

Đề Tiếng Anh_10_41
(Đề thi gồm 19 trang)

KỲ THI CHỌN HỌC SINH GIỎI
LẦN THỨ XVII, NĂM 2026
ĐỀ THI MÔN: TIẾNG ANH - LỚP 10
Thời gian làm bài: 180 phút
(không kể thời gian giao đề)

SECTION A: LISTENING (50 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. You will hear part of a talk about cave art. For questions 1-5, complete the notes below. Write **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS for each answer. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes on your answer sheet. (10 points)**

Cave Art

Geographic and Historical Context

- Ice Age humans lived alongside large mammals across Eurasia
- evidence found in about 400 (1) _____ (France & Spain)
- famous sites: Lascaux Grotto, Chauvet-Pont-d'Arc

Age and Creators

- originated from the days of (2) _____ (~65,000 years ago)
- radiocarbon dating: most artworks < 40,000 years old → created by Homo sapiens

Subjects and Materials

- mainly animals: mammoths, horses, lions, deer
- some human figures and symbols
- using rock-based (3) _____
- techniques: painting on walls or engraving into stone
- visual depth achieved by using (4) _____ of cave walls

Interpretations

- possibly made by shamans in (5) _____ to record spirit-world encounters
- repeated symbols → shared meanings / early communication
- purposes likely varied and not fully certain

Part 2. You will hear a talk about the development of youth culture in the United States during the 1950s and 1960s. For questions 6-10, decide whether the following statements are True (T), False (F) or Not Given (NG) according to the information in the talk. Write T, F, or NG in the corresponding numbered boxes on our answer sheet. (10 points)

6. The notion of youth culture and the label teenager became widely recognized only in the mid-twentieth century, when social conditions began to distinguish adolescents from both children and adults.
7. Following the Second World War, economic prosperity compelled most young people to leave school earlier in order to support the growing labour market.
8. The fear of nuclear war may have contributed to teenagers adopting risk-taking behaviors and rejecting the tastes and values associated with their parents.
9. Films and popular music of the 1950s, including the image of rebellious figures like James Dean, played a role in shaping a distinct generational identity that sought to systematically dismantle mainstream suburban values.
10. The Woodstock festival of 1969 was criticized for failing to attract large crowds and is generally considered a minor event in the history of the hippie movement.

Part 3. You will hear part of an interview in which a career coach called Charles Norris is discussing job-hunting. For questions 11-15, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which fits best according to what you hear. Write your answers (A, B, C or D) in the corresponding numbered boxes on your answer sheet. (10 points)

11. What is NOT included in the role of a career coach?
 - A. recognizing a client's job-hunting weaknesses
 - B. advising clients how to update their CVs

- C. locating and securing employment for clients
 - D. assisting clients in improving their interview techniques
12. According to Charles, the covering letter is important because _____
- A. it is an integral part of the CV.
 - B. it contains all the details of the applicant.
 - C. it is the same for every position.
 - D. it is the only part of the CV employers read.
13. Why does Charles use the example of a computer programmer?
- A. to highlight the need for relevant experience
 - B. to illustrate the need for customizing your CV
 - C. to clarify the importance of having a wide skills base
 - D. to demonstrate the need for extensive details in CVs
14. When discussing the Internet, Charles suggests that job seekers should _____
- A. socialize on the Internet to meet employers.
 - B. clean up data that exists about them on the Internet.
 - C. search for other job-seekers online.
 - D. apply to employers that use networking sites.
15. Charles believes one of his clients succeeded in his job search because he _____
- A. uploaded his CV to his profile
 - B. had a detailed profile.
 - C. included keywords in his profile.
 - D. had a catchy headline on his profile.

Part 4. You will listen to a lecture about Rogers' Diffusion of Innovations Theory. For questions 16-25, complete the summary by writing NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS in each gap. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes on your answer sheet. (20 points)

Rogers' Diffusion of Innovations Theory explains how new ideas and technologies spread within a social system. The theory was developed by Everett M. Rogers, a communication scholar and (16) _____. It was first introduced in his 1962 book

Diffusion of Innovations, and explains how innovations are adopted and disseminated within societies.

The model identifies several key elements in the diffusion process. The first is the innovation itself, which refers to a new idea, product, or practice introduced to a community. Information about the innovation spreads through communication channels, either through mass media or (17) _____. The process unfolds over time within a social system consisting of interconnected (18) _____ that influence one another.

Rogers also categorizes adopters according to the speed at which they accept innovations. For instance, (19) _____, who take up 13.5%, are influential members of society who adopt new ideas relatively early and help spread them. At the other end of the spectrum are laggards, often described as (20) _____ who tend to resist change.

Several attributes of innovations influence their adoption rate, including relative advantage, compatibility, complexity, (21) _____. In fields such as nursing, the theory helps promote the adoption of (22) _____ and new healthcare technologies. It also supports teamwork through initiatives such as (23) _____.

Despite its value, the theory has limitations. Critics argue that it may contain a (24) _____ because it was developed largely in Western contexts. Researchers therefore recommend combining it with additional perspectives, including (25) _____, to address complex real-world situations.

SECTION B: LEXICO-GRAMMAR (40 points)

Part 1. For questions 26-45, choose the best option A, B, C, or D to complete the following sentences. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes on your answer sheet. (20 points)

26. _____, the board of directors decided to proceed with the hostile takeover.

A. All things being equal

B. All things equaled

C. Being equal all things

D. Equaling all things

27. It is not so much his lack of technical expertise _____ that concerns the hiring committee.

A. as his reluctance to collaborate

B. than his reluctance to collaborate

C. but his reluctance to collaborate

D. like his reluctance to collaborate

28. The government needs to grasp the _____ and introduce the controversial economic reforms before the situation worsens.
- A. thorn B. thistle C. nettle D. bush
29. After days of intense strikes and protests, the management finally _____ and granted the workers a pay rise.
- A. backed out B. caved in C. gave off D. held off
30. She accepted the offer of promotion with _____, eager to take on the new responsibilities.
- A. trepidation B. alacrity C. reluctance D. apathy
31. The young prodigy's violin performance was so breathtaking that it completely put the seasoned professionals in the _____.
- A. dark B. shadow C. shade D. background
32. Despite being a famous author, he remained extremely _____ about his personal life, rarely giving interviews.
- A. garrulous B. effusive C. reticent D. loquacious
33. The journalist was known for her integrity, and no one ever questioned the _____ of her reporting.
- A. mendacity B. fallibility C. duplicity D. veracity
34. He was so _____ about his workspace that even a single pen out of place would disturb his concentration.
- A. slovenly B. fastidious C. nonchalant D. haphazard
35. He is highly regarded in his field as a pioneer of quantum computing, and _____.
- A. so it is right B. rightly so C. so rightly D. so is it right
36. With no formal training in management, she had to fly by the _____ of her pants during the first few months.
- A. seat B. edge C. fabric D. seam
37. I'd never buy a used car without having it inspected first; I don't want to buy a _____ in a poke.
- A. pig B. dog C. cat D. rat

38. During the lecture, she summarized the most _____ points of the lengthy dissertation so the audience could easily grasp the core argument.
A. salient B. trivial C. covert D. dormant
39. The lawyer presented a _____ argument that logically dismantled the opponent's case piece by piece.
A. tenuous B. specious C. cogent D. fallacious
40. It is absolutely imperative that the ambassador _____ strict diplomatic protocol during the upcoming peace summit.
A. adhere to B. adheres to C. must adhere to D. is adhering to
41. The dedicated investigators promised the grieving family that they would leave no stone _____ in their quest to find the missing child.
A. untouched B. unturned C. unrolled D. unmoved
42. While the theoretical framework was elegant, the committee rejected the proposal because it lacked a(n) _____ approach to implementation.
A. dogmatic B. pragmatic C. quixotic D. utopian
43. The professor's _____ commentary on ancient Greek philosophy revealed decades of dedicated study and profound understanding.
A. pedestrian B. erudite C. insipid D. fatuous
44. _____ he had secretly been funding the opposition party caused a massive political scandal.
A. What B. The fact C. That D. Which
45. The old cowboy was a _____ man, preferring the silence of the open plains to the chatter of the saloon.
A. verbose B. gregarious C. taciturn D. voluble

Part 2. For questions 46-55, fill each gap with the correct form of the word in brackets. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes on your answer sheet. (10 points)

46. Many students experience unnecessary stress due to _____ expectations of perfection. (IMPOSITION)

47. Years of _____ in Hollywood—the rise of streaming, the pandemic, labour strikes and corporate consolidation—mean there are fewer buyers for indie movies than there were at the advent of streaming. (HEAVE)
48. Historical narratives are often _____ with cultural myths, making it difficult to distinguish fact from interpretation. (WEAVE)
49. Despite intense criticism and mounting pressure, the scientist remained _____ in her commitment to ethical research, refusing to compromise her principles. (SWERVE)
50. The doctor recommended a _____ procedure to diagnose the condition, allowing the patient to avoid surgery and recover more quickly. (INVADE)
51. “Die with a smile” by Lady Gaga and Bruno Mars climbed charts in more than 30 countries and became the _____ daily number-one song on Spotify, a streaming platform. (RUN)
52. Despite its complex themes, the novel remains a compelling _____ that engages readers from beginning to end. (PAGE)
53. The fact that he cannot see is more than _____ by his heightened perception of sound and touch. (BALANCE)
54. Years of careful research laid the _____ for the breakthrough that ultimately transformed the field of renewable energy. (WORK)
55. Her voice had an _____ quality, as if it echoed from somewhere beyond time. (WORLD)

Part 3. For questions 56-60, identify the 5 mistakes in grammar and word choice in the passage, by underlining the mistakes in the passage, writing the line numbers, the incorrect words and the corrections in the blanks provided. (0) has been done as an example. (10 points)

SIGN LANGUAGE

Have you ever wished to be free from the hubbub of excited chatter or the raising voices of those who wish to dominate a discussion or argument? For those who do not have the power of speaking or hearing, this is an everyday reality forced upon them which they must cope with through sign language. Finger spelling and sign language

were used in the school for the deaf founded in Paris about 250 years ago, and over 1,500 signs are in regular usage. However, sign language is not confined to special schools. In former time, monks who had taken a vow of silence communicated in this way, whereas nowadays its practicality in noisy factory environments is much appreciated. Over the ages it has proved useful whenever people from different cultures have first come into contact with each other. Although it is an essential tool for teachers who have a duty to educate the deaf or hard of hearing, it is obviously an accomplishment that is worth giving a go of, whoever you are.

Example:

0. Line 1: *raising* → *raised*

56.
57.
58.
59.
60.

SECTION C: READING (60 points)

Part 1. For questions 61-70, read the following passage and decide which option (A, B, C, or D) best fits each gap. Write your answers in corresponding numbered boxes on your answer sheet. (10 points)

Mosquitoes, often (61) _____ as nothing more than irritating pests, may harbour vital clues about the course of human evolution. A groundbreaking study has (62) _____ that certain species in Southeast Asia evolved a preference for human blood millions of years ago — a dietary shift that coincided with the arrival of early hominins in the region. Scientists have traditionally relied on fossil evidence to piece together the migratory history of our ancestors, but the tropical climate (63) _____ the decomposition of organic remains, leaving few physical traces for researchers.

By analysing mosquito DNA, researchers have (64) _____ an innovative method to bridge the gaps in the archaeological record. The findings suggest that early human populations were present in sufficient numbers to (65) _____ a fundamental

behavioural change in forest-dwelling mosquitoes, which (66) _____ abandoned their usual primate hosts in favour of humans. This radical dietary transition represents a (67) _____ moment in ecological history that modern genomic tools can now help to date with greater precision.

Scientists believe that (68) _____ on diverse sources of biological evidence will prove indispensable for reconstructing the full picture of human dispersal out of Africa. The study also (69) _____ the profound interconnectedness of species within shared ecosystems and demonstrates that even the most (70) _____ creatures can illuminate some of the deepest questions about our evolutionary past.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 61. A. dispelled | B. dismissed | C. dispersed | D. discharged |
| 62. A. alleged | B. conjectured | C. established | D. professed |
| 63. A. expounds | B. extricates | C. extrapolates | D. expedites |
| 64. A. contrived | B. concocted | C. devised | D. fabricated |
| 65. A. elicit | B. inflict | C. perpetrate | D. trigger |
| 66. A. substantially | B. superficially | C. subsequently | D. supposedly |
| 67. A. waterfront | B. benchmark | C. cornerstone | D. watershed |
| 68. A. drawing | B. seizing | C. bearing | D. homing |
| 69. A. undermines | B. undercuts | C. underscores | D. undergoes |
| 70. A. unsuspecting | B. unassuming | C. unrelenting | D. unprecedented |

Part 2. For questions 71-80, fill each of the blanks with ONE suitable word. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes on your answer sheet. (10 points)

HYPERMOBILITY

In 1950, the average Briton travelled 5 miles a day, mostly on foot. Nowadays it is about 28 miles and most hardly (71) _____ of it on foot. When work is unusually busy, it is possible to clock (72) _____ an extraordinary number of air miles in a very short period.

The term 'hypermobility' has been (73) _____ for this relatively recent phenomenon of increased travel, (74) _____ a transatlantic flight for a short business

meeting has become commonplace. Professionals travel twice as far as (75) _____ workers. Although commuting and leisure (76) _____ for some of this difference, the main reason is that their jobs require them to travel. (77) _____ hypermobile are a growing class, mainly managerial, who are more or less permanently on the (78) _____. Even those of us who do not consider ourselves as high-flyers are travelling (79) _____. Several studies have revealed that employers demand more travelling from their staff; work has become more mobile, international and intense.

By 2025, the average day's travelling may reach 60 miles a day. Transport specialists warn that we have (80) _____ to fully consider the serious social and environmental consequences of this trend.

Part 3. For questions 81-90, read the following passage and circle the best answer to each of the following questions. Write your answers in corresponding numbered boxes provided on your answer sheet. (15 points)

Although biological mechanisms do not work with the accuracy or stability of modern clocks, a sense of time and its rhythm is built into the functioning of the human body. Our heart, with its beating pulse, is the clocklike internal rhythm of which we are most aware. In his discovery of the law of the pendulum, which turned out to have the most profound effect on all later time-measuring devices, Galileo used—**if legend can be believed**—his own pulse beat as the test. There are, however, other biological timekeepers that play important roles in our lives. These inner clocks are generally very regular, but they can also be “reset” and will fall in step with a shifted rhythm. Even after we take a **long flight** across the Atlantic or Pacific, our lack of synchronization with the local time slowly disappears. The technical term, introduced in 1959, for the internal timer that keeps track of this 24-hour periodicity and retains it even in the absence of external **cues** is the circadian system (from the Latin circa for “about” or “approximately” and dies for “day”). [I] Though known to biologists for over 200 years, biological clocks have been the subject of intensive research during the last half century.

The first human physiological variables that scientists observed to be governed by a circadian rhythm were pulse rate and body temperature. Even if a person rests in bed and fasts, his or her deep-body temperature will vary by almost one degree centigrade

between its low in the early morning hours and a high late in the afternoon. [II] More than 100 additional physiological and psychological variables are also subject to diurnal periodicities. For example, the speed with which children can do computations varies by about 10 percent between its slowest value in the early morning to a high before noon, dropping to a nadir in the early afternoon, rising again to a peak at about 6 o'clock and then falling off in the evening. This pattern was first measured in 1907 and replicated a half century later.

The extremely **controversial question** that arose immediately was to what extent this human circadian rhythm was an autonomous mechanism rather than a simple response to external signals, such as changes in the level of light, the times of meals, or social interactions with our surroundings. It has not been easy to find the answer, but careful laboratory experiments have led to the definite conclusion that our body contains an autonomous timekeeper. [III] Individuals who volunteered to be kept in artificial isolation with no time cues of any kind also helped find the answer. In 1962 a French researcher spent two months in a cold cave, 375 feet underground in the Alps. The Frenchman called his aboveground supporters by telephone whenever he ate, went to sleep, and woke, and he recorded in detail his thoughts and impressions of the passage of time. He and all such explorers found themselves subject to definite internal time signals. It turned out, however, that the measured period of their bodily variables (all of which were consistent with one another), as well as their subjective impression of the time of day and their periods of sleep and waking, was slightly longer than 25 hours. By the time they emerged from their prolonged isolation, their internal timer was many hours out of phase with the external 24-hour clock.

Today, the autonomy of biological clocks is a well-established fact. Though running at a steady rate, our internal clock is "slow" by about an hour per day, but since it is continually automatically reset by cycles of light and dark, under normal circumstances the loss of time is not cumulative. [IV]

81. The primary purpose of the passage is to _____.

- A. describe a phenomenon and how it came to be understood
- B. provide a historical overview of research into a phenomenon
- C. address once unresolved questions regarding a phenomenon

D. trace efforts to shed light on a little-understood phenomenon

82. The phrase “**if legend can be believed**” in paragraph 1 primarily serves to _____.
- A. raise doubts about a detail
 - B. supply a condition for an evaluation
 - C. qualify a statement
 - D. provide necessary evidence
83. In paragraph 1, the word “**cues**” most nearly means _____.
- A. hints
 - B. stimuli
 - C. tips
 - D. inklings
84. The reference to a “**long flight**” in paragraph 1 supports the idea that _____.
- A. humans adjust to the natural rhythms around them
 - B. airplane flights are fatiguing for most people
 - C. trans-Pacific flights take longer than trans-Atlantic flights
 - D. not all people synchronize with the local time
85. The last sentence of paragraph 2 serves primarily to _____.
- A. acknowledge the existence of a paradox
 - B. support the validity of an observation
 - C. elaborate on a finding
 - D. emphasize the need for further research
86. Which of the following best expresses the “**controversial question**” referred to in paragraph 3?
- A. Are humans’ complex circadian rhythms capable of a degree of autonomy?
 - B. How autonomous are human circadian rhythms in the absence of outside influences?
 - C. Are human circadian rhythms independent of responses to outside factors?
 - D. How independent of external influences are human circadian rhythms?
87. The “French researcher” mentioned in paragraph 3 probably chose the location he did primarily to _____.
- A. eliminate any effects of the Sun

- B. restrict his access to food and water
- C. ensure disruption to his internal clocks
- D. limit his communication with other humans

88. Where in the passage does the sentence “**Our internal clock is entrained to the rhythm of the Sun.**” best fit?

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

89. Based on the information in the passage as a whole, time lag would most likely be compounded for someone who _____.

- A. failed to recondition his or her internal clock on a regular basis
- B. fasted long enough to cause a reduction in deep-body temperature
- C. remained in a soundproof, lightproof isolation chamber for several weeks
- D. flew repeatedly from one destination to another without sufficient time to recover

90. The tone of the passage is best described as _____.

- A. argumentative
- B. concerned and inquisitive
- C. objective and instructive
- D. playful and irreverent

Part 4. For questions 91-100, read the passage and do the following tasks. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes on your answer sheet. (15 points)

Continents Collide!

The idea that the continents are moving was first proposed by the German meteorologist Alfred Wegener in a book published in 1915. He had gathered a great deal of careful and tantalizing evidence, the most obvious being the simple observation that the great landmasses of the world seem to fit together in a jigsaw-like way, a striking example being the coastlines on either side of the Atlantic Ocean. Wegener also

correctly theorized that all the continents had once been joined together in a supercontinent, now called Pangaea. Pangaea later broke up into Laurasia, which gave rise to North America and Eurasia, and Gondwana, which included the southern continents.

Unfortunately, Wegener could propose no convincing propulsive force for this movement, apart from the vague and erroneous suggestion that centrifugal force might play a role. He also severely overestimated the speed of continental movement. These problems, combined with the fact that he was a meteorologist rather than a geologist, meant that when he published his ideas, the scientific community was resolutely hostile. It is an interesting example of that not uncommon situation in which a scientist who was fundamentally correct received no recognition in his lifetime. Semmelweis, who advocated handwashing before surgery as a way of reducing hospital deaths, is another example. Wegener would later die unexpectedly on an expedition in Greenland, probably of a heart attack — in death, as in life, left out in the cold.

The first hints of the existence of Gondwana came from the similarity of fossil plants and animals distributed across South America, Africa, Antarctica, India, and Australia during the same geological periods. Similarly, the composition and nature of rocks along corresponding coastlines told the same story. Yet for the theory to become scientifically credible, evidence was still needed to explain how such enormous landmasses could move, in much the same way that Semmelweis's ideas needed the later development of germ theory. It was only in the 1960s, half a century after Wegener's death, that hard evidence began to accumulate and eventually became overwhelming.

Wegener's continental-drift hypothesis later became an important precursor to the modern theory of plate tectonics. According to this theory, the Earth's outer shell is broken into rigid plates that move very slowly relative to one another. These plates ride atop hotter, weaker mantle material beneath them, and their movement is caused by a combination of circulating mantle material, the downward pull of sinking plates, and the gravitational force that pushes plates away from mid-ocean ridges. Although scientists do not agree on every detail of this process, the overall mechanism is far better understood than Wegener's original proposal.

Of course, this motion is slow, typically at about the speed at which fingernails grow, though in some cases it can be faster. But because it is constant and essentially unstoppable, the results can be spectacular, particularly where plates meet. Their interactions give rise to earthquakes and to major geological features such as mountains, volcanoes, oceanic ridges, and trenches. Most of the world's active volcanoes occur near plate boundaries, with the Pacific Ring of Fire being a particularly striking example. Volcanic activity can also occur in the middle of plates, and this is generally explained by hotspots: unusually hot regions of mantle material that generate magma capable of rising through the plate above.

Plate boundaries come in three types. First, there are transform boundaries, where plates grind past one another. California's San Andreas Fault is a well-known example. Second, there are divergent boundaries, where plates move apart from each other. Mid-ocean ridges, such as the Mid-Atlantic Ridge, and active rift zones, such as those in East Africa, are examples of this type. Finally, there are convergent boundaries, where plates move towards one another. This can produce either a zone in which one plate descends beneath another, or a continental collision. Deep ocean trenches are formed in the former case, and as the descending slab sinks, it releases fluids into the overlying mantle, helping to generate magma. This magma may then rise to the surface, producing volcanic mountain chains such as the Andes. By contrast, continental collision crushes and uplifts the crust, forming vast fold mountain systems.

One of the best examples of a continental collision is the Indian plate, which is steadily and relentlessly moving into Asia. The Himalayas of Nepal and northern India, the Karakoram Range of northern Pakistan, and the highlands of Afghanistan are all part of the vast fold system that has resulted from this collision, producing some of the highest peaks in the world, while their surrounding deep valleys channel snowmelt and glacial meltwater into major river systems, including the Indus, the Irrawaddy, and the Mekong. The Himalayas are still rising today, so Mount Everest may now be slightly higher than it was when it was first climbed in 1953.

For questions 91–95, decide whether the following statements agree with the claims of the writer. In the corresponding numbered boxes on your answer sheet, write

YES

if the statement agrees with the claims of the writer

NO if the statement contradicts the claims of the writer
NOT GIVEN if it is impossible to say what the writer thinks about this

91. Alfred Wegener was the first to notice the apparent connectedness of the earth's landmasses.
92. The continents moved at a greater velocity in Wegener's hypothesis than they really did.
93. Scientific breakthroughs were often looked askance at by the scientific community at the time of their publication.
94. Early biological fossils and geological evidence for Gondwana were similarly found across several continents.
95. Modern science has undermined the core insight of Wegener's hypothesis.

For questions 96–100, read the following summary and fill in each blank with NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS taken from the passage. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided.

According to the theory of plate tectonics, Earth's surface is divided into moving sections whose motion results from complex interactions both with one another and with (96) _____. The steady and (97) _____ movement of these tectonic plates has produced many of the planet's (98) _____. When plates collide, the edges of one or both plates may be pushed upward into (99) _____, or one plate may bend downward, creating (100) _____.

Part 3: For questions 101–110, read the following passage and choose from the sections (A–E). The sections may be selected more than once. Write the letter A, B, C, D or E in the corresponding numbered boxes provided.

In which section are the following mentioned?

101. human body language can be interpreted by certain animals
102. body language assumes a more important role within a large group of people
103. the idea that it is difficult to say whether smiles are conscious or unconscious movements

104. chimpanzees understand human hand gestures better than they do spoken language
105. how human body language came about
106. body language is a combination of inherited and learned behavior
107. unconscious gestures and facial expressions often expose our inner thoughts and feelings
108. many aspects of body language are globally recognized
109. our ancestors did not engage in verbal communication
110. the distinction between what constitutes conscious and unconscious body movements is not always clear cut

BODY LANGUAGE

- A** Many people, on hearing the term body language, think of the unconscious movements we make which convey our innermost feelings – ones which we may prefer, on occasion, to keep hidden. Think, for example, of film footage of politicians which has been studied by experts in the field, who suggest that the fleeting sideways glance indicates that a lie is being told. But body language can be both voluntary and involuntary. In fact, the boundaries between the two forms can often be blurred. Take a smile, for instance. Which category would you say it fell into? However, to make a distinction, let's say that voluntary body language refers to gestures and poses made intentionally with some sense of what they communicate. A goodbye wave can usually be categorized thus. Gestures made with the hands and facial expressions exhibited by someone unconsciously can be said to be involuntary. Many believe these – in particular facial expressions and poses taken up during an interchange with another individual – to be far more revealing of our innermost emotional state. For this reason, perhaps, involuntary body language holds our interest more.
- B** The origins of body language, while the subject of much research and discussion, remain unclear. One theory suggests that it is a legacy from our ancestors – the form of communication they used before speech had developed. In those non-linguistic days, early humans must have found a means of conveying information and feelings to others; they would have used paralanguage in other words. How closely related

today's body language could be to that of our predecessors cannot be established. However, many experts believe that it has undergone changes while co-existing with verbal language. Some gestures may have become redundant; others may have evolved over time.

- C** Human body language seems to bear some relation to animal communication. Indeed, some species have shown themselves to be particularly adept at recognizing human body language. Attempts to teach sign language to chimpanzees have been much more successful than any attempts to teach them to understand verbal language. In fact, there are some forms of body language which bear a resemblance to the communicative gestures of other apes, albeit often with a change in meaning.
- D** While some forms of body language can be said to be picked up from observation of the environment in which we live, others can be regarded as being genetic in origin. Blind children, for example, will smile without ever having been in a position to witness this particular form of non-verbal facial communication. It has also been claimed that many fundamental elements of body language are universal; the conclusion to be drawn is that these are instinctive actions. This is not to suggest that variation between cultures does not exist, however. Gestures do tend to become refined and these refined forms will be adopted by the young through unconscious observation of the particular world they inhabit.
- E** Body language is not solely displayed by individuals engaged in direct communicative interaction. Eye-rolling – the movement of the pupils to the tops of the eyes – may be used by a child in a classroom, for example, to indicate boredom. The same movement can also be employed to convey exasperation or condescension. However, just as verbal language is generally associated with some kind of interaction – be it one-to-one or group – so is non-verbal language too. It has even been suggested that body language may be more important during group interaction. Verbal communication within the group is more likely to be confined to one person at a time while body language can be expressed, and often 'read', by all involved. The more people in the group, the more significant the role played by gesture and expression.

D. WRITING (50 points)

Part 1. (20 points)

The table below shows data for some countries on the annual expected population affected by river floods and the estimated annual GDP affected by inland flooding.

Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant. You should write about 150 words.

Country	Annual expected population affected by river floods (millions)	Estimated annual GDP affected by inland flooding (% of total GDP)
Bangladesh	3.48	4.75
Vietnam	0.93	2.29
Myanmar	0.39	1.39
Cambodia	0.19	3.42
India	4.84	0.84
Egypt	0.46	1.18
Afghanistan	0.33	2.58

Part 2: (30 points)

Some believe that economic globalisation has lifted millions out of poverty, while others argue that it primarily benefits wealthy nations and multinational corporations at the expense of developing countries.

Discuss both views and give your own opinion.

Write an essay of about 300 words to answer the above question. Give reasons and include any relevant examples and explanations to support your answer. Write your answer on your answer sheet.

----- **HẾT** -----