

(Đề thi có 19 trang)	KỲ THI CHỌN HỌC SINH GIỎI LẦN THỨ LẦN THỨ XVIII, NĂM 2026 ĐỀ THI MÔN: TIẾNG ANH – LỚP 10 Thời gian làm bài: 180 phút (không kể thời gian giao đề)
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SECTION A: LISTENING (50 points)

HƯỚNG DẪN PHẦN THI NGHE HIỂU

- Bài nghe gồm 4 phần; mỗi phần được nghe 2 lần, mỗi lần cách nhau 05 giây; mở đầu và kết thúc mỗi phần nghe có tín hiệu. Thí sinh có 20 giây để đọc mỗi phần câu hỏi.
- Mở đầu và kết thúc bài nghe có tín hiệu nhạc. Thí sinh có 03 phút để hoàn chỉnh bài trước tín hiệu nhạc kết thúc bài nghe.
- Mọi hướng dẫn cho thí sinh (bằng tiếng Anh) đã có trong bài nghe

Part 1. For questions 1-5 Complete the table below. Write ONE WORD AND/OR NUMBERS for each answer. (10 points)

Local food shops

Where to go

- Kite Place -near the (1) _____

Fish market

- Cross the (2) _____ and turn right
- Best to go before (3) _____ p.m, earlier than closing time

Organic shop

- Called (4) _____
- Below a restaurant in the large, grey building
- Look for the large (5) _____ outside

Supermarket

- Take a purple minibus, number 289

Your answers

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
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Part 2. For questions 6-10, listen to a recording about the power of quiet leadership and decide whether the following statements are True (T), False (F), which fits best

according to what you hear. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes. (10 points)

6. The speaker rejects the idea that extroverted leadership traits are naturally suited to current global challenges.
7. Research suggests that the dissatisfaction of employees is caused by extroverted leaders.
8. Introverted leaders tend to demonstrate a more internally driven value system in their decision-making.
9. A significant proportion of employees may struggle in fast-paced meeting environments due to their personality traits.
10. Leadership courses make quieter members realize they are good leaders.

Your answers

6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
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Part 3. You will hear an interview in which two professors of psychology, Rowena Gray and Jesse Mulligan, are talking about the science of happiness. For questions 11–15, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which fits best according to what you hear. (10 points)

11. What does Jesse say about the typical goals that people set themselves?

- A. They tend not to be very realistic or reachable.
- B. They generally revolve around status at work.
- C. They won't lead to lasting fulfilment if achieved.
- D. They are influenced by the expectations of others.

12. Jesse mentions his recent holiday in Chile in order to

- A. explain the reasons why people hide their disappointment.
- B. encourage people to compete in a healthier way with others.
- C. emphasise the importance of getting away from constant stress.
- D. give an example of an activity that is worth spending money on.

13. In her public talks, Rowena advises teenagers to

- A. choose who to compare themselves with carefully.
- B. resist the urge to criticise more successful people.
- C. avoid finding faults with their own personality.
- D. spend less time looking at their social media feeds.

14. Rowena admits that during conversations with friends, she sometimes

- A. wishes they would overlook the line of work she is in.
- B. forgets to mention the good things happening in her life.
- C. enjoys hearing about the misfortune of people she knows.
- D. neglects to ask about the problems they are dealing with.

15. Jesse and Rowena both feel that their podcast has made them

- A. make more effort to follow their own advice about happiness.
- B. measure their levels of happiness on a more frequent basis.
- C. try new relaxation techniques as a means of staying happy.
- D. avoid appearing anything less than happy in public places.

Your answers

11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
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Part 4. For questions 16-25, listen a news report in which a technology advisor discusses the impact of AI on job automation and fill in the missing information with NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS. Write your answers in the space provided. (20 points)

The UK government has recently appointed a specialist to oversee the development of artificial intelligence and ensure that it is (16) _____. The move reflects growing concern about the risks posed by the most (17) _____ of artificial intelligence.

Around the world, governments are now racing to both harness innovation and (18) _____ before it develops beyond control.

Experts warn that with increasing amounts of computing resources and data being used to train AI systems, it is uncertain when these technologies might begin to (19) _____.

Another important concern relates to employment. Policymakers are increasingly discussing how to protect (20) _____ as automation continues to advance.

This development may also force societies to reconsider (21) _____ surrounding employment as machines gradually take over tasks traditionally carried out by humans.

From a technical perspective, AI is built on computing structures known as (22) _____, which are inspired by the connections between cells in (23) _____.

These systems are trained using extremely large (24) _____, allowing them to recognise patterns and solve complex problems.

Despite its potential benefits, experts warn that AI may also enable the rapid (25) _____ online.

Your answers

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

II. LEXICO – GRAMMAR (40 points)

Part 1. For questions 26-45, choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D) to each of the following questions. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes. (20 points)

26. Some teachers have a tendency to _____ preference to students with disadvantaged backgrounds such as poor and handicapped students.

A. send B. land C. deliver D. give

27. If _____ in shopping malls, restaurants with similar price ranges and menus can make profits.

A. each uncluttered next to the other

B. each cluttering next to the other

C. each cluttered next to another

D. each decluttered next to the other

28. Before the Civil War, several Southern states tried to _____ laws passed by the U.S. government.
- A. mollify B. adhere C. nullify D. sequester
29. Jerry had the _____ to blame his teachers for his failure.
- A. concern B. chivalry C. regard D. audacity
30. Marlene is quite _____ - I don't know she manages to fit everything in.
- A. exhaustible B. tiresome C. inexorable D. indefatigable
31. 'Have you tried to read the guarantee?' - 'There's so much legal _____ that it's impossible to understand'.
- A. mumbo jumbo B. bongo bongo C. abracadabra D. okey-dokey
32. I don't believe for a moment that if you play that record backwards, you'll hear a _____ message in the background.
- A. subsiding B. sublingual C. subliminal D. telepathic
33. We hurried back to our car as we saw the clouds _____ over the mountains.
- A. rolling in B. holding off C. beating down D. bucketing down
34. Perhaps tomorrow's event will mark the _____ of my life, I cannot wait any longer!
- A. bright buff B. full spark C. high spot D. full bloom
35. If there happened to be both rich and poor people, as there happen to be both black and white ones, then the advantages of the _____ might well spread in time to the hard-up
- A. well-heeled B. big-hearted C. open-handed D. tight-fisted
36. The Personnel Department will have to weigh each applicant in the _____ before announcing the shortlist.
- A. harmony B. equity C. equivalence D. balance
37. He went to great lengths to _____ the details of the intricate plans to his co-workers.
- A. take in B. stand up C. spell out D. measure out
38. No matter how angry he was, he would never _____ to violence.
- A. resolve B. resource C. exert D. resort
39. Most humans are _____ averse to poisonous animals, which are a danger to our primate ancestors.
- A. instinctively B. negatively C. progressively D. magnificently
40. After not speaking to each other for years, the two brothers decided to _____ and meet again.
- A. break new ground B. come to an end
C. come out of their shell D. bury the hatchet
41. I slept badly last night and am feeling particularly _____ this morning.
- A. slow-witted B. far-reaching C. off-hand D. top-heavy
42. _____ depends on your gentle persuasion.
- A. That he agreed to help you B. That he agrees to help you
C. Whether he agrees to help you D. Whether he agreed to help you
43. _____, it is certain that in the future the technology will be much more developed.
- A. It can be better or it can be worse B. For better or worse

C. Either better or worse

D. Better than worse

44. The use of robots on farms is growing rapidly, since it is often _____ human farm workers.

A. more cost-effective than the use of

B. more cost-effective than

C. more cost-effective than using

D. less costly than

45. Look at all the tools on the floor. He _____ somewhere around here. Let's find him.

A. may be working

B. can't be working

C. couldn't be working

D. must be working

Your answers

26.	27.	28.	29.	30.	31.	32.	33.	34.	35.
36.	37.	38.	39.	40.	41.	42.	43.	44.	45.

Part 2. For questions 46-55, fill in each blank with the correct form of the bracketed words in the space provided in the column on the right. (10 points)

46. The rocks appear to be stationary but in the high winds that whip across this desert landscape, they are in reality moving _____. (**PERCEIVE**)

46.

47. Otherwise, obviously, even the figure that they have _____ to give us would be a careless and inadequate figure. (**VOUCH**)

47.

48. Thanks to Martin's _____ (**LUNG**) efforts, he eventually won a goal medal in the annually-held New-York marathon.

48.

49. Citizens of the _____ (**PROTECT**) were granted certain rights and protections under the agreement.

49.

50. Local planners admit they _____ the number of tourists that would come for the festival. (**ESTIMATE**)

50.

51. He is _____ polite and tries desperately to understand other people's views. (**FAIL**)

51.

52. He has continually _____ chickens from different nations to create a hybrid that is ever more robust in health and spectacular in physical attributes. (**BREED**)

52.

53. The majority of goods manufactured these days are just pretty and _____

53.

sometimes, _____ (MERE)

54. The company's _____ (BOARD) practices earned it a reputation for integrity.

54.

55. Voice flexibility is very important for one to be able to sing a song of any genre _____. (MELODY)

55.

Part 3. The passage below contains FIVE mistakes. For questions 56–60, UNDERLINE the mistakes and WRITE THEIR CORRECT FORMS in the corresponding numbered boxes. The first one (0) has been done as an example. (10 points)

Designing for the Senses: The Overlooked Role of Sound in Restaurants

Getting the right tone in restaurant design is not mean feat since it is such a sensory experience. While restaurant design primarily tries to emulate or reflect the taste of the cuisine, as the food is what centre stage is, this is shortly followed by sight to achieve that all-important wow factor and creating a memorable experience, especially in high-end establishments. Invariably, the most frequently overlooked sense is that of sound. Having been subject to all sorts of soundscapes in restaurants, many of them unpleasant, a growing number of diners now regard the volume and type of background noise as a fundamental consideration when deciding whether or not to dine out. Contrary to popular belief, music is deemed less intrusive by diners than ambient noise. Silence in a restaurant can make people feel ill at ease, so restaurants often splash out on sound equipment to create the right ambiance. However, it is the noise from the diners that impacts the soundscape mostly, therefore when assessing the acoustic properties of a restaurant space, it is essential to keep this in mind. In addition, materials can play a vital role in that installing acoustic wall panelling, carpets and velvet upholstery count on reducing the noise footprint of a restaurant since they all possess sound absorbency properties and serve to reduce echo within enclosed spaces.

Your answers:

0. not → no	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)

Digitally connected manufacturing, often (61) _____ “Industry 4.0”, (62) _____ a wide variety of technologies, ranging from 3D printing to robotics, new materials and production systems.

A move towards Industry 4.0 would benefit the private sector. Large, integrated manufacturers would find in it a way to (63) _____ and shorten their supply chain, for

example via flexible factories. A more digitalized manufacturing would also open new market (64) _____ for SMEs providing such specialized technologies as sensors, robotics, 3D printing or machine-to-machine communications.

For developed nations, Industry 4.0—a term initially (65) _____ in Germany—could be a way to regain manufacturing competitiveness. This is particularly relevant in the case of Western Europe, which, unlike the US, does not currently enjoy reduced energy costs.

As for (66) _____ markets, Industry 4.0 could provide the much-needed route to moving up the value chain, something that has become increasingly important to achieve in the (67) _____ of rising labor costs. For example, China’s new ten-year plan, issued last May and (68) _____ named “Made in China 2025”, targets key sectors such as robotics, information technology and energy (69) _____ turning the country from a “manufacturing giant” into a “world manufacturing power.”

As promising as it is, much more work remains to be done to make Industry 4.0 a large-scale reality. On the regulatory side, for instance, policymakers will have to ensure that data—the (70) _____ of Industry 4.0—can move freely and securely throughout the supply chain, including across borders. This is an effort that is likely to take some time.

(Adapted from OECD (2019), The Digital Innovation Policy Landscape)

- | | | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 61. A. deferred to as | B. referred to as | C. deferred to | D. referred to |
| 62. A. involves | B. supports | C. encompasses | D. necessitates |
| 63. A. optimize | B. maximize | C. customize | D. legitimize |
| 64. A. chances | B. possibilities | C. opportunities | D. places |
| 65. A. yielded | B. pieced | C. lauded | D. coined |
| 66. A. novel | B. emerging | C. premature | D. immature |
| 67. A. loop | B. teeth | C. feat | D. wake |
| 68. A. aptly | B. particularly | C. unwittingly | D. distinctively |
| 69. A. in the interests of | B. in lieu of | C. in awe of | D. in the hope of |
| 70. A. pins and needles | B. nuts and bolts | C. root and branch | D. part and parcel |

Your answers

61.	62.	63.	64.	65.
66.	67.	68.	69.	70.

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

Can Science Predict Relationship Success?

How can you tell if you’ll stick it (71) _____ with your partner and grow old together or whether, (72) _____ some corner down the road, (73) _____ is an acrimonious and expensive break-up waiting? It seems that luck and determination may not be the (74) _____ factors involved. Pinning (75) _____ exactly how and why people (76) _____ involved romantically is a subject that is exercising the skills of scientists around the world.

In the US, relationship analysis is a well-developed science. Nearly 50 per cent of American marriages end in divorce, (77) _____ this proportion representing a significant social concern. The consequences are felt not only on a financial level but also as regards emotional well-being. American research institutes want to know why this happens, and (78) _____ what extent it might be avoidable. One of the best-known is the Family Research Laboratory at the University of Washington, aka the Love Lab. The Love Lab run by Dr John Gottman, (79) _____ findings suggest that he is able to distinguish happy relationships that will stand the test of time from unhappy ones that will (80) _____ and burn – with an accuracy rate of 90 per cent.

(Adapted from Objective proficiency)

Your answers

71.	72.	73.	74.	75.
76.	77.	78.	79.	80.

Part 3. For questions 81-90, read the following passage and choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes. (15 points)

Voice Cloning in the Digital Age: Innovation Outpacing Safeguards

As voice cloning advances rapidly, inadequate safeguards continue to enable impersonation.

[I] Voice cloning technology has undergone a meteoric rise in sophistication, yet its safeguards remain glaringly inadequate, as evidenced by a recent Consumer Reports investigation. [II] Many of the most prominent AI-driven voice synthesis tools require nothing more than a simple checkbox confirmation to replicate an individual's voice, making unauthorized impersonation alarmingly accessible to anyone with malicious intent. [III] The perpetrator behind that scheme was met with a hefty \$6 million fine, yet the broader regulatory landscape remains nebulous, leaving ample room for misuse and potential exploitation of this rapidly evolving technology. [IV]

The deficiencies in security mechanisms are compounded by the technological prowess of modern AI voice generators, which can replicate vocal nuances with only a few seconds of sample audio. Despite the existence of deepfake detection software, many of these tools falter in distinguishing genuine speech from synthetic imitations, exacerbating concerns surrounding fraudulent applications. Among the six leading AI voice cloning platforms examined, only one – Descript – exhibited moderately effective safeguards, requiring users to submit a spoken consent statement before cloning an individual's voice. Others, including ElevenLabs, Speechify, PlayHT, and Lovo, merely ask users to confirm consent through an unchecked declaration, a measure that is wholly insufficient in preventing deception, particularly when bad actors seek to leverage the technology for illicit

purposes or financial gain. This glaring oversight is **an Achilles heel** in the fight against AI-driven deception, as it allows malicious actors to exploit the system with little effort.

The rapid evolution of generative AI has far outpaced regulatory intervention, leaving companies largely responsible for implementing self-imposed ethical boundaries without meaningful government oversight or accountability. President Biden attempted to introduce safety mandates through an executive order in 2023, but these efforts were undone when President Trump rescinded the directive upon assuming office, further stalling potential regulatory action. As a result, AI voice cloning remains a largely ungoverned frontier, where **nefarious** actors can exploit its capabilities with minimal restrictions and little fear of consequences.

Legitimate applications of AI voice synthesis do exist, particularly in accessibility services for individuals with disabilities and in multilingual content production. However, its potential for abuse significantly diminishes the value of these benefits. Fraudulent schemes, including AI-enhanced grandparent scams, have already demonstrated how convincingly cloned voices can manipulate unsuspecting victims, often preying on their emotional vulnerabilities. The creative industries, particularly music, also face disruption, as unauthorized replication of artists' voices for unapproved tracks undermines intellectual property rights and artistic control. While legitimate applications in areas such as assistive technology for individuals with speech impairments offer undeniable value, **the pervasive potential for harm casts a long shadow over these positive developments**. Without urgent, coordinated, and comprehensive regulatory intervention, the proliferation of voice cloning technology threatens to erode public trust, destabilize various sectors, and enable increasingly sophisticated forms of deception. Addressing these pressing concerns is not merely a matter of technological refinement but a critical societal imperative requiring immediate attention from policymakers, industry leaders, and the public alike.

(Adapted from NBC News - AI can steal your voice, and there's not much you can do about it)

81. Where in the paragraph 1 does the following sentence best fit?

“This lack of stringent protective measures has already yielded troubling consequences, most notably during the Democratic primaries, when robocalls featuring a fabricated Joe Biden voice sought to manipulate voter behaviour.”

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

82. The word '___nebulous___' in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to ____.

A. transparent B. ambiguous C. comprehensive D. stringent

83. The phrase “**an Achilles heel**” in paragraph 2 could be best replaced by ____.

A. a latent vulnerability B. a mitigating factor
C. a critical weakness D. a tactical disadvantage

84. According to paragraph 2, which of the following is NOT mentioned as a deficiency in AI voice cloning security?

A. The capacity of voice cloning systems to reproduce speech patterns from extremely limited input data.

- B. The limited reliability of available tools in telling apart authentic recordings and artificially generated audio.
- C. The reliance on perfunctory authorization steps that fail illegitimate use of another person's voice.
- D. The absence of intuitive design features that facilitate ease of use for a broad range of users.

85. The word “nefarious” in paragraph 3 is OPPOSITE in meaning to ____.

- A. unscrupulous
- B. virtuous
- C. sinister
- D. malevolent

86. Which of the following best paraphrases the underlined sentence in paragraph 4:

“the pervasive for harm casts a long shadow over these positive developments”?

- A. The extensive risks associated with voice cloning diminish the perceived value of its legitimate uses.
- B. The widespread beneficial applications of voice cloning are overshadowed by its destructive capabilities.
- C. Despite its potential for harm, the positive developments of voice cloning are still widely recognized.
- D. The positive advancements in voice cloning are ultimately hindered by their limited scope

87. It can be inferred from the passage that the current regulatory environment for AI voice cloning is characterized by ____.

- A. coordinated international efforts to anticipate technological risks.
- B. a significant lag between technological innovation and legal oversight.
- C. intermittent regulatory initiatives that do not effectively address emerging threats.
- D. reliance on industry self-regulation with inconsistent enforcement mechanisms.

88. Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?

- A. A recent investigation revealed certain shortcomings in existing safeguards, while also indicating that some platforms have implemented more stringent protective measures than others.
- B. The lack of comprehensive regulatory oversight enables malicious actors to exploit voice cloning technology with minimal risk of facing consequences.
- C. Most leading voice synthesis platforms have adopted sufficiently rigorous consent procedures to effectively prevent unauthorized voice replication.
- D. Recent government initiatives have led to the establishment of consistent and enforceable regulations governing the use of voice cloning technologies.

89. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

- A. The rapid growth of AI voice synthesis will likely continue to outpace regulations, increasing the chances of widespread misuse if authorities do not act swiftly.
- B. The effectiveness of AI deepfake detection software has significantly improved over time, making it increasingly difficult for fraudsters to manipulate unsuspecting individuals.
- C. AI voice cloning tools with minimal security measures are widely discouraged, yet most companies are unwilling to adopt additional protective mechanisms voluntarily.

D. Regulatory efforts surrounding AI voice cloning have been consistently reinforced by successive administrations, ensuring the technology remains under government supervision.

90. Which of the following best summarizes the passage?

A. AI-generated voices are transforming accessibility and multilingual content, though detection software is gradually improving, and policymakers are actively debating whether strict regulations would hinder innovation or provide necessary protections against fraud and impersonation in various industries.

B. AI voice cloning has advanced rapidly but lacks sufficient regulation, enabling fraud, misinformation, and unauthorized replication, while limited safeguards fail to prevent abuse, necessitating immediate intervention to mitigate its risks across industries, including politics, finance, and entertainment.

C. AI voice synthesis has shown promise in various fields, but concerns about its misuse may be overstated, as fraud cases are relatively rare, safeguards are gradually improving, and government intervention may be unnecessary given that companies are already implementing voluntary ethical guidelines to limit potentially harmful applications effectively.

D. Voice cloning technology is primarily beneficial for accessibility and content creation, with its misuse posing limited threats, as existing regulations and ethical standards already prevent most fraud, making the concerns about its risks somewhat exaggerated compared to other pressing technological issues in modern society and evolving digital landscapes.

Your answers

81.	82.	83.	84.	85.
86.	87.	88.	89.	90.

Part 4. For questions 91-100, read the following passage and do the tasks that follow. (15 points)

Attitudes towards Artificial Intelligence

A

Artificial intelligence (AI) can already predict the future. Police forces are using it to map when and where crime is likely to occur. Doctors can use it to predict when a patient is most likely to have a heart attack or stroke. Researchers are even trying to give AI imagination so it can plan for unexpected consequences.

Many decisions in our lives require a good forecast, and AI is almost always better at forecasting than we are. Yet for all these technological advances, we still seem to deeply lack confidence in AI predictions. Recent cases show that people don't like relying on AI and prefer to trust human experts, even if these experts are wrong.

If we want AI to really benefit people, we need to find a way to get people to trust it. To do that, we need to understand why people are so reluctant to trust AI in the first place.

B

Take the case of Watson for Oncology, one of technology giant IBM's supercomputer programs. Their attempt to promote this program to cancer doctors was a PR disaster. The AI

promised to deliver top-quality recommendations on the treatment of 12 cancers that accounted for 80% of the world's cases. But when doctors first interacted with Watson, they found themselves in a rather difficult situation. On the one hand, if Watson provided guidance about a treatment that coincided with their own opinions, physicians did not see much point in Watson's recommendations. The supercomputer was simply telling them what they already knew, and these recommendations did not change the actual treatment. On the other hand, if Watson generated a recommendation that contradicted the experts' opinion, doctors would typically conclude that Watson wasn't competent. And the machine wouldn't be able to explain why its treatment was plausible because its machine-learning algorithms were simply too complex to be fully understood by humans. Consequently, this has caused even more suspicion and disbelief, leading many doctors to ignore the seemingly outlandish AI recommendations and stick to their own expertise.

C

This is just one example of people's lack of confidence in AI and their reluctance to accept what AI has to offer. Trust in other people is often based on our understanding of how others think and having experience of their reliability. This helps create a psychological feeling of safety. AI, on the other hand, is still fairly new and unfamiliar to most people. Even if it can be technically explained (and that's not always the case), AI's decision-making process is usually too difficult for most people to comprehend. And interacting with something we don't understand can cause anxiety and give us a sense that we're losing control.

Many people are also simply not familiar with many instances of AI actually working, because it often happens in the background. Instead, they are acutely aware of instances where AI goes wrong. Embarrassing AI failures receive a disproportionate amount of media attention, emphasising the message that we cannot rely on technology. Machine learning is not foolproof, in part because the humans who design it aren't.

D

Feelings about AI run deep. In a recent experiment, people from a range of backgrounds were given various sci-fi films about AI to watch and then asked questions about automation in everyday life. It was found that, regardless of whether the film they watched depicted AI in a positive or negative light, simply watching a cinematic vision of our technological future polarised the participants' attitudes. Optimists became more extreme in their enthusiasm for AI and sceptics became even more guarded.

This suggests people use relevant evidence about AI in a biased manner to support their existing attitudes, a deep-rooted human tendency known as "confirmation bias". As AI is represented more and more in media and entertainment, it could lead to a society split between those who benefit from AI and those who reject it. More pertinently, refusing to accept the advantages offered by AI could place a large group of people at a serious disadvantage.

E

Fortunately, we already have some ideas about how to improve trust in AI. Simply having previous experience with AI can significantly improve people's opinions about the

technology, as was found in the study mentioned above. Evidence also suggests the more you use other technologies such as the internet, the more you trust them.

Another solution may be to reveal more about the algorithms which AI uses and the purposes they serve. Several high-profile social media companies and online marketplaces already release transparency reports about government requests and surveillance disclosures. A similar practice for AI could help people have a better understanding of the way algorithmic decisions are made.

F

Research suggests that allowing people some control over AI decision-making could also improve trust and enable AI to learn from human experience. For example, one study showed that when people were allowed the freedom to slightly modify an algorithm, they felt more satisfied with its decisions, more likely to believe it was superior and more likely to use it in the future.

We don't need to understand the intricate inner workings of AI systems, but if people are given a degree of responsibility for how they are implemented, they will be more willing to accept AI into their lives.

(Cambridge IELTS 16 – Test 4 – Reading passage 3 – Attitudes towards Artificial Intelligence)

Questions 91-96

Reading Passage 3 has six sections, **A-F**.

Choose the correct heading for each section from the list of headings below.

Listening practice test

*Write the correct number, **i-viii**, in boxes 27-32 on your answer sheet.*

List of Headings

- i** An increasing divergence of attitudes towards AI
- ii** Reasons why we have more faith in human judgement than in AI
- iii** The superiority of AI projections over those made by humans
- iv** The process by which AI can help us make good decisions
- v** The advantages of involving users in AI processes
- vi** Widespread distrust of an AI innovation
- vii** Encouraging openness about how AI functions
- viii** A surprisingly successful AI application

91 Section A

92 Section B

93 Section C

94 Section D

95 Section E

96 Section F

Questions 97-100

Do the following statements agree with the claims of the writer in Reading Passage 3?

*In boxes **36-40** 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
- 97** Subjective depictions of AI in sci-fi films make people change their opinions about automation.
- 98** Portrayals of AI in media and entertainment are likely to become more positive.
- 99** Rejection of the possibilities of AI may have a negative effect on many people's lives.
- 100** Familiarity with AI has very little impact on people's attitudes to the technology.

Your answers

91.	92.	93.	94.	95.
96.	97.	98.	99.	100.

Part 5. You are going to read an article about famous businesses which failed. For questions 101-110, choose from the sections (A-D). The sections may be chosen more than once. (10 points)

In which section does the writer do the following?

- 101.** refer to a number of situations beyond a company's control
- 102.** highlight the role that one retail chain played in its downfall
- 103.** mention how ignoring customers can be fatal to a business
- 104.** advocate for revision of the ways companies do business
- 105.** highlight the pitfalls of continuing to adhere to a particular sales model
- 106.** weigh up the core factors which contribute to a business's failure
- 107.** mention that success can be a double-edged sword
- 108.** disagree with the standard explanation for one company's failure
- 109.** explain how a company's commitment to quality can inadvertently contribute to its demise
- 110.** show how quickly a company can fall out of favour with consumers.

A

Making money is a fickle business and in order to stand the test of time companies have to withstand such onslaughts as random world events, changes in legislation and shifts in consumer behaviour. Yet none is more liable to bring about their undoing than a failure to innovate and keep pace with their competitors. Probably the most often cited example is the sad tale of how Blockbuster, the once ubiquitous video rental store found in every town in the UK and the USA, and with countless branches worldwide, went from boom to bust in little more than a quarter of a century. Whether or not this was entirely due to the rise of online video rental and subsequently streaming services, as is frequently cited, is not cut and dried. After all, it could have reacted to the rapidly changing preferences of its customers and embraced the new technologies emerging, but instead chose not to evolve in line with its competitors.

B

Sometimes circumstances behind a business's success or failure are beyond anyone's control. History is littered with examples of ventures large and small that suffered at the

hands of natural disasters or political events, but those that make the headlines tend to be large organisations, often household names, which have either formed part of the economic bedrock of a country for generations or are globally recognised, seemingly unbreakable corporations. And it is precisely this renown and perceived stability which means that their downfall is so shocking to the public. The classic example is Pan Am, America's iconic airline of the 1960s and a hugely lucrative business in its heyday. It prided itself on two of the cornerstones of aviation, renowned customer service and a fleet of modern aircraft. What it could not have predicted, however, was the oil crisis of the early 1970s which caused fuel costs to soar. Had it not been for the high fuel consumption of their aircraft, they may have weathered the storm, but they were forced to hike ticket prices and soon after customers responded with their feet.

C

Another area where companies are vulnerable to failure is in how they do what they do. Like the products and services they sell, this should be subject to scrutiny and periodic reassessment in order to be alive to the need for change as and when it arises. Kodak, the photography giant, is a prime example of complacency setting in and the results of turning a blind eye to the limitations of a specific approach. The company followed the 'razor and blades' model of selling one product at low prices with complementary products at vastly inflated prices. In their case, the cameras were the razors, and the processing of the film was the blades. As digital photography came of age, the costs of cameras and printing photos began to change but rather than adjust to the new trend, Kodak wasted a decade attempting to convince people of the superiority of analogue photography, all in vain as it finally lost the fight and filed for bankruptcy in 2012.

D

These days if you were to ask any adolescents or twenty somethings if they'd heard of Myspace, you'd likely be met with blank looks all round, but in the mid-2000s, it was the social media start-up on everyone's lips. It soon became a victim of its own success, sending shockwaves across the business world. Bought by a large news media corporation for over \$500 million, it was touted as a master stroke of a takeover. However, it was plagued by technology issues and users found the excessive advertising overwhelming and off-putting. This lack of attention to the user experience was instrumental in its downfall, to the extent that it would never be able to regain users' trust. Surprisingly, in this case there was an even more destructive element that sealed Myspace's fate. The new owners had a distinct lack of understanding of the agile mentality needed to run a social media company and attempted to integrate it into their corporate way of doing things. As such, Myspace lost out to its competitors and soon the market was overtaken by the social media giants we know today.

(Source: Ready for C1- Workbook)

Your answers

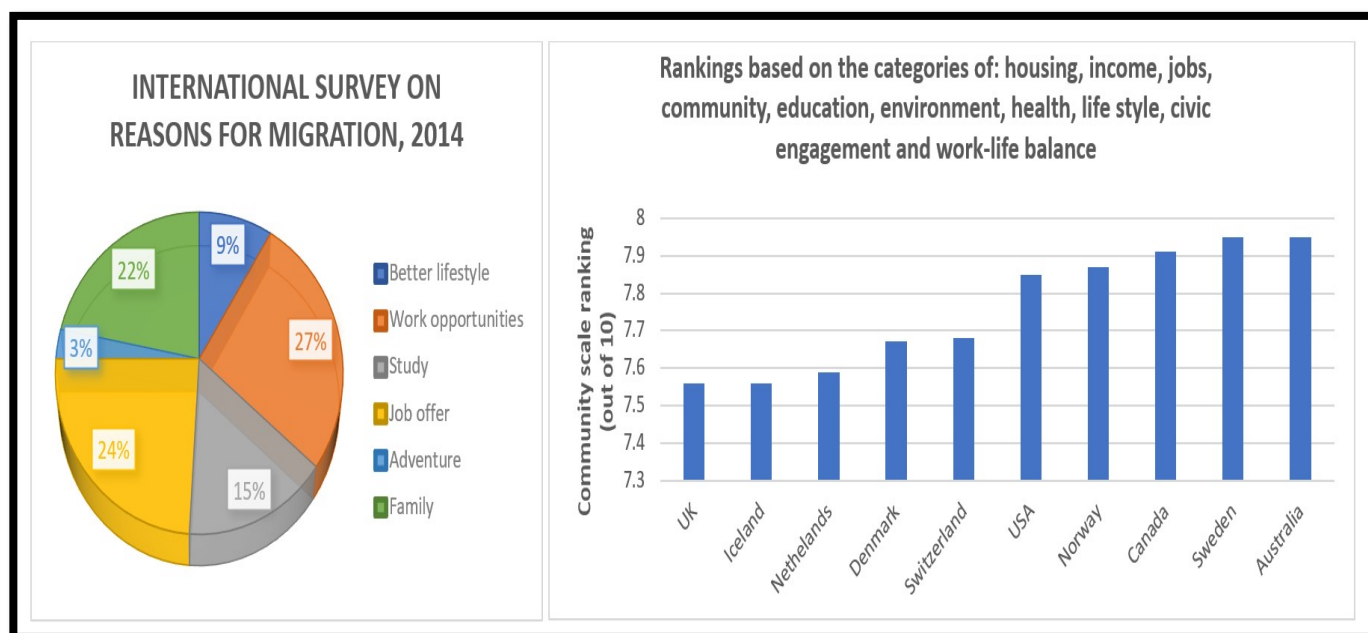
101.	102.	103.	104.	105.
106.	107.	108.	109.	110.

IV. WRITING (50 points)

Part 1. (20 points)

The two charts below outline the statistically most desirable countries in terms of quality of life and reasons for migration. Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features and make comparisons where relevant.

You should write about 150 words.



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An increasing number of parents resort to tracking tools, shared passwords, and monitoring applications to supervise their children's online activities. However, this growing reliance on digital oversight has sparked criticism, as it may erode parent-child trust, normalise a surveillance-like home environment, and ultimately hinder the development of autonomy and self-regulation in children.

This image shows a full page of white paper with horizontal dotted lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page, providing a guide for handwriting practice. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the page.

[illegible]

This image shows a full page of white paper with horizontal dotted lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page, providing a guide for handwriting or typing. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the page.

(Thí sinh không được sử dụng tài liệu. Cán bộ coi thi không giải thích gì thêm.)