

Đề Anh_11
(Đề thi gồm 19 trang)

KỶ THI CHỌN HỌC SINH GIỎI
LẦN THỨ XVII, 2026
ĐỀ THI MÔN TIẾNG ANH LỚP 11
Thời gian làm bài: 180 phút
(không kể thời gian giao đề)

Chú ý:

- Thí sinh **KHÔNG** được sử dụng tài liệu, kể cả từ điển.
- Giám thị **KHÔNG** giải thích gì thêm.

I. LISTENING (50 points)

- The listening section is in **FOUR** parts. Each recording will be played **TWICE**.
- All the other instructions are included in the recording.

Part 1. Listen to an interview between an Interviewer (Speaker F) and Demis Hassabis (Speaker M). For questions 1 – 5, decide whether each of the following statements reflects the opinion of Speaker M (Demis), Speaker F (Interviewer), or Both (B). Write M, F, or B in the corresponding numbered boxes provided.

1. The recent deployment of a flagship foundational model elicited highly favorable market engagement.
2. A competitor's heavily publicized state of alarm is a direct consequence of shifting developmental momentum.
3. A rival entity has successfully secured a notable tactical edge in a highly focused programming arena.
4. The industry's upcoming era-defining milestones will fundamentally center on the manufacturing of disruptive consumer hardware.
5. Historical missteps in commercializing certain hardware were caused by the absence of indispensable, everyday software utility.

Your answers:

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
----	----	----	----	----

Part 2. Listen to a talk about cell division and cancer. For questions 6 – 10, match each specific entity extracted from the text (6-10) with the noun phrase (A–J) that accurately describes it according to the provided text. There are FIVE extra statements that you do not need to use. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided.

Column I	Column II

--	--

Your answers:

6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
----	----	----	----	-----

Part 3. Listen to a discussion in which two marine biologists, Gina Kelso and Thomas Lundman, talk about an award-winning television film they made about wildlife in Antarctica. For questions 11 – 15, choose the answer A, B, C or D which fits best according to what you hear. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided.

11. When recounting her childhood, Gina's primary aim is to emphasize that her career choice was

-
- A. driven by a desire to escape her restrictive English schooling.
 - B. an inevitable progression culminating in a singular, defining epiphany.
 - C. heavily dictated by her father's international corporate assignments.

- D. a gradual academic awakening formalized during her university years.
12. What does Thomas's anecdote about the swimming pool practice run illustrate about their entry into television?
- Their initial foray was characterized by somewhat farcical, improvised beginnings.
 - They actively subverted the traditional expectations of natural history broadcasting.
 - Their rapid career advancement was hindered by inadequate early technical training.
 - They leveraged an embarrassing mishap to negotiate better production roles.
13. How do Gina and Thomas implicitly view the well-known naturalist who presented their series?
- As an indispensable asset for securing network funding.
 - As a seasoned expert who artificially amplified the dramatic tension.
 - As a pragmatic figurehead detached from the expedition's authentic rigors.
 - As an unwelcome intruder in an otherwise cohesive research team.
14. Gina's remark about the fur seal researcher reveals a sense of regret that the film crew _____
- inadvertently alienated a resident expert through their geographical isolation.
 - lacked the concurrent specialist insight needed to maximize a rare observation.
 - failed to communicate their groundbreaking findings to him promptly.
 - captured footage that fundamentally contradicted his established academic theories.
15. Thomas characterizes the humpback whales' bubble-netting behavior primarily as _____
- a spontaneous adaptation to localized prey shortages.
 - an aggressive display of intra-species dominance.
 - a meticulously synchronized mechanism to optimize foraging.
 - a reliance on acoustic shockwaves to disorient their targets.

Your answers:

11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Part 4. Listen to a short history about the Esperanto language and its creator Ludwik Zamenhof. For questions 16 – 25, complete the summary below with NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS taken exactly from the audio for each gap. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided.

Conceived in the late 19th century by a polyglottic (16) _____, Esperanto emerged from a profound conviction that linguistic barriers were the paramount catalyst for (17) _____ among nations. Initial iterations of the constructed language proved unwieldy, prompting its creator to ingeniously implement (18) _____ to streamline vocabulary acquisition and minimize lexical mismatches. Despite familial discouragement from a father who perceived such linguistic endeavors as inherently (19) _____, Zamenhof persisted. He eventually disseminated his refined system via mail, utilizing letters accompanied by a (20) _____ to facilitate immediate comprehension for the recipient. Structurally, the system is remarkably economical, relying on merely sixteen (21) _____, thereby democratizing fluency to a matter of months rather than years. Furthermore, far from being a sterile, utilitarian code, Esperanto boasts a euphonious phonetic inventory and remarkable (22)

_____, which Zamenhof himself vividly demonstrated by translating seminal works of (23) _____. Tragically, his utopian vision of global harmony and the (24) _____ was severely undermined by the outbreak of the First World War. Nevertheless, his enduring legacy persists into the modern era, sustained by a vibrant, global community of over (25) _____ who continue to champion his original ethos of universal peace.

Your answers:

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

II. READING (100 points)

II.1 LANGUAGE IN USE (35 points)

Part 1. *For questions 26 – 35, read the passage below and decide which answer (A, B, C, or D) best fits each space. Write the letter A, B, C, or D in the corresponding numbered boxes provided.*

To navigate volatile commodities markets, institutional players frequently (26) _____ recourse to futures contracts, instruments designed not merely to forecast prices but to actively (27) _____ against systemic shocks. A futures contract irrevocably obliges the buyer to take delivery of an asset at a predetermined juncture, while the seller is equally bound to furnish it at the (28) _____ valuation. For agricultural conglomerates, such derivatives act as a financial bulwark, (29) _____ the enterprise from the vagaries of supply chain disruptions. Conversely, speculators, wholly (30) _____ of any intent to physically acquire the underlying commodity, attempt to capitalize on microscopic price oscillations.

Venturing into this domain demands acute (31) _____ of the mechanics of leverage. Traders rarely collateralize the entire contract upfront; instead, they post an initial margin. Should the market trajectory run (32) _____ to their position, brokers swiftly issue margin calls, mandating immediate capital injections to offset (33) _____ liabilities. While leverage exponentially magnifies windfalls, it concurrently exposes participants to ruinous drawdowns. Furthermore, modern commodity funds bypass tangible stockpiles, favoring contracts systematically rolled over prior to expiration, thereby incurring relentless overheads that continually (34) _____ profit margins regardless of the (35) _____ market sentiment.

26. A. bear B. make C. seek D. have
27. A. hedge B. parry C. buffer D. insulate
28. A. ordained B. stipulated C. prescribed D. decreed
29. A. barricading B. insulating C. sequestering D. cloistering
30. A. devoid B. bereft C. vacant D. deficient
31. A. cognizance B. apprehension C. discernment D. conception
32. A. adverse B. contrary C. counter D. inverse

33. A. burgeoning B. profuse C. prolific D. cascading
 34. A. corrode B. erode C. abrade D. defalcate
 35. A. predominant B. prevailing C. overarching D. compelling

Your answers:

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

Part 2. For questions 36 – 40, complete the passage by filling in each space with the correct form of one of the words given within the following box. There are 5 words that you do not need. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided.

ACQUIRE	COMPARE	DECEIVE	REPAIR	DESTROY
JUSTIFY	CONCEIVE	SUSTAIN	MAINTAIN	CLEAR

Cannon fire splintered the Jakarta shoreline in 1619, signaling the Dutch East India Company's violent transition from a mere trading syndicate into a sovereign maritime leviathan. Smashing through local resistance, the VOC established Batavia as the nerve center of a corporate empire. This brutal land grab was not driven by mere territorial (36) _____; it was the deliberate monopolization of the global spice trade, enforced through an (37) _____ ruthless military campaign across the Banda Islands.

Such aggressive market domination flooded Amsterdam with wealth, funding a sprawling supply chain. Yet, the sheer scale of this militarized apparatus demanded an overhead that guaranteed internal rot. Company clerks, underpaid and isolated, resorted to rampant smuggling and systemic (38) _____, bleeding the treasury dry. As consumer tastes shifted toward coffee, the conglomerate's bloated infrastructure staggered under its own hubris. Mercenary armies demanded payment, colonial fortresses fell into (39) _____ disrepair, and British blockades shattered any lingering illusions of the VOC's (40) _____, leaving the Dutch state staring into a bottomless debt ledger.

Your answers:

36.	37.	38.	39.	40.
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Part 3. The passage below contains FIVE grammatical mistakes. For questions 41 – 45, UNDERLINE the FIVE mistakes and WRITE THEIR CORRECT FORMS in the numbered boxes provided.

Predictive text software does more than just finish our sentences; it alters how we process ideas. When people rely on autocomplete to draft emails or structure arguments, they unwittingly expose themselves against subtle algorithmic biases. Recent experiments indicate that these

everyday assistants easily nudge writers toward specific political or social viewpoints. Accepting a system's suggested phrasing often means adopting its underlying framing, a habit that steadily narrows our collective range of expression. By dispensing the mental friction of composition to software, users skip the internal debate required to establish firm, independent convictions. The risk here is not obvious manipulation, but a quiet drift away from original thinking. Whereas the generated output gets published and fed back into training data for future models, a permanent feedback loop takes hold. The vast adoption of these tools suggests that interface design choices could actually wield public sentiment on pressing issues. Other than functioning as passive drafting aids, these features actively mediate our online interactions, setting the parameters of standard debate.

Your answers:

41.	42.	43.	44.	45.
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

II.2. READING COMPREHENSION (65 points)

Part 1. *For questions 46 – 55, read the following passage and fill in each of the numbered spaces with ONE suitable word. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided.*

Stripped of its philanthropic veneer, effective altruism functions less as traditional charity and more as a rigorous calculus of human welfare. Spearheaded by figures like Peter Singer, the movement insists that on no (46) _____ should giving rely on mere emotion. Instead, it dictates a rigid imperative to maximize utility, in strict (47) _____ with which resources must be coldly allocated. Only by channeling funds into the most statistically impactful avenues can one truly lay (48) _____ to being altruistic.

Yet, it is not so much the overarching ideology (49) _____ its quantifiable execution that has drawn intense scrutiny. Critics argue the movement is now entirely beholden (50) _____ a disproportionately privileged, homogenous demographic. This cohort seemingly looks (51) _____ at conventional, community-based interventions, preferring instead to fixate on the esoteric threat of rogue artificial intelligence while ignoring the visceral suffering meted (52) _____ to marginalized societies.

Observers demand that adherents desist (53) _____ sacrificing immediate moral obligations on the altar of highly hypothetical future crises. (54) _____ the movement to have remained tethered to its initial mandate of alleviating global poverty, it might have sidestepped such fierce backlash. As it stands, its devout proponents remain staunchly unapologetic, pouring billions into preemptive safeguards for a tomorrow that may never dawn, leaving those currently languishing on the margins to shift (55) _____ themselves when...

Your answers:

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

Part 2. For questions 56 – 61, decide whether each of the following statements is True (T), False (F) or Not Given (NG). Write T, F, or NG in the corresponding numbered boxes provided.

When Alexis de Tocqueville surveyed the nascent American republic in 1831, he identified the legal profession as the nation's substitute for an aristocracy. Though their direct representation in electoral politics has steadily waned in the intervening centuries, the modern corporate attorney has ascended to a level of untouchable supremacy on Wall Street, eclipsing the accountants, management consultants, and investment bankers who constitute the remainder of the corporate consiglieri. The raw metrics of this ascendancy are striking: average profits per equity partner at the hundred largest law firms have surged by over fifty percent since 2019, propelled by billing rates that have blithely outpaced inflation twofold. This is an elite class that navigates an economy structured not upon physical production, but upon a great, nebulous confluence of contracts, rendering them the undisputed toll collectors of modern capitalism.

At the apex of this hierarchy are the grandees who service the private-equity Leviathans from inception to dissolution. In the orchestration of a buyout, attorneys negotiate every conceivable variable save the purchase price itself, only to later engineer the bespoke family trusts and labyrinthine tax stratagems necessitated by their billionaire clients' accumulating windfalls. Should disaster strike, the spoils available to the legal caste become richer still. Contentious debt restructurings, which generally serve to delay rather than entirely avert corporate insolvency, have emerged as the fastest-growing revenue stream for top-tier firms. These operations represent the corporate equivalent of aesthetic surgery: they are obscenely lucrative, undeniably demanding in their technical execution, and fundamentally superficial. The sheer volume of paperwork required guarantees that distressed companies are bled dry by advisory fees long before actual creditors recover their capital.

Consequently, the profession prints money with an indifference to macroeconomic weather, engendering an awkward dynamic wherein the clients, despite their vast assets, occasionally feel only marginally more affluent than the retainers they employ. Kirkland & Ellis, an untiring architect of private-equity governance, extracted nearly two hundred million dollars from Blackstone alone over a recent twenty-four-month period. Yet, despite being the vanguard of corporate innovation for others, top-tier law firms exist in a state of profound structural stasis. Regulatory frameworks effectively prohibit radical modernisations such as public flotations or buyouts by the very private-equity firms they enrich, leaving internal evolution strictly incremental. While the archaic model of purely tenure-based compensation has been largely dismantled, and a superficial tier of salaried partners—endowed with formidable billing rates but utterly devoid of equity—has been introduced, the barrier to entry remains insurmountable. Elite bankers might casually spin off boutique advisory shops, but inaugurating a top-tier law firm ex nihilo remains an institutional impossibility.

Such conservatism, which Tocqueville might have anticipated, is starkly juxtaposed against an extraordinary, chameleon-like moral flexibility currently permeating the sector. When faced with the retributive ire of populist political movements—which threatened to penalize firms that championed aggressively progressive, if not borderline illegal, diversity quotas—the elite legal vanguard executed a seamless ideological pivot. While a minuscule fraction held their ground and received predictable plaudits, the vast majority hastily promised pro bono resources to causes palatable to the ascendant right. Critics who accuse these firms of hypocrisy profoundly

misinterpret the underlying architecture of corporate legal ethics. Big law's erstwhile fixation on diversity initiatives was never the manifestation of a deeply held internal conviction, but rather a fickle calibration to client mandates and transient social pressures; it requires no great fortitude to discard principles that one never genuinely possessed.

This dichotomy between commercial indispensability and public revulsion is perhaps most crystalline in Britain, where the profession occupies two contradictory spaces. Within the City of London, the forensic dissection of commercial agreements is lauded as one of the realm's few remaining macroeconomic triumphs. Conversely, in the corridors of Westminster, the very same profession is vilified as a cabal of activist barristers perpetually thwarting nativist legislative agendas, prompting politicians to explicitly accuse former human-rights lawyers of systemic subversion.

Populist rancour dictates that the public standing of the profession will continue its downward trajectory, leading many to eagerly anticipate a technological reckoning. Yet, those prophesying that artificial intelligence will precipitate the twilight of the legal oligarchs severely misjudge the landscape. It is demonstrably true that the data lawyers marshal is largely formulaic. Nevertheless, rather than rendering them obsolete, the current proliferation of AI has merely catalyzed an exponential expansion of their purview. The profoundly convoluted financing architectures required to bankroll algorithmic model-makers demand unprecedented reams of documentation. Furthermore, the ensuing wave of litigation—ranging from major labs suing the government over supply-chain designations to developers defending against copyright infringement claims—has provided a veritable bonanza. The democratization of superficial legal knowledge through chatbots guarantees only that corporations will be inundated with automated grievances, forcing them to retain armies of flesh-and-blood practitioners to navigate courts that remain structurally glacial, so that when a machine-generated injunction is finally presented to a magistrate, the defending attorneys will have already billed for hundreds of hours of exorbitant procedural wrangling.

56. The passage indicates that the direct electoral influence of the American legal profession inversely mirrored its financial trajectory on Wall Street since the nineteenth century.

57. The author presents contentious debt restructuring as a technically rigorous mechanism that effectively neutralizes the threat of corporate insolvency.

58. The author aligns with the critical consensus that elite law firms betrayed their core ideological tenets by rapidly accommodating populist political mandates.

59. According to the text, the rigid regulatory apparatus governing law firms is primarily sustained by private-equity lobbying designed to prevent public flotations.

60. The passage suggests that the British political establishment views the macroeconomic contributions of City lawyers as sufficient justification for the legislative disruptions caused by human-rights barristers.

61. The author posits that the democratization of legal knowledge via artificial intelligence will paradoxically entrench the necessity of traditional legal defense teams.

Your answers:

56.	57.	58.	59.	60.	61.
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Part 3. For questions 62 – 68, complete the summary below based on paragraphs 3 and 4 of the passage. Choose NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS directly from the passage for each answer. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided.

Despite pioneering (62) _____ for their clientele, major law firms suffer from severe (63) _____. Legal restrictions prevent significant overhauls like (64) _____ or acquisitions by the private-equity sector. Consequently, changes have been only marginal, such as the abandonment of purely (65) _____ and the creation of non-equity roles. Furthermore, establishing a prestigious new firm from nothing is deemed an (66) _____. This operational rigidity contrasts sharply with the profession's chameleon-like (67) _____. Facing political backlash, many firms enacted a seamless (68) _____ to align with populist agendas. Observers labelling this shift as hypocritical fail to understand that the industry's previous dedication to diversity was merely a fickle calibration to external demands, rather than authentic belief.

Your answers:

62.	63.	64.	65.
66.	67.	68.	

Part 4. For questions 69 – 78, read the passage and decide which answer (A, B, C, or D) best fits according to what is stated or implied in the passage. Write the letter A, B, C, or D in the corresponding numbered boxes provided.

Franz Kafka's oeuvre conjures a centrifugal universe, one perpetually hemorrhaging its core to leave inhabitants estranged from both their societal architecture and their own essential nature. Operating at the precipice of the modern technological epoch, his fiction acts as a prophetic schematic of contemporary anxieties. When confronted by totalitarian mechanisms or invisible tribunals, the Kafkaesque protagonist finds himself stripped of intrinsic human continuity. In mature works like *The Trial* and *The Castle*, the protagonist is thrust into a labyrinth of judgment where the macabre and the absurd seamlessly intertwine. Crucially, every exegetical attempt to decode this universe merely spawns an alternative reading that contradicts its predecessor. By anchoring the narrative strictly within the protagonist's bewildering myopia, Kafka deprives the reader of any omniscient stability, forcing them to navigate a hermeneutic void. Stylistically mimicking the parable, his fiction functions as an enigmatic mirror reflecting the psychic dissonance of an author who navigated Czech Prague as an alienated, German-speaking Jewish outsider.

Characteristically, a Kafka narrative ruptures the mundane. A man immersed in domestic banality awakens to an inexplicable transmutation or a sudden, localized apocalypse, warning him that his existence has fundamentally deviated from its prescribed axis. In *The Metamorphosis*, Gregor Samsa intuits his transformation into an insect not through objective sensory confirmation, but as an internalization of an obscure, perhaps invited, judgment. One watches, ensnared, as paradoxical regressions multiply, generating a surplus of interpretative possibilities that welcome analysis but stubbornly refuse to yield to it. Whether such metamorphosis acts as a punitive decree or an agonizing vector toward enlightenment remains hermetically sealed.

This narrative architecture is embryonically formulated in *Amerika*, the most naturalistic of his texts. The protagonist, Karl Rossmann, is exiled for a youthful indiscretion, arriving in a

new Eden where the Statue of Liberty wields not a torch, but a sword—a potent signifier of wrath or expulsion. Unlike the internally flawed protagonists of later works, Rossmann operates merely as a victim within a picaresque framework, traversing a grotesquely hyper-capitalist landscape populated by predatory tycoons. When he is unceremoniously dismissed from his elevator operator position at the Hotel Occidental, the scene descends into standard Kafkaesque mechanics: an accused man rendered mute before indifferent, blasé authorities. Yet, the nightmare of *Amerika* belongs to the external world. Rossmann's suffering evokes pity, but lacks the mesmerizing, complicit dread of Kafka's mature fiction, where the protagonist's doom is inextricably woven into the fabric of his own character.

In *The Trial*, the shadow court that indicts Joseph K. diverges sharply from conventional state judiciaries, functioning instead as an omnipresent, albeit seedy, spiritual bureaucracy. Kafka's conception of the Law mirrors an inaccessible Dao—a path circumscribed by profound darkness. K. is arrested for an unspecified transgression, yet his daily routine remains ostensibly uninterrupted. The nature of his guilt continues to baffle critics; some argue it stems from his emotional sterility, others from a failure to actualize his moral knowledge. Rather than being a victim of circumstance, Joseph K. is a fundamentally spiritually compromised figure, half-acknowledging a culpability that seems to actively attract his prosecutors. He navigates a sequence of degradations, defending himself before clownish magistrates who peruse obscene sketches during hearings. His defiant mockery of the proceedings betrays not sovereign self-sufficiency, but swaggering ignorance. Through encounters with figures like the hack painter Titorelli, K. learns that absolute exoneration is a myth. The judicial apparatus merely toys with the populace, reducing K. to an exhausted, cringing entity until his execution, where he dies "like a dog," the shame outliving the flesh.

This theme of paralyzing friction between the mortal and the divine intensifies in *The Castle*. Here, the land surveyor K. actively seeks out the esoteric authority rather than being summoned by it. Hoping to legitimize his presence in the village, he demands an audience with the court official Klammer, only to find his path incessantly obstructed. [1] The bureaucracy he attempts to penetrate mocks him with ambiguous missives and infantile assistants who function as parasitic spies. [2] Subplots involving villagers like Amalia, who faces absolute societal ruin after rejecting a crass proposition from a castle official, reinforce the peril of defying this inscrutable hierarchy. [3] Seeking momentary reprieve, K. engages with Frieda, Klammer's mistress, who embodies domestic tranquility. [4] Yet his Faustian hunger for institutional validation overrides sensual complacency. He perpetually abandons her to hurl himself against the fortress of the Castle's indifference. The authorities, when perceived from the frozen periphery of the village, are fastidiously attentive to administrative minutiae but wholly anesthetized to the human condition. K.'s exhaustion is systemic, a deliberate wearing down of the soul against an edifice that exists only to reject him. He watches the castle as it accepts his futile invasion with an indecipherable smile, observing an administration that registers his desperate maneuvers as little more than a mild, bureaucratic curiosity.

69. What is the primary objective of the passage?

- A. To trace the author's psychological decline through his literary avatars.
- B. To contrast early naturalistic tendencies with later surrealist masterpieces.
- C. To examine the architecture of bureaucratic and existential futility in Kafka's works.
- D. To argue that Kafka's protagonists are primarily victims of capitalist exploitation.

70. Which implicit bias regarding literary analysis can be detected in the author's tone?
- A. Aesthetic depth is achieved when a protagonist is complicit in their own doom.
 - B. Theological frameworks are essential for understanding bureaucratic justice.
 - C. Biographical history is strictly irrelevant to parsing absurdist fiction.
 - D. Omniscient narration inherently dilutes the philosophical potency of literature.
71. According to the passage, the ambiguity in Kafka's works is primarily sustained by _____
- A. The deliberate avoidance of explicit historical and political references.
 - B. The constant integration of unreliable, antagonistic secondary characters.
 - C. Confining the narrative strictly to the protagonist's bewildered, myopic perspective.
 - D. The persistent intervention of an unidentifiable, mocking shadow court.
72. Which of the following, if true, would most WEAKEN the author's distinction between *Amerika* and Kafka's later novels?
- A. Kafka intended for *Amerika* to conclude with an optimistic, redemptive ending.
 - B. Karl Rossmann consciously manipulates the authorities to ensure his own termination.
 - C. The bureaucratic structures in *The Castle* are identically modeled after *Amerika*.
 - D. Joseph K.'s arrest in *The Trial* is proven to be a case of mistaken identity.
73. The passage suggests that the "shadow court" in *The Trial* functions as _____
- A. A punitive manifestation of the protagonist's repressed childhood traumas.
 - B. A metaphysical hierarchy inextricably bound to mundane human degradation.
 - C. A purely hallucinated entity born from Joseph K.'s emotional sterility.
 - D. A direct satire of the Austro-Hungarian state judiciary system.
74. Which of the following, if true, most STRENGTHENS the author's claim that Joseph K. is a "spiritually compromised figure"?
- A. K. actively avoids and rejects all opportunities for genuine moral self-reflection.
 - B. K. donates his remaining wealth to impoverished citizens out of profound guilt.
 - C. K.'s executioners demonstrate profound remorse before carrying out his sentence.
 - D. The magistrates provide K. with an explicit, written ledger of his transgressions.
75. By stating that Kafka forces the reader to "navigate a hermeneutic void," the author implies that _____
- A. Kafka's novels require an understanding of existential philosophy to be fully decoded.
 - B. The text actively resists the establishment of a singular, authoritative meaning.
 - C. Exegetical analysis is rendered entirely useless by the narrative's historical inaccuracies.
 - D. The reader is encouraged to substitute the protagonist's judgment with their own.
76. Why does K. abandon his relationship with Frieda in *The Castle*?
- A. He deduces her ulterior motive as a parasitic agent for the official Klammm.
 - B. The village collective threatens him with absolute excommunication if he stays.
 - C. The esoteric authorities formally dictate that land surveyors remain unwed.
 - D. An innate, obsessive desire for official recognition outweighs his need for intimacy.
77. The author's description of Joseph K.'s defiance as "swaggering ignorance" implies that K. is _____
- A. Unaware of the profound, metaphysical gravity of his own spiritual predicament.
 - B. Deliberately provoking the magistrates to expedite his own inevitable execution.
 - C. Heroically resisting an inherently corrupt and illogical administrative system.
 - D. Feigning incompetence to expose the absurdity of the shadow court's authority.

78. Look at the four brackets [1], [2], [3], and [4] in the final paragraph that indicate where the following sentence could be added to the passage.

Instead of facilitating communication, these emissaries function as distorting mirrors that further obscure any genuine official directives.

A. [1]

B. [2]

C. [3]

D. [4]

Your answers:

69.	70.	71.	72.	73.
74.	75.	76.	77.	78.

Part 5. For questions 79 – 85, read the following passage and choose from the paragraphs A – H the one which fits each gap. There is ONE extra paragraph which you do not need to use. Write the letters A-H in the corresponding numbered boxes provided.

The fog catcher's forest

A bare, dusty island where the rain never falls could soon be covered with trees. Fred Pearce reports.

When Spanish sailors landed in the Canary Islands in the 15th century, they were amazed to discover an aboriginal population with extensive agriculture which they had somehow managed to sustain with virtually no rainfall. Legend has it that the Guanche people derived all their water from a single large tree, which stripped moisture out of passing fogs and dripped enough water from its leaves to support a thousand people. However true the story may be, there is no doubt that the only thing stopping the Canaries from resembling the Sahara desert, just 70 kilometres to the east, is the moisture-rich fog that drifts in from the Atlantic Ocean.

79. _____

Sometime in the last century, the last of the trees on high ground were cut down and the land began to dry out. This meant that across much of the north of the island, agriculture went into decline. Now David Riebold, a forestry scientist-turned-schoolteacher who owns a home on the island, has a plan to reverse the trend. He wants to use artificial fog harvesting to bring back the cloud forest, in what promises to be the largest reforestation project ever attempted using the technology.

80. _____

For years Riebold watched these failed efforts by local foresters. Then he read about a successful research project in Chile which harvested the fogs that regularly rolled in from the Atacama desert. Nets erected on a ridge facing the ocean provided enough water for a small town. Realising that Lanzarote's climate was very similar to Chile's, Riebold began to wonder whether fog harvesting could be used to keep the saplings alive.

81. _____

On paper, fog harvesting looked like a solution to the island's reforestation problems, but convincing the authorities to give it a try wasn't easy. For many years Riebold tried and failed to convince anyone to back his idea. It took the arrival of a new mayor to finally get his scheme approved. 'Proyecto David', as the locals call it, got under way, and the town authorities erected eight modest fog-collecting devices on three of Lanzarote's mountains.

82. _____

This summer, having declared the initial experiment a success, the island council plans to install eight much larger devices which will discharge water into a pumped drip irrigation network designed to keep the saplings watered. Riebold hopes that this will form the pilot phase of a full-scale reforestation of the mountains of northern Lanzarote.

83. _____

If the initial results scale up, a new cloud forest could restore the island to its former glory. The Lanzarote government has targeted an area of about 20 square kilometres in the north of the island, though Riebold believes that the potential area for reforestation using fog collectors could stretch to 50 square kilometres.

84. _____

But the knock-on effects of reviving the forests go beyond restoring the wildlife. Eventually, the forests should capture enough moisture to help recharge the area's underground aquifers, many of which have remained empty since the forests disappeared. If this happens, wells down in the valleys could also refill, reducing the island's growing dependence on desalination, especially during the summer tourist season.

85. _____

Whether or not fog harvesting will prompt a large-scale return to agriculture on the island remains to be seen, but the lessons learned from harvesting fog on the island's hilltops may be adapted for people living not far away, and with a greater need to see their landscape green and watered. If Lanzarote can catch moisture from the air and convert it to forests and farmland, then perhaps its famine-prone neighbours in West Africa could do the same.

Missing paragraphs:

- A. This more ambitious scheme could be managed in one of two ways, he says. Either the hilltops could be covered with nets to grow new forests all at the same time, or this could be done in stages with a smaller number of nets being moved around to reforest each area in turn. After perhaps two years of water from the fog collectors, saplings would be tall enough to collect the fog water themselves.
- B. The results look promising. A litre a day should be enough to support one seedling, and Riebold has found that on some sites, a square metre of net catches an average of two litres of water each day. One site averaged five litres a day even at the hottest time of year.
- C. Centuries ago, the island's inhabitants carved tunnels up the mountainside and into underground aquifers. These drained into collecting areas lower down. Once the island's main source of water, they could be brought back to life by reinstating the cloud forest.
- D. In times gone by, all seven of the islands had rich cloud forests that trapped moisture from the trade winds and quenched an otherwise dry region. More recently, though, much of the islands' forest has been lost – removed for firewood, construction and to make way for farmland. Most of the islands still have some degree of forest cover, but one, Lanzarote, is all but bare.
- E. Marciano Acuna, the local town councillor in charge of the environment, says he hopes the trees will trigger a more widespread greening of northern Lanzarote and have an impact on the whole ecology of the region. Once the trees are back, the quality of the soil will improve, and a long-lost forest ecosystem will have a chance to return, providing habitat for species long since confined to other islands in the Canaries.

- F. Even in the hottest months, clouds form over the mountains of northern Lanzarote. As the trade winds blow over the island the mountains force moisture-rich vapour into droplets. The surface of the mountain is too hot for this to happen at ground level, so the fog rarely touches the ground. ‘That’s why the saplings died,’ says Riebold. ‘They never got tall enough to touch the fog and capture the moisture on their leaves.’
- G. Farmers would certainly benefit, as water in Lanzarote has become very expensive, and there are tight restrictions on the irrigation of farmland. This has made agriculture increasingly difficult and, combined with the rise of tourism as a source of revenue, has turned it into a weekend occupation at best for many residents.
- H. The bare hills in this region have been of increasing concern to the island’s authorities. Despite numerous attempts in the past decade, all replanting schemes have so far been unsuccessful. With limited water supplies on the island, the newly planted trees dried out and died, leaving the hilltops littered with hundreds of dead saplings.

Your answers:

79.	80.	81.	82.	83.	84.	85.
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Part 6. For questions 86 – 95, 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.

Photography: A historical background

- A. For the past century and a half, the camera, with its distinctive appearance resembling that of an anti-tank gun (as some would say), watched our lives. In this short span, it has stretched our spatial boundaries, allowing us to isolate fractions of a second that would otherwise escape notice, while simultaneously bridging both astronomical voids and microscopic structures within a single operational framework. It connects uncharted regions, outer space, and the complex struggles of modern society. Crucially, it provides a profound mechanism for distilling the fundamental nature of conscious life. Still, the impulse to leave a visual trace is hardly new. Pictorial evidence dates back thousands of years; while the exact motives behind Paleolithic cave markings remain opaque, the urge to chart our surroundings seems firmly anchored in early societal development.
- B. Historically, arguments have consistently circled the reliability of visual evidence and its authority in public life. Questions about how we mentally process our environment, and the validity of reproducing it, have driven political and philosophical thought from ancient civilizations up to today's digital shift. Sight and its reproduction have evolved on parallel tracks, constantly adjusting in response to one another. Because the public has long assumed that witnessing an event guarantees its authenticity, the visible world has always commanded exceptional trust. When a mechanical process finally emerged to harness this, the resulting societal shock was enormous. It not only promised to automate human sight, but it also offered the unprecedented ability to render those highly transient visual slices permanent.
- C. By the mid-nineteenth century, this new mechanical process seemingly fulfilled the long-held ambition of achieving a fully objective record. Observers viewed it not

merely as an incremental step, but as the absolute pinnacle of representational capacity; the apparatus was trusted to secure an unedited reality. Since the resulting output appeared practically identical to raw human vision, early theorists took for granted that audiences shared a universal cognitive architecture for deciphering it. They assumed a type of visual fluency that required no translation. An image of the night sky, for instance, was expected to carry its meaning effortlessly across borders. Today, in a heavily interconnected global landscape, we are forced to scrutinize whether such outputs truly bypass the heavy conditioning of localized upbringing.

- D. Assessing the broader cultural impact of the camera introduces further complications regarding its inherent agency. Thinkers remain deeply divided over whether the device functions strictly as a neutral bystander to unfolding situations, or if it acts as a catalyst capable of directly intervening in those outcomes. Parallel debates question its primary societal utility: we are left to weigh whether the medium functions essentially as an instrument of instruction, or if its core currency lies in providing mere diversion. In exposing these dualities, the ongoing arguments perfectly mirror the rigid ideological splits that have long characterized intellectual inquiry.
- E. The subsequent decades have seen the steady rise of visual dominance, culminating in the era of broadcast television. Currently, the landscape is defined by the severe disruptions brought about by non-physical data storage, algorithmic editing, and instant decentralized sharing. Some critics argue we have crossed into a new reality where the sheer volume of manipulated, context-free data means the photograph has entirely lost its viability as a reliable mechanism for conveying truth. Even more intriguingly, this era of computer-generated imagery forces us to ask if the medium has shifted its course entirely, adopting the subjective techniques characteristic of the very discipline that predated and inspired it.

Which section _____ ?

- 86. mentions that the camera acts as a catalyst capable of directly intervening in those outcomes
- 87. states that the photograph has lost its viability as a reliable mechanism for conveying truth
- 88. notes that early theorists assumed audiences shared a universal cognitive architecture for deciphering it
- 89. points out that the public assumes that witnessing an event guarantees its authenticity
- 90. refers to the camera bridging both astronomical voids and microscopic structures
- 91. mentions the medium adopting the subjective techniques characteristic of the very discipline that predated and inspired it
- 92. discusses the unprecedented ability to render those highly transient visual slices permanent
- 93. questions whether the medium functions as an instrument of instruction, or if its core currency lies in providing mere diversion
- 94. highlights the camera's role in distilling the fundamental nature of conscious life
- 95. describes the mechanical process as the absolute pinnacle of representational capacity

Your answers:

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

III. WRITING (50 points)

Part 1. Read the following text and summarize it. Your response should be from 120 to 150 words.

Hegelianism is the sprawling, often contentious collection of philosophical movements that grew out of the work of Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel, marking the point where German idealism reached its absolute saturation. It is a system built on the ambition of providing a unitary solution to every problem within philosophy, from the cold mechanics of logic to the fluid nature of statecraft and art. At its core, the movement operates on the premise that the rational is the real and that truth must be understood as the Whole. This is not a static observation but a claim that reality is the Absolute, a totality that functions as a conscious agent or Spirit rather than just a collection of material substances.

The engine of this thought is a dialectical scheme involving immediacy, alienation, and the negation of the negation. In this framework, the Absolute first posits itself in a state of inner consciousness, then negates that state by externalizing itself into the messy, determinate facts of life and culture, before finally regaining itself by overcoming that very alienation. While this panoramic view allowed for a deep engagement with history, it effectively stripped individual events of their autonomy, reducing specific human struggles to mere symbolic steps in the quest for self-conquest.

Historically, the school was never a monolith. Following Hegel's death in 1831, it fractured along lines that were as much about power as they were about metaphysics. The Right, known as the Old Hegelians, attempted to stitch the system back into evangelical orthodoxy and conservative political stability. On the other side, the Young Hegelians, including thinkers such as Ludwig Feuerbach and David Friedrich Strauss, viewed the dialectic as a principle of constant movement. They turned the logic against the status quo, arguing that if the rational is the real, then any reality that is clearly irrational or oppressive carries a mandate for its own destruction and transformation.

This tension between the system as a justification for what exists and the dialectic as a tool for revolution is what drove Hegelianism into its later iterations. By the time it reached the 20th century, the focus shifted from these religious and political fights toward the logic-heavy reforms of the Neo-Hegelians in Italy and England, and later to a philological renaissance that obsessed over unpublished youth writings. The constant re-interpretation suggests that Hegelianism is less a fixed set of doctrines and more of a recurring crisis in Western thought, where the attempt to capture the totality of human experience repeatedly collides with the irreducible particularity of the world.

Part 2. Write an essay of at least 300 words responding to this prompt.

Being a digital nomad describes the practice of individuals working remotely while traveling globally, a trend significantly accelerated by high-speed connectivity and the gig economy.

Some argue that this lifestyle promotes cultural and personal growth, while many others maintain that the lack of physical presence leads to professional isolation and social fragmentation. Another line of thought highlights that the influx of remote workers often drives up local living costs and gentrifies neighborhoods.

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

----- HẾT -----