|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| SỞ GD & ĐT NGHỆ AN  **TRƯỜNG THPT ĐÔ LƯƠNG 1**  ĐỀ THI CHÍNH THỨC | **ĐỀ KHẢO SÁT ĐỘI TUYỂN HỌC SINH GIỎI**  **NĂM HỌC 2024 - 2025**  **MÔN: TIẾNG ANH**  *Thời gian làm bài: 150 phút (Không tính thời gian giao đề)* |

*Họ và tên thí sinh:……………………………………Số báo danh:…………….*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Họ tên, chữ ký giám thị**  .................................. | **Số báo danh** | **Số phách**  *(Hội đồng thi ghi)* |

CHỈ DẪN: 1. Đề thi có 13 trang. Thí sinh kiểm tra kỹ số trang trước khi làm bài.

2. Thí sinh làm bài trực tiếp vào đề thi (ghi câu trả lời vào các ô được

đánh số phía dưới đề của mỗi phần).

3. Thí sinh không được sử dụng bất cứ tài liệu nào kể cả từ điển.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| SỞ GD & ĐT NGHỆ AN  **TRƯỜNG THPT ĐÔ LƯƠNG 1**  ĐỀ THI CHÍNH THỨC | **ĐỀ KHẢO SÁT ĐỘI TUYỂN HỌC SINH GIỎI**  **NĂM HỌC 2024 - 2025**  **MÔN: TIẾNG ANH**  *Thời gian làm bài: 150 phút (Không tính thời gian giao đề)* | | | |
| **ĐIỂM** | | **HỌ TÊN, CHỮ KÍ GIÁM KHẢO** | **SỐ PHÁCH** |
| Bằng số:…………………………….. Bằng chữ:………………..………….. | | Giám khảo 1:…………………………Giám khảo 2: ………………………… |  |

**SECTION A. LISTENING (50 points)**

**Part 1. You are going to hear a talk. As you listen, fill in the missing information. For questions 1-15, write NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS in the spaces provided. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided.**

**HOW IS YOUR PHONE CHANGING YOU?**

Of the 7 billion people on Earth, roughly 6 billion own a cellphone, which is pretty shocking, given that only 4.5 billion have access to a working toilet. So how are these (1)………………… changing your body and brain?

If you’re looking down at your phone right now, your (2)………………… is equivalent to that of an 8 year old child sitting on your neck - which is fairly significant considering people spend an average of 4.7 hours a day looking at their phone. This, combined with the length of time spent in front of computers has led to an increase (3)………………… of myopia or nearsightedness in North America. In the 1970s about ¼ of the population had myopia, where today nearly half do; and in some parts of Asia, 80-90% of the population is now nearsighted. And it can be hard to put your phone down - take for example the game Candy Crush. As you play the game, you achieve small goals causing your brain to be rewarded with little bursts of dopamine - and eventually you are rewarded with new content. This novelty also (4)………………… of dopamine and together create what is known as a ‘compulsion loop’ - which just happens to be the same loop responsible for the behaviours associated with nicotine or cocaine. Our brains are hard-wired to make us novelty seeking, and this is why apps on our phones are designed to constantly provide us with new content, making them hard to put down.

As a result, 93% of young people (5)………………… report using their smartphones as a tool to avoid boredom, as opposed to other activities such as reading books or engaging with people around them. This has created the new term ‘nomophobia’ - the fear or anxiety of being without your phone. We also see a change in (6)………………… : alpha rhythms are commonly associated with ‘wakeful relaxation’ like when your mind (7)………………… , whereas gamma waves are associated with conscious attentiveness. And experiments have shown that when a cell phone is transmitting - say during a phone call - the power of these alpha waves is significantly boosted, meaning (8)………………… phone transmissions can literally change the way your brain functions.

Your smartphone can also (9)………………… ! The screen emits a blue light which has been shown to alter our circadian rhythms, diminishing the time spent in deep sleep, which is linked to (10)………………… of diabetes, cancer and obesity. Studies have shown that people who read on their smartphone at night have a harder time falling asleep and produce less (11)………………… - a hormone responsible for the regulation of sleep-wake cycles. Harvard medical school advises the last 2-3 hours before bed be ‘technology’ free, so pick up a book before bed instead.

Of course, smartphones also completely change our ability to access information - (12)………………… in poor and minority populations. 7% of Americans are entirely dependent on smartphones for their access to the internet. A 2014 study found that (13)………………… smartphone owners use their phone for online banking, to look up medical information and (14)………………… . So while phones are in no way exclusively bad, and have been a part of positive change in the world, there’s no denying that they are changing us. But, many successful people have now decided to take “smartphone vacations” in order to (15)………………… . In our new AsapTHOUGHT video we break down the top 6 reasons you should take a smartphone vacation, and how it could benefit your life right now

***Your answers:***

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1. | 6. | 11. |
| 2. | 7. | 12. |
| 3. | 8. | 13. |
| 4. | 9. | 14. |
| 5. | 10. | 15. |

**Part 2. For questions 16-20, listen to a talk about Open AI decide whether these statements are True (T) or False (F). Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided. (10 points)**

16.OpenAI's initially struggles to draw attention from companies and individuals

17.1Microsoft's investment in OpenAI valued the company at 29 billion dollars, which demonstrates the high confidence placed in Chat GPT's potential.

18.OpenAI's Chat GPT technology, despite its advancements in natural language processing, is still unable to generate realistic and innovative video content for businesses.

19..The ethical considerations of AI technology, such as Chat GPT, primarily revolve around the potential misuse and manipulation of users.

20.The detrimental effects of AI on the economy, such as large-scale job losses, can be completely avoided through proper regulation and oversight.

***Your answers:***

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 16. | 17. | 18. | 19. | 20. |

**Part 3: You will hear a radio interview with a ghost hunter called Carlene Belfort. For questions 21 - 25, choose the best answer.**

21. How did Carlene become a ghost hunter?

A. She wanted to contact her dead grandmother.

B. She grew up in a haunted house.

C. Her parents encouraged her.

22. What, according to Carlene, do ghost hunters need most?

A. a special gift B. equipment C. an adventurous mind

23. How does Carlene detect when ghosts are present?

A. She feels cold.

B. She gets evidence from her equipment.

C. She feels them touching her hair.

24. When is Carlene most afraid?

A. when her equipment breaks

B. when things move on their own

C. when bad spirits are nearby

25. What does Carlene feel about her business?

A. She realises she is taking advantage of customers.

B. She feels she is providing a service.

C. She wants to expand and make more money.

***Your answer***

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 21 .............. | 22 .............. | 23 .............. | 24 .............. | 25 .............. |

**SECTION B. LEXICO– GRAMMAR (20 points)**

**Part 1. Choose the best answer to complete each of the following sentences. Write A, B, C or D in the corresponding numbered boxes.**

**1.** The couple decided to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_some money every month for their retirement.

A. put off B. put aside C. take on D. take against

2. After three days in the desert, his mind began to play \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_on him.

A. games B. jokes C. tricks D. fun

3. There are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as many houses in this area as there used to be.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A. double | B. twice | C. much | D. a lot |

4. When Bill saw my new car, he was ………… with envy.

A. blue B. green C. yellow D. white

5. She got a bit hot \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the collar when a colleague started criticizing her work.   
 A. under B. on C. beyond D. from

6.\_\_\_\_\_\_, he remained optimistic.

A. He was badly wounded B. Wounded badly though he is

C. Badly wounded as he was D. As he was badly wounded

**7.** The teacher\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_when she knew that more than ten students cheated in her test.

**A**. angry **B.** crazy **C.** hit the roof **D.** beat the desk

8. His name is on the of my tongue, but I just can’t think of it.

A. point B. edge C. tip D. end

9. Only during the early twentieth century \_\_\_\_\_\_ in the United States.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A**. liquor was prohibited then | **B**. that liquor was prohibited |
| **C**. when liquor was prohibited | **D**. was liquor prohibited |

**Choose the correct answer A, B, C, or D toindicate the word(s) *CLOSEST* in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.**

10. We were always a bit **dubious** about the advantages these changes would actually bring.

**A.** ingenious **B.** doubtful **C.** plausible **D.** prejudiced

**Choose the correct answer A, B, C, or D to indicate the word(s) *OPPOSITE* in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.**

11. We **run a very tight ship** here, and we expect all our employees to be at their desks by eight o'clock and take good care of their own business.

**A.** have a good voyage **B.** organize things inefficiently

**C.** run faster than others **D.** manage a flexible system

**Choose the correct answer A, B, C, or D to indicate the sentence that best completes each of the following exchanges**

12. Adriana: “Don't forget to drop me a line when you settle down."

- Ryan: “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.”

**A.** Oh, that's great! But I'm going to miss you.

**B.** I look forward to hearing from you soon.

**C.** Trust me. I won't. I'll keep you posted.

**D.** All right! Good luck!

***Your answers:***

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. | 3. | 5. | 7. | 9. | 11. |
| 2. | 4. | 6. | 8. | 10. | 12. |

**Part 2. Read the passage below, which contains 8 mistakes. Identify the mistakes and write the corrections in the corresponding numbered boxes.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | 1.  2.  3.  4.  5.  6.  7.  8.  9.  10.  11.  12.  13. | Plastics are among the most ubiquitous materials in our economy, our lives, and our environment. They are also among the most pervasive and persistent pollution on Earth.  In recent years, stark images of beaches, waterways and wildlife filling with plastic have spurred demands on action to address plastic pollution. These calls are coupled with grown concern that plastic and its toxic additives pose serious risks to human health at every stage of the plastic lifecycle. Far more attention has been paid to the impacts of this same lifecycle on the Earth’s climate. This is a dangerous oversight.  From catastrophic wildfires in California to searing heat waves and record drought in India, the scale and growing severe of the climate crisis are undeniable. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change warns that humanity must limit warming below 1.5C or face far greater and potential irreversible climate chaos. To achieve this, we must cut global emissions 45% in 2030 and reach zero net emissions by 2050. | |
|  |

***Your answers:***

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Line** | **Mistake** | **Correction** |  | **Line** | **Mistake** | **Correction** |
| 13. |  |  |  | 17. |  |  |  |
| 14. |  |  |  | 18. |  |  |  |
| 15. |  |  |  | 19. |  |  |  |
| 16. |  |  |  | 20. |  |  |  |

**SECTION C. READING (70 points)**

**Part 1. Read the passage and choose the best answer. Write your answers A, B, C or D in the corresponding numbered boxes.**

**LEARNING TO MAKE A PERFECT PIZZA**

According to the European Pizza-Makers’ Association, making a good pizza is not a straightforward skill to learn. The ingredients seem very (1)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: flour, yeast, water and a bit of salt. But water and flour can easily (2)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ glue and anyone who has eaten a (3)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ quality pizza will know how bad it can make your stomach (4)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

“In Italy, 70 percent of pizza makers could improve on their product, not to (5)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ all the pizza makers around the world who (6)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ uneatable,” says Antonio Primiceri, the Association’s founder. He has now started a pizza school in attempt to (7)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the reputation of this traditional dish. As part of an (8)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ course, the students at Mr. Primiceri’s school are taught to (9)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ common mistakes, produce a good basic mixture, add a tasty topping and cook the pizza properly. “Test the finished pizza by breaking the crust,” advises Mr. Primiceri. “If the soft (10)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ inside the pizza is white, clean and dry, it’s a good pizza. If it is not like this, the pizza will (11)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ your stomach. You will feel (12)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ full and also thirsty.”

In Italy alone, the pizza (13)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ has an annual (14)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of more than $12 billion. Mr. Primiceri estimates that there are 10,000 jobs in pizza restaurants waiting to be (15)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by those with real skill. “If you are a good pizza cook, you will never be without a job,” he says.

1. A. simple B. primary C. pure D. regular

2. A. mix B. construct C. assemble D. make

3. A. sad B. poor C. short D. weak

4. A. sense B. appear C. feel D. be

5. A. state B. mention C. remark D. tell

6. A. submit B. give C. serve D. deal

7. A. save B. provide C. deliver D. return

8. A. extensive B. extreme C. intensive D. intentional

9. A. pass B. escape C. miss D. avoid

10. A. spot B. part C. side D. slice

11. A. worry B. upset C. ache D. depress

12. A. hardly B. tightly C. uncomfortably D. heavily

13. A. activity B. body C. industry D. company

14. A. turnout B. output C. turnover D. input

15. A. employed B. filled C. completed D. covered

***Your answers:***

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

**Part 2. Fill in the gap with ONE suitable word. Write the answers in the corresponding numbered boxes.**

During secondary education, which (16) \_\_\_\_\_\_ four to five years, students in Singapore have opportunities to (17)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ various courses, build their strengths and develop their talents in (18) \_\_\_\_\_\_ academic and non-academic areas. For example, after passing standardised examinations, students can enrol on (19)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in specialised independent schools (20) \_\_\_\_\_\_ as NUS High School of Mathematics and Science, Singapore Sports School, School of the Arts, or School of Science and Technology. They can further their study and interests at junior colleges and polytechnics through direct (21) \_\_\_\_\_\_. These are flexible ways (22) \_\_\_\_\_\_ allow students to continue their education journey at a post-secondary institution.

After leaving (23) \_\_\_\_\_\_ school, students can pursue either pre-university education or technical education. A pre-university course (24) \_\_\_\_\_\_ students with essential skills and knowledge (25) \_\_\_\_\_\_ higher education. They can realise their potential (26) \_\_\_\_\_\_ a wide range of subjects from academic areas such as Humanities, Arts, Languages, Mathematics, and Science. Alternatively, (27) \_\_\_\_\_\_ education, through collaboration (28)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ companies and other organisations, can equip students with professional, technical skills and working (29)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. They can select engineering, technical, business or service skills areas to prepare (30) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for their work environment.

***Your answers:***

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 16. | 19. | 22. | 25. | 28. |
| 17. | 20. | 23 | 26. | 29. |
| 18. | 21. | 24. | 27. | 30. |

**Part 3. Read the following passage and choose the correct answer to each of the questions. Write your answers A, B, C or D in the corresponding numbered boxes.**

The issue of equality for women in British society first attracted national attention in the early 20th century, when the suffragettes won for women the right to vote. In the 1960s feminism became the subject of intense debate when the women’s liberation movement encouraged women to reject their traditional supporting role and to demand equal status and equal rights with men in areas such as employment and pay.

Since then, the **gender gap** between the sexes has been reduced. The Equal Pay Act of 1970, for instance, made it illegal for women to be paid less than men for doing the same work, and in 1975 the Sex Discrimination Act aimed to prevent either sex having an unfair advantage when applying for jobs. In the same year the Equal Opportunities Commission was set up to help people claim their rights to equal treatment and to publish research and statistics to show where improvements in opportunities for women need to be made. Women now have much better employment opportunities, though they still tend to get less well-paid jobs than men, and very few are appointed to top jobs in industry.

In the US the movement that is often called the “first wave of feminism” began in the mid 1800s. Susan B. Anthony worked for the right to vote, Margaret Sanger wanted to provide women with the means of contraception so that they could decide whether or not to have children, and Elizabeth

Blackwell, who had to fight for the chance to become a doctor, wanted women to have greater

opportunities to study. Many feminists were interested in other social issues.

The second wave of feminism began in the 1960s. Women like Betty Friedan and Gloria Steinem became associated with the fight to get equal rights and opportunities for women under the law. An important issue was the Equal Rights Amendment (ERA), which was intended to change the Constitution. Although the ERA was not passed, there was progress in other areas. It became illegal for employers, schools, clubs, etc. to discriminate against women. But women still find it hard to advance beyond a certain point in their careers, the so-called **glass ceiling** that prevents them from having high-level jobs. Many women also face the problem of the second shift, i.e. the household chores.

In the 1980s, feminism became less popular in the US and there was less interest in solving the remaining problems, such as the fact that most women still earn much less than men. Although there is still discrimination, the principle that it should not exist is widely accepted.

**31:** It can be inferred from paragraph 1 that in the 19th century, .

**A.** suffragettes fought for the equal employment and equal pay

**B.** British women did not have the right to vote in political elections **C.** British women did not complete their traditional supporting role **D.** most women did not wish to have equal status and equal rights

**32:** The phrase “**gender gap**” in paragraph 2 refers to .

**A.** the visible space between men and women

**B.** the social distance between the two sexes

**C.** the social relationship between the two sexes

**D.** the difference in status between men and women

**33:** Susan B. Anthony, Margaret Sanger, and Elizabeth Blackwell are mentioned as

.

**A.** American women who were more successful than men

**B.** American women with exceptional abilities

**C.** American women who had greater opportunities

**D.** pioneers in the fight for American women’s rights

**34:** The Equal Rights Amendment (ERA) .

**A.** supported employers, schools and clubs **B.** was not officially approved

**C.** was brought into force in the 1960s **D.** changed the US Constitution

**35:** In the late 20th century, some information about feminism in Britain was issued by

.

**A.** the Equal Opportunities Commission **B.** the Sex Discrimination Act

**C.** the Equal Pay Act of 1970 **D.** the Equal Rights Amendment

**36:** Which of the following is true according to the passage?

**A.** The movement of feminism began in the US earlier than in Britain.

**B.** The women’s liberation movement in the world first began in Britain.

**C.** The British government passed laws to support women in the early 20th century.

**D.** The US movement of feminism became the most popular in the late 20th century.

**37:** The phrase “**glass ceiling**” in paragraph 4 mostly means .

**A.** an overlooked problem **B.** a transparent frame

**C.** an imaginary barrier **D.** a ceiling made of glass

**38:** Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage?

**A.** There is now no sex discrimination in Britain and in the US.

**B.** British women now have much better employment opportunities.

**C.** Many American women still face the problem of household chores.

**D.** An American woman once had to fight for the chance to become a doctor.

**39:** It can be inferred from the passage that .

**A.** women do not have better employment opportunities despite their great efforts

**B.** the belief that sex discrimination should not exist is not popular in the US

**C.** the British government did not approve of the women’s liberation movement

**D.** women in Britain and the US still fight for their equal status and equal rights

**40:** Which of the following would be the best title for the passage?

**A.** The Suffragettes in British Society **B.** Women and the Right to Vote

**C.** Feminism in Britain and the US **D.** Opportunities for Women Nowadays

***Your answers:***

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **31.** | **33.** | **35.** | **37.** | **39.** |
| **32.** | **34.** | **36.** | **38.** | **40.** |

**Part 4. The reading passage has seven paragraphs, A-G. Choose the correct heading for paragraphs B-G from the list of headings below.Write your answers A, B, C or D in the corresponding numbered boxes.**

**ROBOTS**

Since the dawn of human ingenuity, people have devised ever more cunning tools to cope with work that is dangerous, boring, onerous, or just plain nasty. That compulsion has culminated in robotics - the science of conferring various human capabilities on machines.

**A.** The modern world is increasingly populated by quasi-intelligent gizmos whose presence we barely notice but whose creeping ubiquity has removed much human drudgery. Our factories hum to the rhythm of robot assembly arms. Our banking is done at automated teller terminals that thank us with rote politeness for the transaction. Our subway trains are controlled by tireless robo-drivers. Our mine shafts are dug by automated moles, and our nuclear accidents - such as those at Three Mile Island and Chernobyl - are cleaned up by robotic muckers fit to withstand radiation.

Such is the scope of uses envisioned by Karel Capek, the Czech playwright who coined the term ‘robot’ in 1920 (the word ‘robota’ means ‘forced labor’ in Czech). As progress accelerates, the experimental becomes the exploitable at record pace.

**B.** Other innovations promise to extend the abilities of human operators. Thanks to the incessant miniaturisation of electronics and micromechanics, there are already robot systems that can perform some kinds of brain and bone surgery with submillimeter accuracy - far greater precision than highly skilled physicians can achieve with their hands alone. At the same time, techniques of long-distance control will keep people even farther from hazard. In 1 994 a ten- foot-tall NASA robotic explorer called Dante, with video-camera eyes and with spiderlike legs, scrambled over the menacing rim of an Alaskan volcano while technicians 2,000 miles away in California watched the scene by satellite and controlled Dante’s descent.

**C.** But if robots are to reach the next stage of labour-saving utility, they will have to operate with less human supervision and be able to make at least a few decisions for themselves - goals that pose a formidable challenge. ‘While we know how to tell a robot to handle a specific error,’ says one expert, ‘we can’t yet give a robot enough common sense to reliably interact with a dynamic world.’ Indeed the quest for true artificial intelligence (Al) has produced very mixed results. Despite a spasm of initial optimism in the 1 960s and 1 970s, when it appeared that transistor circuits and microprocessors might be able to perform in the same way as the human brain by the 21st century, researchers lately have extended their forecasts by decades if not centuries.

**D.** What they found, in attempting to model thought, is that the human brain’s roughly one hundred billion neurons are much more talented - and human perception far more complicated - than previously imagined. They have built robots that can recognise the misalignment of a machine panel by a fraction of a millimeter in a controlled factory environment. But the human mind can glimpse a rapidly changing scene and immediately disregard the 98 per cent that is irrelevant, instantaneously focusing on the woodchuck at the side of a winding forest road or the single suspicious face in a tumultuous crowd. The most advanced computer systems on Earth can’t approach that kind of ability, and neuroscientists still don’t know quite how we do it.

**E.** Nonetheless, as information theorists, neuroscientists, and computer experts pool their talents, they are finding ways to get some lifelike intelligence from robots. One method renounces the linear, logical structure of conventional electronic circuits in favour of the messy, ad hoc arrangement of a real brain’s neurons. These ‘neural networks’ do not have to be programmed. They can ‘teach’ themselves by a system of feedback signals that reinforce electrical pathways that produced correct responses and, conversely, wipe out connections that produced errors. Eventually the net wires itself into a system that can pronounce certain words or distinguish certain shapes.

**F.** In other areas researchers are struggling to fashion a more natural relationship between people and robots in the expectation that some day machines will take on some tasks now done by humans in, say, nursing homes. This is particularly important in Japan, where the percentage of elderly citizens is rapidly increasing. So experiments at the Science University of Tokyo have created a ‘face robot’ - a life-size, soft plastic model of a female head with a video camera imbedded in the left eye - as a prototype. The researchers’ goal is to create robots that people feel comfortable around. They are concentrating on the face because they believe facial expressions are the most important way to transfer emotional messages. We read those messages by interpreting expressions to decide whether a person is happy, frightened, angry, or nervous. Thus the Japanese robot is designed to detect emotions in the person it is ‘looking at’ by sensing changes in the spatial arrangement of the person’s eyes, nose, eyebrows, and mouth. It compares those configurations with a database of standard facial expressions and guesses the emotion. The robot then uses an ensemble of tiny pressure pads to adjust its plastic face into an appropriate emotional response.

**G.** Other labs are taking a different approach, one that doesn’t try to mimic human intelligence or emotions. Just as computer design has moved away from one central mainframe in favour of myriad individual workstations - and single processors have been replaced by arrays of smaller units that break a big problem into parts that are solved simultaneously - many experts are now investigating whether swarms of semi-smart robots can generate a collective intelligence that is greater than the sum of its parts. That’s what beehives and ant colonies do, and several teams are betting that legions of mini-critters working together like an ant colony could be sent to explore the climate of planets or to inspect pipes in dangerous industrial situations.

**Question 41 - 50**

**Reading Passage has seven paragraphs A-G.**

**From the list of headings below choose the most suitable heading for each paragraph.**

|  |
| --- |
| **List of Headings**  **i.** Some success has resulted from observing how the brain functions.  **ii.** Are we expecting too much from one robot?  **iii.** Scientists are examining the humanistic possibilities.  **iv.** There are judgements that robots cannot make.  **v.** Has the power of robots become too great?  **vi.** Human skills have been heightened with the help of robotics.  **vii.** There are some things we prefer the brain to control.  **viii.** Robots have quietly infiltrated our lives.  **ix.** Original predictions have been revised.  **x.** Another approach meets the same result. |

Ex. Paragraph A: viii

**41.** Paragraph B: \_\_\_\_\_

**42.** Paragraph C: \_\_\_\_\_

**43.** Paragraph D: \_\_\_\_\_

**44.** Paragraph E: \_\_\_\_\_

**45.** Paragraph F: \_\_\_\_\_

**Your answers:**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **41.** | **42.** | **43.** | **44.** | **45.** |

***For questions 46-50, decide whether each of the following statement agrees with the view of the writer in the passage. Write in the corresponding numbered boxes***

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **YES** | if the statement agrees with the information in the passage |
| **NO** | if the statement contradicts the information in the passage |
| **NOT GIVEN** | if there is no information on this in the passage |

**46.** Karel Capek successfully predicted our current uses for robots.

**47.** Lives were saved by the NASA robot, Dante.

**48.** Robots are able to make fine visual judgements.

**49.** The internal workings of the brain can be replicated by robots.

**50.** The Japanese have the most advanced robot systems.

Your answers:

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **46.** | **47.** | **48.** | **49.** | **50.** |

## 

**SECTION D. WRITING (60 points)**

**Part 1. Complete the second sentence so that it has the same meaning as the first one. Use the word given in capital letters and the word mustn’t be altered in any way.**

1. He never thought of telling her.

* It never \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. I met some old friends by chance in the pub.

* I bumped \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. I don’t mind where the money goes as long as the people are the real beneficiaries

* It doesn’t \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. He is very good at cooking spaghetti.

* He is a dab \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. I’ll have to wait before I know whether he’ll keep his promise or not.

* It remains \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Part 2: (20pts)**

The parents of a friend of yours lent you their house in the country for a week. Write a thank you letter ( 120-150 words) to express your attitude. Say how kind they were and describe what you did during the week’s holiday. Use your name and address as Jack Thomson –79 Hyde park, London, United Kingdom.

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**Part 3:**

*“Chat GPT is an advanced natural language processing tool developed by OpenAI. It has gained a lot of popularity since its release in November 2022. Advantageous as it may be, this tool poses lots of threats to our lives in many aspects”*

*Write an essay of about 300 words to discuss both pros and cons of Chat GPT.*

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