

KỶ THI OLYMPIC TRẠI HÈ HÙNG VƯƠNG

LẦN THỨ XIX, NĂM 2025

ĐỀ THI MÔN: TIẾNG ANH – LỚP: 10

Thời gian làm bài: 180 phút

(không kể thời gian giao đề)

Đề Tiếng Anh_10_07

(Đề thi gồm 19 trang)

Họ và tên thí sinh: _____ **SBD:** _____

(Thí sinh làm bài trực tiếp vào đề thi theo hướng dẫn)

SECTION I. LISTENING (50 points)

HƯỚNG DẪN PHẦN THI NGHE HIỂU

- Bài nghe gồm 4 phần; mỗi phần được nghe 2 lần, mỗi lần cách nhau 05 giây; mở đầu và kết thúc mỗi phần nghe có tín hiệu. Thí sinh có 20 giây để đọc mỗi phần câu hỏi.
- Mọi hướng dẫn cho thí sinh (bằng tiếng Anh) đã có trong bài nghe.

Part 1. You will hear a conversation between a man and a woman. For questions 1-7, complete the notes below with *NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER* for each answer

Event Details

Example

Type of event: Dragon Boat Race

Race details

- Day & date: **(1)** _____
- Place: Brighton **(2)** _____
- Registration time: **(3)** _____

Sponsorship

- aim to raise over **(4)** _____ pounds (£) as a team and get a free t-shirt
- free Prize Draw for trip to **(5)** _____

Team details

- must have crew of 20 and elect a team captain
- under-18s need to have **(6)** _____ to enter
- need to hire **(7)** _____
- advised to bring extra clothes
- must choose a name for the team

(Adapted from IELTS Practice Tests Plus)

Your answers:

1.	2.	3.	4.
5.	6.	7.	

Part 2. You will hear a nutritionist called Paula talking about histamine in food. For questions 8-15, complete the sentences with NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS for each answer.

Histamine intolerance

Paula believes histamine overload is a better definition for histamine intolerance.

It is difficult to describe the (8)_____ attributed to histamine intolerance.

There is (9)_____ within this area of study amongst doctors.

Paula recommends a (10)_____ to assess whether you might be histamine intolerant.

A histamine (11)_____ can occur in some foods once consumed.

(12)_____ contain less histamine than other types of stored foods.

Some of the ingredients in (13)_____ can also contribute to a person's histamine load.

(14)_____ are the best place to start researching how to eat with histamine intolerance.

For Paula, (15)_____ is the most effective addition to reduce the effects of histamine intolerance.

(Adapted from *Listening – Six more practice tests for the Cambridge Proficiency*)

Your answers:

8.	9.	10.	11.
12.	13.	14.	15.

Part 3. You will hear a recorded lesson on mythology. For questions 16-20, decide whether the following sentences are true (T) or false (F).

16. An Aboriginal Dreamtime story helped scientists discover a meteor impact site in Australia.

17. Cadmus's dragon myth might have been inspired by mastodon fossils.

18. Sivatherium is a dragon species discovered in Pakistan.

19. Chimera myths were based on sightings of real animals in Turkey.

20. Yellow Dragon Valley is a real location known for dinosaur tracks.

(Adapted from *TED-Ed: "Why do so many cultures have dragon legends?"*)

Your answers:

16.	17.	18.	19.	20.
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Part 4. You will hear an interview with two experts about renewable energy. For questions 21-25, choose the answer A, B, C, or D which fits best according to what you hear.

21. Ari is surprised by the fact that getting energy from wastewater _____.
 A. relies on domestic activities.
 B. is as efficient as other sources.
 C. is a largely unfamiliar process.
 D. hasn't been exploited thoroughly.
22. What does Selina imply about people's reactions to using sewage as an energy source?
 A. It is indifferent.
 B. It is conceited.
 C. It is negligent.
 D. It is contradictory.
23. What point is made about using wastewater to produce energy?
 A. Discussing how we feel about it is a waste of time.
 B. Producing it is relatively straightforward.
 C. Putting it into practice needs careful consideration.
 D. Spending such large sums on it is worth it in the long run.
24. What do both speakers cite as influential in the success of wastewater-energy projects in other countries?
 A. community enthusiasm
 B. educated politicians
 C. focused communication
 D. confidence in experts
25. Both speakers talk about collaboration because they want to
 A. provide specific examples.
 B. highlight the bigger picture.
 C. design large-scale projects.
 D. illustrate a new approach.

(Adapted from *Listening – Six more practice tests for the Cambridge Proficiency*)

Your answers:

21.	22.	23.	24.	25.
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SECTION II. GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY (30 points)

Part 1. Choose the best answer A, B, C or D to complete each sentence.

26. The _____ of online media has affected the sale of traditional newspapers and magazines.
 A. covent B. invent C. advent D. convent
27. Though claimed as an effective teaching method, a teacher's severity could _____ the children's enthusiasm in the learning process.
 A. deny B. dampen C. compromise D. negate
28. My brother and I never really got on very well. We were constantly _____.

- A. at loggerheads B. like a sore thumb C. on good terms D. chalk and cheese
29. To adults, _____ beliefs and values in children is not as easy as it was twenty years ago.
A. instilling B. etching C. engraving D. provoking
30. Try to _____ your energy into something constructive instead of dwelling on the problem.
A. turn B. guide C. control D. channel
31. A breaking voice marks the _____ of puberty in boys.
A. outset B. onset C. offset D. inset
32. She spent three weeks researching the perfect venue before she actually _____ on one.
A. opted B. settled C. chose D. agreed
33. I was talking to _____ the receptionist about the condition of the room.
A. no one rather than B. no one better than
C. none other than D. none whatsoever rather
34. Designers try to get celebrity _____ of their products, as a kind of walking advertisement.
A. endorsements B. coverages C. commitments D. sponsorships
35. His driving license has been _____ on the grounds of drinking driving.
A. repealed B. nullified C. recalled D. revoked
36. The judge is soft on first-time offenders. Usually, all he does is give them _____.
A. a peck on the cheek B. a pain in the neck
C. a slap on the wrist D. a pat on the back
37. They might fail to reach an agreement, _____, the negotiations will be suspended indefinitely.
A. for which reason B. in that case C. in which event D. at that point
38. It was one of the year's most popular events, with _____ audiences every night.
A. full B. capacity C. utmost D. exhaustive
39. Women today often perform a/an _____ act between looking after children and working.
A. levelling B. equating C. balancing D. redressing
40. I have got _____ years left in me; I am not that old.
A. some few B. a good few C. a great deal of D. a few and so

Your answers:

26.	27.	28.	29.	30.
31.	32.	33.	34.	35.
36.	37.	38.	39.	40.

Part 2. The sentences below contain mistakes. Identify them and write their correct forms in the space provided in the column.

41. To prevent soil erosion, common practices involve plowing in alignment with hill slopes, to establish vegetation on unproductive land, and implementing crop rotation systems.
42. Although we disagree with her position, we must acknowledge her well-intending efforts to resolve the conflict.

43. The transplantation of organs such as hearts and kidneys have proven to be less challenging than that of muscles.
44. The committee ruled that the contract was null and avoid, and could therefore not be enforced.
45. In the labor market, this extended control has gone largely unnoticeable in the academic literature.

Your answers:

Sentence	Mistake	Correction
41.		
42.		
43.		
44.		
45.		

Part 3. Use the most suitable form of the words in brackets.

46. Currently, military forces are welcomed initially to stabilize potential _____ (FLASH) and to control areas by patrolling and observation to prevent atrocities from taking place.
47. This will be a slow, agonizing, _____ (TROPHY) process, with no certainty of when or how it will end.
48. People on the drug may develop _____ (SENSE) in sunny weather and should avoid exposure to direct sunlight.
49. Any errors or _____ (SEE) that remain are solely my responsibility.
50. The presence of an environment and an attitude supporting cost containment may be the critical factor for securing _____ (EFFECT) practice behavior among physicians.
51. The _____ (ADEQUATE) of the supplies resulted in the failure of the expedition.
52. She was a quiet, caring, _____ (RENOUNCE) person, only interested in the well-being of others.
53. We should duly emphasize the _____ (IMMEDIATE) of the problem.
54. The organization was rife with _____ (BRIBE) and corruption.
55. My sister's _____ (FAIL) cheerful no matter what the circumstances .

Your answers:

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

SECTION III. READING COMPREHENSION (60 points)

Part 1. Read the following passage and choose the correct answer A, B, C, or D for each blank. (10 pts)

The German word doppelganger—translated as “double-goer”—refers to a look-alike of another person. (56) _____ a twin stranger has been used in literature and film, its (57) _____ of occurring in reality was largely unexplored until a study by Teghan Lucas of the University of Adelaide. (58) _____ a database of nearly 4,000 photographs, Lucas sought people that shared the same eight facial features. Her results (59) _____ matches and, through calculations, she found that the odds of finding two faces with identical measurements are fewer than one in a trillion. Lucas’ findings have practical (60) _____ in that they support the use of facial features as a unique identifier of an individual, (61) _____ fingerprints.

Precise (62) _____, having a doppelganger is quite likely if the term is defined more broadly as someone you could (63) _____ another. Research has shown that people mainly analyze superficial (64) _____ like hairstyle or the shape of the eyes, mouth, and nose to determine recognition. Based just on these criteria, doppelgangers are (65) _____. This is particularly true for people with features such as brown eyes that are more common in a population.

(Adapted from *ECPE Sample Test Booklet*)

- | | | |
|-----|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| 56. | A. If the facts indicate | B. Since it’s known that |
| | C. Unless people see that | D. Though this idea of |
| 57. | A. presumption | B. suspicion |
| | C. likelihood | D. distinction |
| 58. | A. Dwelling on | B. Peeking at |
| | C. Poring over | D. Staring down |
| 59. | A. were all | B. indicated several |
| | C. yielded no | D. resembled other |
| 60. | A. application | B. purpose |
| | C. operation | D. function |
| 61. | A. including some | B. with the exception of |
| | C. as opposed to | D. much like |
| 62. | A. measurements aside | B. measured apart |
| | C. measuring away | D. to measure alone |
| 63. | A. match with | B. mistake for |
| | C. contrast with | D. compare to |
| 64. | A. manners | B. customs |
| | C. habits | D. traits |
| 65. | A. doubtful to be real | B. bound to exist |
| | C. looking for each other | D. all over the place |

Your answers:

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

Part 2. Read the text below and think of the word which best fits each space. Use only ONE word in each space. (10 pts)

Humans are considered by most people to be distinctly separate from 66. _____ animals. Yet scientists are continually discovering traits that other animals have in 67. _____ with mankind. Character

istics such as tool use, self-awareness and the ability to reason are also common in chimpanzees. They have now been discovered to also have an understanding of approaching death, and to actually mourn **68.** _____ a dead member of their group.

At the Blair Drummond Safari and Adventure Park in Stirlingshire, Scotland, the staff used CCTV cameras to record the death of a mortally sick female chimpanzee **69.** _____ Pansy. She was thought to be more than fifty years old, so her death was **70.** _____ unexpected. What **71.** _____ surprise the staff, however, was **72.** _____ the other chimps reacted.

As Pansy grew weaker and started to sleep more, the other chimps grew quieter and quieter, and stayed with her during the night. They also groomed her more than **73.** _____. After she died, Pansy's daughter remained near the body for a complete night — something she had not done before. For the next **74.** _____ days, the chimps were downcast and quiet, spending hour **75.** _____ hour grooming each other. They would also not go near the place where she had died.

(Adapted from *Language Cert Practice Tests*)

Your answers:

66.	67.	68.	69.	70.
71.	72.	73.	74.	75.

Part 3. Read an extract from an article and choose the answer A, B, C or D that fits best according to the text. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided. (10 pts)

AGGRESSION

When one animal attacks another, it engages in the most obvious example of aggressive behavior. Psychologists have adopted several approaches to understanding aggressive behavior in people.

The Biological Approach. Numerous biological structures and chemicals appear to be involved in aggression. One is the hypothalamus, a region of the brain. In response to certain stimuli, many animals show instinctive aggressive reactions. The hypothalamus appears to be involved in this inborn reaction pattern: electrical stimulation of part of the hypothalamus triggers stereotypical aggressive behaviors in many animals. In people, however, whose brains are more complex, other brain structures apparently moderate possible instincts.

An offshoot of the biological approach called *sociobiology* suggests that aggression is natural and even desirable for people. Sociobiology views much social behavior, including aggressive behavior, as genetically determined. Consider Darwin's theory of evolution. Darwin held that many more individuals are produced than can find food and survive into adulthood. A struggle for survival follows. Those individuals who possess characteristics that provide them with an advantage in the struggle for existence are more likely to survive and contribute their genes to the next generation. In many species, such characteristics include aggressiveness. Because aggressive individuals are more likely to survive and reproduce, whatever genes are linked to aggressive behavior are more likely to be transmitted to subsequent generations.

The sociobiological view has been attacked on numerous grounds. One is that people's capacity to outwit other species, not their aggressiveness, appears to be the dominant factor in human survival. Another is that there is too much variation among people to believe that they are dominated by, or at the mercy of, aggressive impulses.

The Psychodynamic Approach. Theorists adopting the psychodynamic approach hold that inner conflicts are crucial for understanding human behavior, including aggression. Sigmund Freud, for example, believed that aggressive impulses are inevitable reactions to the frustrations of daily life. Children normally desire to vent aggressive impulses on other people, including their parents, because even the most attentive parents cannot gratify all of their demands immediately. Yet children, also fearing their parents' punishment and the loss of parental love, come to repress most aggressive impulses. The Freudian perspective, in a sense, sees us as "steam engines." By holding in rather than venting "steam," we set the stage for future explosions. Pent-up aggressive impulses demand outlets. They may be expressed toward parents in indirect ways such as destroying furniture, or they may be expressed toward strangers later in life.

According to psychodynamic theory, the best ways to prevent harmful aggression may be to encourage less harmful aggression. In the steam-engine analogy, verbal aggression may vent some of the aggressive steam. So might cheering on one's favorite sports team. Psychoanalysts, therapists adopting a psychodynamic approach, refer to the venting of aggressive impulses as "catharsis." Catharsis is theorized to be a safety valve. But research findings on the usefulness of catharsis are mixed. Some studies suggest that catharsis leads to reductions in tension and a lowered likelihood of future aggression. Other studies, however, suggest that letting out some steam escape actually encourages more aggression later on.

The Cognitive Approach. Cognitive psychologists assert that our behavior is influenced by our values, by the ways in which we interpret our situations, and by choice. For example, people who believe that aggression is necessary and justified—as during wartime—are likely to act aggressively, whereas people who believe that a particular war or act of aggression is unjust, or who think that aggression is never justified, are less likely to behave aggressively.

One cognitive theory suggests that aggravating and painful events trigger unpleasant feelings. These feelings, in turn, can lead to aggressive action, but *not* automatically. Cognitive factors intervene. People *decide* whether they will act aggressively or not on the basis of factors such as their experiences with aggression and their interpretation of other people's motives. Supporting evidence comes from research showing that aggressive people often distort other people's motives. For example, they assume that other people mean them harm when they do not.

Catharsis: In psychodynamic theory, the purging of strong emotions or the relieving of tensions.

(Adapted from *The Official Guide to the New TOEFL iBT*)

Question 76: According to paragraph 2, what evidence indicates that aggression in animals is related to the hypothalamus?

A. Some aggressive animal species have a highly developed hypothalamus.

- B. Artificial stimulation of the hypothalamus results in aggression in animals.
- C. Animals who lack a hypothalamus display few aggressive tendencies.
- D. Animals behaving aggressively show increased activity in the hypothalamus.

Question 77: According to Darwin's theory of evolution, members of a species are forced to struggle for survival because

- A. not all individuals are skilled in finding food
- B. individuals try to defend their young against attackers
- C. many more individuals are born than can survive until the age of reproduction
- D. individuals with certain genes are more likely to reach adulthood

Question 78: The word **inevitable** in the passage is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. unavoidable B. regrettable C. controllable D. unsuitable

Question 79: The word **gratify** in the passage is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. identify B. modify C. satisfy D. simplify

Question 80: The word **they** in the passage refers to _____.

- A. future explosions B. pent-up aggressive impulses
- C. outlets D. indirect ways

Question 81: According to paragraph 5, Freud believed that children experience conflict between a desire to vent aggression on their parents and _____.

- A. a frustration that their parents do not give them everything they want
- B. a fear that their parents will punish them and stop loving them
- C. a desire to take care of their parents
- D. a desire to vent aggression on other family members

Question 82: Freud describes people as steam engines in order to make the point that people _____.

- A. deliberately build up their aggression to make themselves stronger
- B. usually release aggression in explosive ways
- C. must vent their aggression to prevent it from building up
- D. typically lose their aggression if they do not express it

Question 83: Which of the sentences below best expresses the essential information in the highlighted sentence in the passage?

- A. People who believe that they are fighting a just war act aggressively while those who believe that they are fighting an unjust war do not.
- B. People who believe that aggression is necessary and justified are more likely to act aggressively than those who believe differently.
- C. People who normally do not believe that aggression is necessary and justified may act aggressively during wartime.
- D. People who believe that aggression is necessary and justified do not necessarily act aggressively during wartime.

- A. moral values
B. previous experiences with aggression
C. instinct to avoid aggression
D. beliefs about other people's intentions

- A. mistrust B. misinterpret C. criticize D. resent

Your answers:

76.	77.	78.	79.	80.
81.	82.	83.	84.	85.

Part 4. Read the following passage then do the tasks that follow. (20 pts)

The passage has five sections, A-E. Choose the correct heading for each section from the list of headings below. There are more headings than sections so you will not use all of them. You may use any of the headings more than once.

List of headings

- i.** Experimental Tourism
- ii.** Cuisine Tourism
- iii.** Adventure Tourism
- iv.** Fashion Tourism
- v.** Photographic Travels
- vi.** Set-jetting
- vii.** Agritourism
- viii.** Introduction
- ix.** Capital Cities

Section A viii

86. Section B

87. Section C

88. Section D

89. Section E

- A** When you get tired of typical sight-seeing, when you have had enough of monuments, statues, and cathedrals, then think outside the box. Read the four paragraphs below about the innovative types of tourism emerging around the globe and discover ways to spice up your itinerary.
- B** One could eat your way through your travels if one wished. A comparatively new kind of tourism is gaining popularity across the world. In this, food and beverages are the main factors that motiv

ate a person to travel to a particular destination. Combining food, drink and culture, this type of travel provides for an authentic experience, the food and restaurants reflecting the local and unique flavors of a particular region or country. Studies conducted into this travel phenomenon have shown that food plays, consciously or unconsciously, an important part in the vacations of a good number of travelers. Those trying this are looking for a more participatory style of holiday experience. Analysts have noticed a shift from ‘passive observation’ to ‘interaction and involvement’ in tourists, whereby the visitor comes into close contact with locals and their way of life rather than remaining a mere spectator.

C This is a novel approach to tourism in which visitors do not visit the ordinary tourist attractions in traditional fashion. Rather, they let their whims be their guides! Destinations are chosen not on their standard touristic merit but on the basis of an idea or concept often involving elements of humor, serendipity, and chance. One example is known as Monopoly-travel. Participants armed with the local version of a Monopoly game board explore a city at the whim of a dice roll, shuttling between elegant shopping areas and the local water plant – with the occasional visit to jail. Another example is Counter-travel, which requires you to take snapshots with your back turned to landmarks like the Eiffel Tower or Big Ben. Joël Henry, the French founder of Latourex, has developed dozens of ideas since coming up with the concept in 1990. The traveler must increase his or her receptiveness, in this way, no trip is ever planned or predictable. Henry’s most unusual invention is known as “Ero-travel”, where a couple heads to the same town but travels there separately. The challenge is to find one another abroad. He and his wife have engaged in the pursuit in five cities and have managed to meet up every time.

D This involves any crop-based or animal based operation or activity that brings visitors to a farm or ranch. It has recently become widespread in America, and participants can choose from a wide range of activities that include picking fruits and vegetables, riding horses, tasting honey, learning about wine and cheese making, or shopping in farm gift shops for local and regional products or handicrafts.

For rural economies struggling to stay afloat in this age of industrial farming, it has become an important and marketable opportunity for improving the incomes and potential economic viability of small farms and rural communities. In western North Carolina, the organization ‘HandMade in America’ is using this method to develop their local economy and craft trades, and to educate visitors about farming practices. On their website, it is described as a niche market. As people are becoming more interested in the ecological importance of local food production, related projects reinforce the need to support local growers and allow visitors to experience the relationship between food and our natural environment.

E This is the trend of traveling to destinations that are first seen in movies, for instance, touring London in a high-speed boat like James Bond or visiting the stately homes that are seen in Jane Austen films. The term was first coined in the US press in the New York Post by journalist Gretchen Kelly, who wrote a 2007 article entitled “The sexiest film locations from 2007 to visit now.”

Currently, summer blockbuster movies are being used as themed marketing tools by companies like Expedia and Fandango, who are promoting trips to where the Steven Spielberg film, Indiana Jones and the Kingdom of the Crystal Skull was made. Corporations as well as convention and tourism boards are exploiting the trend, creating their own location based travel maps, like the Elizabeth: The Golden Age movie map published by VisitBritain, Britain's official travel and tourism guide. Other travel itineraries have been created by tourism boards for movies including The Da Vinci Code (France), In Bruges (Belgium), and P.S. I Love You (Ireland). Although a new concept, it's fast becoming a major factor in the choices travelers make in an increasingly tight economic climate. If a traveler has seen a site in a major motion picture, its media exposure makes it a compelling choice for a family vacation or honeymoon.

(Adapted from *Road to IELTS*)

Questions 90-92

Look at the following statements (Questions 90–92) and complete the sentences using **ONE WORD ONLY** from the text.

- 90. Putting together and enjoying culinary delights ensures the trip is more _____.
- 91. Moving quickly between more mundane public service facilities and malls that are more _____.
- 92. In the USA, visiting a strawberry picking field or listening to lectures on producing good wine is becoming increasingly _____.

Questions 93-95

Do the following statements agree with the information given in the reading passage?

Write

- TRUE** if the statement agrees with the information
- FALSE** if the statement contradicts the information
- NOT GIVEN** if there is no information about this in the passage

- 93. Enjoying good foods is the most critical part of any good holiday for the majority of travellers.
- 94. People are gaining appreciation for the need to back those producing local grown vegetables and other crops.
- 95. The term for promoting travel related to the film industry was first used in the British media.

Your answers:

86.	87.	88.	89.	90.
91.	92.	93.	94.	95.

Part 5. *You are going to read an extract from a magazine article in which five judges give aspirin g judges advice on how to achieve this career goal. For questions 96 to 105, choose from the sections (A–E). Each section may be selected more than once. (10 pts)*

A Guide to Pursuing a Career as a Judge in the UK: Nurturing the Aspiring Judges of Tomorrow

Five lawyers give advice to aspiring lawmakers on how they might become a judge.

A: Natalie Derry

As a senior judge, it is both my privilege and duty to provide you with invaluable advice, ethical considerations and an overview of the academic journey required to pursue this noble profession. Embrace the intellectual ability and moral compass necessary to uphold justice and make a lasting impact on society. During your educational journey, there are several key stages and considerations to bear in mind: you must be in no doubt that you will need to dedicate yourself to your academic studies at school from a young age, placing emphasis on subjects such as English, History, Law and the Social Sciences. Cultivate critical thinking, logical reasoning and effective communication skills through participation in debates and other non-academic activities.

B: Richard Canterbury

In preparation for university, select subjects aligned with your aspiration to become a judge, such as Law, History, Politics or Philosophy. You must achieve excellent grades in your final school examinations, as this will significantly contribute to the strength of your university applications. Seek opportunities to gain practical experience in the legal field through internships, shadowing judges or working with local law firms. For your undergraduate studies, enroll in a reputable university offering a qualifying law degree (LLB), one that is known for its academic reputation and strong faculty. Dedicate yourself to legal studies, exploring core modules such as Constitutional Law, Criminal Law and Legal Systems while also exploring specialised areas of interest. Actively participate in legal societies and debating competitions, and undertake unpaid work to help vulnerable people. This will help you to foster practical skills and build networks within the legal community. Strive to achieve a good grade in your first degree, as academic excellence is highly regarded in the judicial selection process.

C: Katy Lowe

Consider pursuing a postgraduate law degree, such as a Master of Law, to deepen your legal knowledge. You could specialise in areas such as Constitutional Law, International Law or Human Rights. Utilise this stage to undertake research projects, publish articles by contributing to legal journals to demonstrate your commitment to academic pursuits and intellectual growth. Additionally, networking events and conferences provide opportunities to foster connections with legal professionals, including professors, practitioners and judges. It is hard to overstate the importance of ethical and moral considerations. Judges are expected to have the strongest moral compass, and if you do become a judge your integrity and opinion will always be under the microscope. Embody and cultivate impartiality, ensuring that personal beliefs, biases or affiliations do not compromise your ability to deliver fa

ir and just decisions. Uphold independence, maintaining a neutral stance while interpreting and applying the law, even in the face of societal or political pressures.

D: Archibald Lohner

Strictly follow the Code of Judicial Conduct, which encompasses principles of integrity and avoiding conflicts of interest. Display integrity in your personal and professional life, ensuring transparency, honesty and accountability in all your actions. Treat all individuals with respect and courtesy, regardless of their background, and be receptive to diverse perspectives while maintaining a strong commitment to equality before the law. You must embrace lifelong learning, staying up-to-date with legal developments, precedents and the evolving values of society. Participate in continuing education programmes, judicial training courses and professional conferences to enhance your knowledge and skills. As you embark on your journey towards becoming a judge, remember that the pursuit of justice requires dedication, integrity and a profound understanding of the law's complexities. Develop your intellectual capabilities, uphold the highest ethical standards and remain committed to the principles of independence. Strive to make a positive impact on society by ensuring that justice is served, and the rule of law is upheld. Embrace the opportunities available to you during your academic years, seize every chance to expand your knowledge and actively engage in activities that foster your understanding of the legal system and its intricate details.

E: Phyllis Sanbury

Remember that the path to becoming a judge is not solely about academic achievement. It requires personal growth, moral reflection and the development of a strong character. Treat every encounter and experience as an opportunity to enhance your empathy and respect for the diverse perspectives and backgrounds of the individuals who may come before you in court. I would recommend seeking out experienced judges and legal professionals who can guide you and give you advice throughout your career. These endeavours will contribute to your growth as a judge and enable you to make well-informed, fair and unbiased decisions that impact people's lives. As you set off on this noble path, remember that the role of a judge is one of immense responsibility and influence. The decisions you make will shape the lives of individuals and have a lasting impact on society as a whole. Approach each case with a profound sense of integrity, compassion and dedication to justice, always striving to ensure that your rulings reflect the highest ethical standards.

In which section are the following mentioned?

96.	the importance of developing an understanding of people's needs and feelings
97.	the need to keep up to date with changes in the field of law
98.	the need to work hard while you are in compulsory education
99.	the importance of not underestimating the burden of duty that judges bear
100.	the importance of being highly rated in your academic studies

101.	the importance of taking a higher degree at university
102.	the importance of undertaking voluntary work
103.	the need to undertake activities outside of your studies from a young age
104.	the need to show that you are not biased or easily influenced
105.	the need to remain intellectually curious

Your answers:

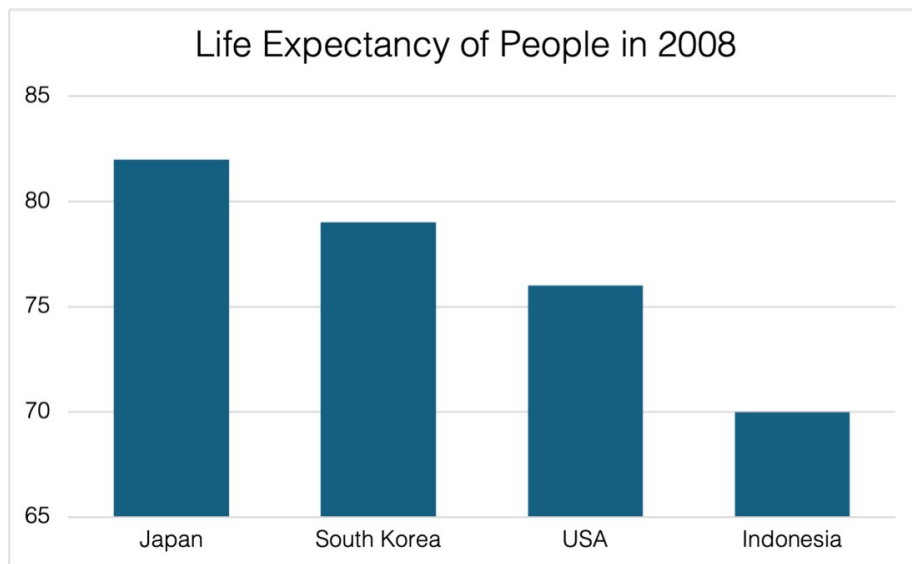
96.	97.	98.	99.	100.
101.	102.	103.	104.	105.

SECTION IV. WRITING (60 points)

Part 1. (20 points)

The bar chart gives information about life expectancy in Japan, South Korea, the United States and Indonesia and the table shows the change in life expectancy between 1953 and 2008. Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features and make comparisons where relevant.

Write at least 150 words.



Increases in life expectancy between 1953 and 2008	
Japan	+3.5%
South Korea	+12.5%
United States	+3%
Indonesia	+15.7%

[illegible]

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————THE END————

- Thí sinh **KHÔNG** được sử dụng tài liệu.
- Cán bộ coi thi **KHÔNG** giải thích gì thêm.