industrial Revolution in the type of labor it threatens to replace.
69. A transition to a circular economy requires both scientific innovation and a shift in human values.

Your answers:

63.	64.	65.	66.	67.	68.	69.
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For questions 70-77, 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 numbered boxes provided.

70. A reference to a specific location considered a hub of modern technological advancement.
71. An explanation of how nature can serve as a blueprint for sustainable human design.
72. The mention of a potential policy solution to address the loss of jobs caused by automation.
73. A discussion on the loss of human ability to handle sophisticated and lengthy intellectual content.
74. The idea that humanity's technical abilities have surpassed its understanding of natural limits.
75. A warning about the lack of transparency in the functioning of advanced computing systems.

76. The call for a move away from a human-centered perspective of the world.

77. The comparison of modern economic growth to a religious belief system.

Your answers:

70.	71.	72.	73.	74.	75.	76.	77.
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PART 4. *Read the following passage and do the tasks that follow.*

THE ARCHIVE PARADOX

In the contemporary era, humanity is producing data at an exponential rate, a phenomenon often hailed as the "Digital Renaissance." Every second, millions of emails, photos, and social media updates are uploaded to the cloud, creating a seemingly indestructible repository of human experience. Proponents of this digital shift argue that we have finally conquered the frailty of parchment and the decay of film. However, beneath this veneer of permanent preservation lies a profound and unsettling paradox: the more we record, the more we are at risk of losing. This "Digital Dark Age," a term coined by internet pioneers, refers to the potential loss of historical information as software and hardware become obsolete, rendering digital records unreadable.

The precariousness of digital storage stems from two primary factors: technical obsolescence and the degradation of physical media. Unlike a medieval manuscript, which can be read by any literate human even after centuries of neglect, a digital file requires a specific set of interpreters—hardware, operating systems, and software applications. As technology evolves, these interpreters vanish. Consider the humble floppy disk; only three decades ago, it was the gold standard for data storage. Today, finding a functional drive to read one is a task suited for an archaeologist rather than a casual user. When the software that created a file is no longer supported, the data within becomes a "bitstream" of meaningless ones and zeros, locked away in a digital vault for which the key has been discarded.

Furthermore, the physical media themselves are surprisingly fragile. Hard drives rely on complex mechanical parts that eventually fail, and "bit rot"—the slow loss of data on storage media—can corrupt files without warning. While the cloud offers a sense of ethereal permanence, it is in fact a vast network of energy-hungry server farms, vulnerable to cyber-attacks, geopolitical instability, and physical disasters. The centralization of data

in the hands of a few tech giants further exacerbates this vulnerability. If a major provider were to collapse or change its terms of service, portions of our collective cultural memory could be deleted with a single keystroke.

The psychological impact of this "infobesity" is equally concerning. In an age where everything is recorded, the act of remembering has been outsourced to our devices. This "Google Effect" suggests that we are less likely to retain information if we believe it can be easily retrieved online. As we flood the digital landscape with the mundane and the ephemeral, the signal-to-noise ratio becomes skewed. Future historians may find themselves overwhelmed by a sea of trivialities—cat videos and brunch photos—while the significant documents of our time are lost in the digital deluge. The challenge, therefore, is not just how to save everything, but how to curate what is truly worth saving. To navigate this paradox, we must invest in "emulation" and "migration" strategies, ensuring that our digital legacy remains accessible to the generations that follow, lest we become the first civilization to leave no trace of its existence.

78. Which of the following best summarizes the main idea of the passage?

- A. The superiority of digital storage over traditional paper-based methods.
- B. The inevitable collapse of the cloud due to excessive energy consumption.
- C. The danger of losing cultural history despite the vast amount of data being recorded.
- D. The psychological benefits of outsourcing memory to digital devices.

79. The term "Digital Dark Age" refers to a period where _____.

- A. electricity is no longer available to power the internet.
- B. historical records become inaccessible due to outdated technology.
- C. social media platforms dominate all forms of human communication.
- D. the government censors information stored in the cloud.

80. Why does the author mention the "medieval manuscript" in the second paragraph?

- A. To argue that ancient civilizations were more technologically advanced.
- B. To contrast the long-term legibility of physical records with the fragility of digital ones.
- C. To encourage a return to hand-written documentation.
- D. To illustrate the difficulty of translating ancient languages.

81. According to the third paragraph, "bit rot" is a process that _____.

- A. speeds up the processing power of modern computers.

- B. allows for the recovery of deleted files.
- C. leads to the gradual, unnoticeable corruption of stored data.
- D. protects hard drives from physical damage.

82. The "Google Effect" mentioned in the passage leads to _____.

- A. an increase in the accuracy of online information.
- B. a decline in the human ability to store information internally.
- C. a more efficient way of organizing cultural archives.
- D. a higher demand for faster internet speeds.

83. The author's tone towards the role of tech giants in data storage can be described as _____.

- A. Appreciative
- B. Indifferent
- C. Apprehensive
- D. Dismissive

84. It can be inferred from the final paragraph that the author believes _____.

- A. saving all data is the only way to avoid a "Dark Age."
- B. future historians will prefer digital data over physical artifacts.
- C. selective preservation is essential for a meaningful historical record.
- D. technology will eventually solve the problem of data degradation automatically.

Your answers:

78.	79.	80.	81.	82.	83.	84.
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For questions, 85-90, 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 digital era has created a (85) _____ where the abundance of data does not guarantee its survival. While we have moved away from the (86) _____ of older materials like parchment, we now face the threat of (87) _____, where files cannot be read because the necessary software no longer exists. Additionally, (88) _____ can destroy data on physical drives over time. This reliance on technology has caused a shift in human cognition known as the (89) _____. To prevent a total loss of our (90) _____, we must develop active strategies like emulation and migration.

Your answers:

85.	86.	87.	88.	89.	90.
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PART 5. *In the passage below, five paragraphs have been removed. For questions 91-95, read the passage and choose from the paragraphs A-H the one which fits each gap. There is **THREE** extra paragraphs which you do not need to use. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered box provided.*

Happy as your genes allow

The true key to happiness, says researcher David Lykken, lies in our genes. To many of us, this notion might seem absurd. Humans seem to be on an emotional roller coaster, the ups and downs of which often appear to be determined by fate. We feel good when we win an award or make a new friend; bad when we have to face one of life's inevitable setbacks.

91.	
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Lykken's interest in happiness was sparked by his earliest research into its possible determinants. Scientists have tried for years to identify a link between contentment and marital status, socioeconomic position, professional success and other factors. Yet they invariably come up empty handed. "I was intrigued by the way that things like beauty, wealth and status never seemed to make much difference," says Lykken, a semi-retired professor at the university of Minnesota.

92.	
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As part of the comprehensive research on the siblings, Lykken had asked his subjects a range of questions about how happy they felt. He decided to revisit those studies to see if he could establish a genetic connection. The results, says Lykken, were surprising. He found a very high correlation between happiness and genes as revealed by the similarities in the twins' responses to questions, irrespective of whether they had been raised together or apart.

93.	
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Nine years on, therefore, he decided to ask the same subjects the same questions. The evidence Lykken found suggested that their contentment was 90 per cent genetic. Both twins' previous responses and those made almost a decade later enabled the answers of the other twin to be predicted with a high level of accuracy. Lykken's first reaction was to label the pursuit of happiness as a futile exercise.

94.	
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In his own life, Lykken concentrates on completing small tasks that give him a great deal of satisfaction. "I have just spent the morning writing, which is something I like and that I am pretty good at", he says. "This afternoon, I'll bake some loaves of bread, because I need that for my morning toast. I just discovered that American Psychological Association wants to give me an award, and that makes me feel good, but maybe not as good as that daily baking."

95.	
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The demeanor of those we live with is another vital factor. Teenagers with happy parents tend to be happy themselves. It is not until they leave home that they find their own set point. Likewise, a husband or wife's inner contentment has a large bearing on that of their spouse. Marrying an upbeat person is probably the best mood enhancer around.

The missing paragraphs:

A. "Then I began to ask myself whether those findings may have been influenced by how people were feeling on a certain day – if they had just cut themselves, for example, or had trouble finding a parking space," he says.

B. Lykken also advocates control of anger as another regular way of boosting happiness questions. "People would rather feel anger than feel scared," he says. "When we are angry

we feel strong, but in the long run, I believe it's more harmful to happiness than anything else."

C. The surest way to do this, Lykken believes, is to lose sight of our purpose in life. We describe the case of a Californian firefighter - the patient of a friend – who recently retired from the service and quickly became depressed. His mood picked up when he discovered that many windows in the neighbourhood needed to have things fixed round the house.

D. Some philosophers question whether humans should actually be seeking such happiness including arrangements in the first place. Joy is sometimes associated with ignorance, they argue, causing happy people to "see the world through rose-tinted glasses".

E. According to Lykken, however, each person possesses a "happiness set point" – the level of contentment to which we return after the impact of such specific events is absorbed. While humans teeter wildly around that point during their lives, experiencing moments of extreme elation or depression, in the long run they gravitate back to their pre-set happiness level.

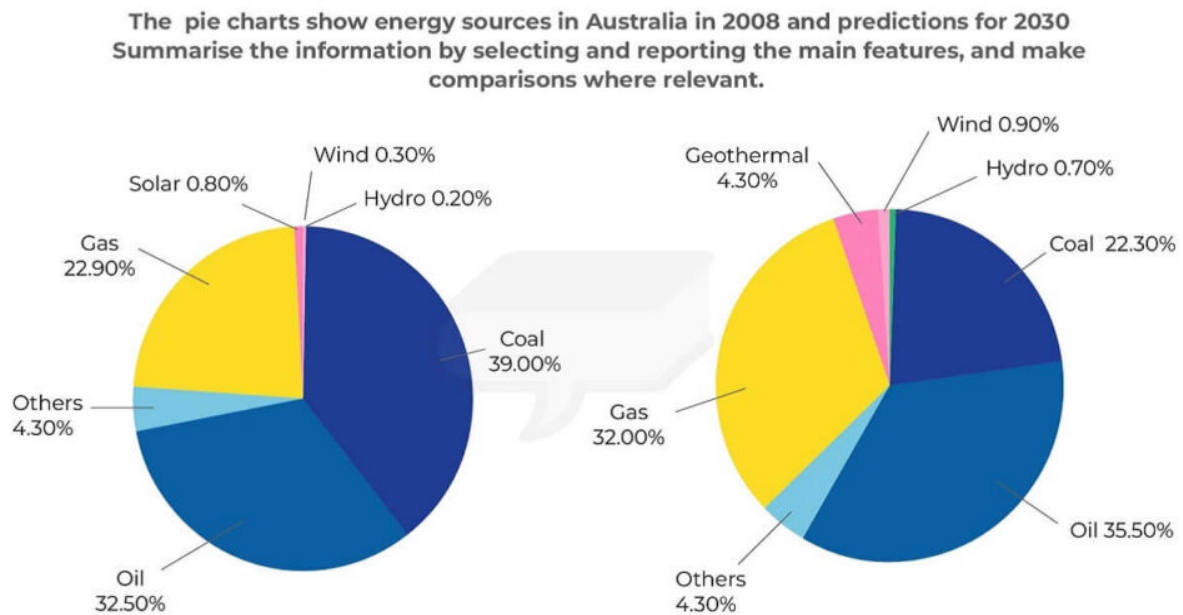
F. "I said at the time that trying to be happier might be the same as trying to be taller," he recalls, but he no longer views his research in that light. While the individual's sense of well-being might be 90 per cent predetermined, people still have substantial leeway to control their emotions. Lykken believes humans can – and should – aim to achieve happiness slightly above their pre-set level.

G. In the late 1990s, the psychologist realized that he might be able to shed some further light on the subject. "That was a happy moment," he jokes. Over a long period of time, Lykken had been following the progress of 300 pairs of identical twins. Identical twins help scientists differentiate between the effects of the environment and heredity. Because twins' genetic make-up is the same, small differences between them argue in favour of heredity. Large divergences point to the environment as the greater determining factor.

H. Some people would rule out even this possibility, insisting that happiness is inconsistent with modern times. Contemporary lives are so stressful, they say, that joy becomes elusive. Primitive tribes are better off. We should feel nostalgic for “simpler” times when we felt content with so much less.

III. WRITING (5.0 points)

Part 1: You should write between 150 and 200 words.



Part 2. ESSAY WRITING

In the contemporary era, the rapid advancement of digital technology has created a world that is more interconnected than ever before. However, some argue that this "hyper-connectivity" is leading to deeper social fragmentation and a decline in authentic human relationships.

Task: Write an essay (at least 350 words) to discuss this issue, considering three main perspectives: **the erosion of deep focus, the rise of the "echo chamber" effect, and the commodification of personal identity.**