TIẾNG ANH _11
(Đề thi đề xuất)

KỲ THI CHỌN HỌC SINH GIỎI CÁC TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN KHU VỰC DUYÊN HẢI VÀ ĐỒNG BẰNG BẮC BỘ LẦN THỨ XVII, NĂM 2026
ĐỀ THI MÔN: TIẾNG ANH - LỚP 11
Thời gian: 180 phút
(Đề thi gồm có 15 trang, gồm 03 câu)
Ngày thi: 24/4/2026

I. 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. ***For questions 1-5, you hear a part of a radio interview in which two sports journalists, Mike Crosbie and Judy Huntley, are talking about professional sport and the media, and decide whether the following are mentioned by only one of the speakers, or by both of them. In the corresponding numbered boxes provided. (10 pts)***

write	**M**	for **Mike**
	J	for **Judy**
	B	for **Both** of the speakers

1. The preference is to work behind the scenes rather than in public view.
2. Recognition should be given to those who contribute behind the scenes in sports.
3. The growing commercialization of sports could negatively impact its accessibility and authenticity
4. Sports journalism is evolving, gaining more respect and visibility than before.
5. There is concern that the commercialization of sports could diminish its core values.

***Your answers*:**

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.

Part 2. ***For questions 6-10, listen to a news report on global impact of the sixth-largest earthquake and match each number (6-10) in Column I with one letter (A-J) in Column II to make a correct information according to what is stated by the speaker(s). Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided. (10 pts)***

Column I	Column II
6. In Kamchatka **7.** In the Pacific Ocean **8.** In Hawaii **9.** In Southern California **10.** In Russia	A. tsunami is hardly perceivable at close range. B. a flood of evacuees making a dash for shelters triggered a tailback. C. the densely populated coastline was hit by a huge and damaging tsunami. D. favorable position helps mitigate the power of natural disaster. E. only a few people were evacuated for a minor tsunami threat. F. there was no flooding or large waves and no significant chaos. G. two million people were evacuated, some fleeing to high rooftops. H. the earthquake's impact on the region is mild notwithstanding the strength of the wave. I. damage and flooding occurred, so people moved to higher ground. J. visitors refused to evacuate despite early warnings.

Your answers:

6.	7.	8.	9.	10.

Part 3. ***For questions 11-15, listen to an interview about the cost of iPhone and write the letter A, B, C or D in the numbered boxes provided to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions according to what you hear. (10 pts)***

11. What is the main impact of President Trump's proposed tariffs?
A. Increase in the cost of electronics products from China, including iPhones
B. Decrease in iPhone prices due to fewer production costs from China
C. Boost in production of iPhones within the United States for Apple
D. Reduction in the cost of Chinese electronics products by thirty percent

12. How much does Apple pay for the current iPhone model?
A. Approximately $850 for the 256GB iPhone 16 Pro model before tariffs
B. Around $500 for the base model, including production and assembly
C. Around $1,100 after considering Apple's additional operational and manufacturing costs
D. Nearly $1,500 due to higher tariffs and shipping from China

13. What factor does Joanna believe is most uncertain right now?
A. Whether Apple will receive an exemption from the current tariff increases.
B. If Apple will move its entire production to the United States.
C. Whether other Chinese manufacturers will be impacted by tariffs as well.
D. How much tariffs will increase the overall price of iPhones?

14. What does Joanna suggest about purchasing an iPhone now?
A. Buy now if you need an iPhone soon to avoid price hikes
B. Wait until next year to see if tariffs decrease or are exempted
C. Wait and see if Apple finds an alternative manufacturing solution soon
D. Purchase an iPhone immediately to avoid a potential price increase

15. What is the possible impact of tariffs on Apple's iPhone pricing?
A. Apple might absorb the costs without raising the price for consumers.
B. Apple will increase the price of the phone due to higher costs.
C. Apple will shift production entirely to the United States to avoid tariffs.
D. Apple will discontinue certain iPhone models due to production cost increases.

Your answers:

11.	12.	13.	14.	15.

Part 4. ***For questions 16-25, listen to part of a talk about altruism and complete the following summary. Write NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS taken from the recording for each space. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided. (20 pts)***

Scientists have long been perplexed by unselfishness of both humans and animals. Charles Darwin perceived altruism as a possible **(16)** _____ in his theory of natural selection. After all, why would evolution favor behaviors that reduce an individual's survival odds? He later observed that **(17)**_____ support their queen, suggesting that natural selection might favor altruism within family groups.
According to William Hamilton, if the cost of individual was overshadowed by (18)_____, altruism might become an attribute. He also coined the term **"(19)**_____" to further explain Darwin's theory, especially in insect societies like ants. The fact that this species willingly sacrifice their lives for the community stems from having **(20)**_____ of collective genes. Thus, sharing a significant **(21)** _____ plays a role in the colony's success.

Yet Hamilton's theory doesn't fully explain altruism between unrelated individuals. Humans, for instance, are profoundly social and altruistic**.** Some scientists suggest that our brains evolved to handle such cooperation because it's incredibly **(22)** _____. But much of our generosity may result from **(2**3)_____ - helping others in expectation of future returns. Even vampire bats **(24)**_____blood to feed hungry peers anticipate reciprocity one day. Likewise, humans refusing to **(25)**_____even when such acts are complex or unpleasant can collaborate with others for subsequent reward**.**

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 numbered boxes provided. (15 pts)

The age-old dichotomy between following one's passion and pursuing practical career choices continues to **(26)** _____ young professionals in today's volatile economic landscape. **(27)** _____ of creative fields such as arts, literature, or music can yield profound personal satisfaction and artistic fulfillment, the financial **(28)** _____ associated with these careers often creates substantial anxiety for both individuals and their families. In contrast, traditionally **(29)** _____professions like medicine, engineering, or law offer **(30)** _____ prospects and societal prestige, yet may leave individuals feeling spiritually unfulfilled should they lack **(31)** _____ interest in these fields. The most pragmatic approach involves conducting a thorough cost-benefit analysis that considers not only immediate financial returns but also long-term career sustainability, work-life balance, and personal growth opportunities. Modern career counselors increasingly advocate for a hybrid strategy, one **(32)**_____ individuals can pursue primary careers while cultivating passionate interests as secondary income streams or eventual career transitions. **(3 3)** _____, the most successful professionals are those who can **(34)** _____ their intrinsic motivations with market realities, creating a career path that provides both financial security and personal meaning in an increasingly competitive **(35)** _____.

26. A. encourage **B.** perplex **C.** motivate **D.** inspire
27. A. While passionate pursuit **B.** Despite passionate pursuits
C. Notwithstanding passionate endeavors **D.** Although passionate undertakings
28. A. precision **B.** precariousness **C.** preciousness **D.** prediction
29. A. constant **B.** stable **C.** persistent **D.** steady
30. A. lucrative **B.** luxurious **C.** logical **D.** literal
31. A. genuine **B.** impulsive **C.** authentic **D.** spontaneous
32. A. in which **B.** whereby **C.** wherein **D.** through which
33. A. It is ultimately that **B.** Ultimately, it is
C. What ultimately matters is that **D.** Ultimately
34. A. recognize **B.** reconcile **C.** recommend **D.** reconsider
35. A. global economy **B.** economic milieu
C. marketplace dynamics **D.** commercial paradigm

Your answers:

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

Part 2. ***For questions 36-40, read the passage, then fill in each of the numbered spaces with the correct form of the words given in the box. Write your answers in the numbered boxes provided. There are FOUR words that you do not need to use. The first one, (0), has been done as an example. (10 pts)***

~~DISPENSE~~	HEART	BIOLOGY	KNOW	PURSUE
CAPACITY	SAFE	INCREASE	CHANGE	WEAVE

In the modern educational landscape, smart devices have become **(0)** _____ tools, their role deeply **(36)** _____ with the learning experience. These technologies, ranging from interactive whiteboards to AI-driven tutoring systems, offer **(37)** _____ methods to ensure students' engagement, even in challenging learning environments. **(38)** _____ of their significance are evident across global educational systems, where they facilitate personalized learning, making it possible for students to access tailored resources and support.

However, despite their advantages, some challenges remain. For instance, students who are **(39)** _____, either physically or intellectually, may struggle to fully benefit from these devices without additional assistance or adaptive tools. Yet, when used effectively, smart devices can create a resonance that extends beyond the classroom, providing learners with a sense of empowerment and autonomy. This potential is what makes them crucial in the future of education, transforming traditional teaching methods into dynamic, interactive processes. The **(40)** _____ relationship between technology and education is not just a trend, but rather a paradigm shift that promises to enrich the learning journey for all.

Your answers:

0. ***indispensable***	**36.**	**37.**
38.	**39.**	**40.**

Part 3. ***The passage below contains FIVE grammatical mistakes. For questions 41-45, UNDERLINE the mistakes and WRITE THEIR CORRECT FORMS in the numbered boxes provided. The first one has been done as an example. (10 pts)***

Cognitivism, also known as cognitive psychology, is a theoretical perspective within **psychological** that views the mind as an information-processing system. This perspective emphasizes the mental processes that occur between stimuli and response, and seeks to understand what these processes are influenced by a person's prior knowledge, motivation, and experiences. The cognitivist perspective emerged like a response to behaviorist theories, which emphasized observable behaviours and rejected the study of internal mental states and processes. Cognitivists, on the other hand, posit that cognitive processes such as perception, attention, memory, problem-solving, and reasoning play a central role in shaping behavior. To study these processes, cognitive psychologists use a range of research methodologies, included laboratory experiments, computer simulations, and brain imaging techniques, to gain insights into the workings of the human mind **.** This interdisciplinary approach has led to the development of several influential theories, such as the information-processing theory, which posits that the mind operates like a computer, processing information in a series of stages; and the modularity of mind theory, which suggests that different mental processes are specialized for different functions. Overall, the cognitivist perspective has made a significant contribution to our understanding of the mind and has provided a framework for understanding human behavior that integrates psychological, neurological, and computer perspectives.

Your answers:

Questions	Line	Mistake	Correction
Example	***1***	***psychological***	***psychology***
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. (15 pts)

Penny-pinching is all well and good, but if you want to give your income a serious **(46)**_____, there is no substitute for entrepreneurial grit. Many **(47)** _____ talent and expertise into a second source of income, providing consulting services on the side, for example, while **(48)** _____ their full-time jobs. Others put more skin in the game, **(49)** _____ major investments to start local franchise operations, or purchase rental property in **(50)** _____ of passive income. But all those who call themselves successful share similar character traits: a rock-solid work ethic and a willingness to roll up their **(51)** _____.

The obvious first step is to use **(52)** _____you know to create part-time gigs you can do on nights and weekends. Do you speak a second language? Do you offer classes at your local library or community centre? Are you a **(53)** _____ hand at Maths? You can start tutoring, which can rake **(54)**_____ a considerable amount of money. You can start a home decorating service, or offer workshops on creative writing or wedding photography—there are infinite opportunities. IT consultants charge 80 pounds per hour or more, while Web designers charge **(55)**_____ from 500 to several thousand pounds to create company websites.

Your answers:

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

Part 2. ***For questions 56-69, read the passage and do the following tasks. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided. (14 pts)***

A. In the quest to find viable alternative sources of energy, it is understandable that better-known technologies are favoured**.** This accounts for the relative prevalence of solar panels and wind turbines, compared to the comparative scarcity of methods harnessing energy from the tides, for example. Cost and scale play a big part too, as does politics, since it takes a huge political commitment for a government to back research and investment into a source of energy that may only reap benefits long after that government is gone. In simple terms, it takes people with long-term vision and concern for coming generations to make these decisions. They also have to be in positions of power.

B. It is important to draw a distinction between renewable and alternative energies. According to Dr Michael Rudd, of the Dublin Institute of Energy Alternatives, 'There are many alternatives, one of which is burning wood instead of coal. That does not mean we solve the problems facing the planet, however. For us to find a viable alternative, it has to be renewable'. Dr Rudd points out that there is a temptation to overcomplicate matters because of the desire to use advanced technology for a solution. 'Yes, of course we could invest trillions in using electrolysis to split water into its component parts and use the hydrogen for fuel in our vehicles and factories. And yes, there would be benefits. But the answer is staring us in the face. Why not use that water as it is? We have been using flowing water as an energy source for thousands of years,' he says.

C. Water mills are indeed the first example of harnessing natural forces in order to perform a range of mechanical tasks. The ancient Greeks and Romans had them, and they existed in ancient China and India**.** They were used for grinding wheat to make flour, hammering, and sawing timber or stone. Nowadays, we would rarely think of constructing a dam without making provision for water to pass through and generate electricity – it seems too good an opportunity to miss. 'But how many dams do you know of?' asks Dr Rudd, 'There are just not that many of them, even though proposals exist to build thousands. Building dams creates the same problems that water mills create; once you block the flow of water, you are potentially blocking navigation routes too, and we still need them, otherwise all our rivers would have hydroelectric dams on them. Recent research suggests that creating reservoirs has its problems too, since the stagnant water tends to accumulate methane- a greenhouse gas, and just the kind of thing we are trying to avoid**.**'

D. Wind energy has been used for even longer than water if we consider the thousands of years that have elapsed since we first attached a sail to a boat. The ugliness, noise and damage to wildlife associated with wind farms have all been well documented**.** Of course, the supply of power is at the mercy of wind strength – considerably less dependable than the flow of a river or the fall of gravity from a hydroelectric dam. It also presents us with an infrastructure issue. In recent years, there have been several cases where a particularly windy night generated more electricity than could be used because there were no systems in place to exploit the excess. This is certainly one obstacle that needs to be overcome.

E. Solar energy is perhaps the biggest success story in some countries. However, ignorance is one of the barriers which has prevented its implementation in others. Consistently perceived to be a method for countries with a guaranteed minimum number of sunshine hours, solar power suffers in certain countries simply because people are not convinced that it will work there. Those people include financial organisations which could, if they had a more realistic overview, provide financial incentives for people wishing to invest in green energy. According to Dr Rudd, 'Solar energy for domestic use presents us with a similar picture to that of geothermal energy and heat insulation – all of them are considerably cheaper if they are incorporated in the planning stage than if they are added retrospectively. Once all new homes take this into account, we will see a massive difference. However, there is a further barrier – that of split incentives – whereby the builder or owner of the property is reluctant to invest in technology, the benefits of which will be passed on to the tenant in the form of reduced energy bills'.

F. Wave and tide power have significantly greater potential than damming rivers, and they harness more predictable forces than wind or solar energy. Many of the above obstacles apply here too, with the threat to marine life and the altering of ecosystems being perhaps more convincing arguments against. However, the huge cost has proved the greatest impediment so far. Despite figures that guarantee a return, this method has not yet started generating a significant amount of energy worldwide. A one-billion-pound project in Wales was given the green light in 2015, but hit delays almost immediately. Problems specific to this technology include the difficulty of working underwater and the effect of corrosion on metal parts.

For questions 56-61, decide whether the following statements are True (T), False (F) or Not Given (NG). Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided.

56. Governments do not care about energy sources they will not directly benefit from.

57. Most dams have some form of energy-generating technology built in.

58. The wind is a more reliable source of energy than rivers.

59. Environmental problems are greater with wind, wave and tide technology.

60. Ancient civilizations such as the Greeks and Romans used water power primarily for grinding grain and other mechanical tasks.

61. According to Dr Rudd, solar energy is only effective in countries with a high minimum number of sunshine hours.

Your answers:

56.	**57.**	**58.**	**59.**	**60.**	**61.**

For questions 62-69, read the summary and fill in each space with NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS taken from the passage. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided.

The transition to sustainable energy is shaped by political will, economic feasibility, and technological familiarity, resulting in the **(62)** _____ of tidal energy relative to more established sources such as solar and wind**.** Although numerous **(63)** _____ are available, only those derived from naturally replenished sources offer long-term viability. Governments may choose to **(64)** _____ in advanced technologies like hydrogen fuel, yet experts argue that optimizing traditional hydropower remains more practical. Nevertheless, environmental concerns persist, particularly regarding **(65)** _____, which can emit methane and disrupt ecosystems. Wind energy faces **(66)** _____ limitations, especially in storing surplus electricity. Solar power, while successful in some regions, is most cost-effective when integrated during the **(67)** _____. However, **(68)** _____ - where developers bear the cost while tenants benefit - continue to hinder widespread adoption. Meanwhile, wave and tidal energy, despite their predictability, face a major **(69)** _____: high costs. Unlocking their full potential requires strategic foresight, ecological sensitivity, and coordinated investment.

Your answers:

62.	**63.**
64.	**65.**
66.	**67.**
68.	**69.**

Part 3. ***In the passage below, six paragraphs have been removed. For questions 70-75, read the passage and choose from paragraphs A-G the one which fits each gap. There is ONE extra paragraph which you do not need to use. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided. (6 pts)***

SECRET UNDERGROUND STATIONS

Charles Brent, goes to meet Professor Mal Cook, a historian who studies the history of London. Historian and professor, Malcolm Cook, has spent years investigating the history of London, especially the underground, the oldest and one of the most hectic underground railway systems in the world**.** The professor says, "I find the history of London absorbing, and particularly enjoy researching the underground**.** Although a lot of it is hidden there is still a lot of evidence if you know where to look."

70.	

The professor explained that the entire underground network of 255 miles has around forty abandoned stations, some above and some below ground**.** Some stations have also just disappeared without trace and are long forgotten, whereas others are almost intact, standing as dirty and grimy time capsules from the day they were closed**.**

71.	

I asked the professor to tell us more about it. "Well, the Ticket Hall and lifts at Aldwych station have been remarkably restored and preserved since its closure in 1994. They are frequently used by film and television companies as film sets and this was very evident throughout the tour. The original ticket office is in perfect condition, because it was re-decorated for a period drama not that long ago."

72.	

The professor explained how the tour group then went down the emergency staircase, the only way now to get down to the platforms. He continues, "This was when we really felt that we were in a ghost station. The paint on the walls and roof is peeling off rather badly in places and there were puddles everywhere on the

platforms. There was also a horrid, foul smell in the air. It had an abandoned air about it and you couldn't mistake the fact it is no longer in operation."

73.	

"Since I went on that tour, part of it has been cleaned up, at least on the surface, by a film company." A few years ago, part of a James Bond film, Die Another Day, was filmed in a disused London underground station. Bond enters through a small door opposite the Houses of Parliament near Westminster Bridge, to get to Q's gadget laboratory.

74.	

Of course, one of the things the London Underground ground is most famous for is providing shelter to Londoners during the Second World War. I commented that it must have felt very safe and secure down there, sheltering people of all ages and class from all over London at night, while the destruction and devastation continued unabated above ground**.**

75.	

I asked the professor if all these ghost stations are in such a bad state of repair. He replied that they weren't. 'There's a disused platform at Holborn that hasn't been used since 1994. Up until recently, you could still see it through some gates, but doors have now replaced the gates. However, the platform is still there and kept in an excellent condition!'

Missing paragraphs

A. 'For example, when travelling between Tottenham Court Road and Holborn on the Central Line, look out of the window and you'll see a station which has stood disused since 1932. This was once where people alighted to visit the British Museum, but today it stands neglected**.** There are many such stations, often called ghost stations, and I love finding out more about them.'

B. It hasn't changed much since it was shut down and if you didn't know any better, you'd think it was still operational. There are actually new advertising posters on the walls and between these there are white boards put up on the walls. These serve as screens for what was a new video projection system that they were testing here as the platform is not being used by the public**.** '

C. Professor Cook did his research and found out that it was a film stage, not a real station, but the film company had done a lot of research before shooting the film. The professor commented, 'The film company had actually based most of the station on Aldwych. The walls had been painted the same, but the shape of the tunnel was different. Even so, the film makers went to a lot of trouble to make it look realistic!'

D. 'On the right of the ticket office are the two original Otis lifts, put in when the station was opened in 1907. These lifts were the main reason the station was shut down, as they would have taken nearly four million pounds to replace. Something I love is that if one lift broke down, the other lift could be brought up alongside, locked together and a door opened between the two lifts to allow passengers to transfer into the still operating lift. This is one of the reasons you'll see most of the lifts on the Underground system come in twos!'

E. Professor Cook goes on to say, 'There are many organised tours of these empty stations, some of which in a better condition than others. Aldwych Station, for instance, built in the early twentieth century, offers a wonderful tour which I went on a few weeks ago!

F. 'Yes', said Cook, 'they would surface the next morning unsure if their homes were still standing or not. Many stations were used for this, including Aldwych. London Transport did not originally want people sleeping on their platforms and tried to discourage them from doing so at the start of the war. In the end, Aldwych was closed to trains and used only as shelter for most of the war.'

G. 'The whole place is rather despondent - a once thriving station that now has no useful life. We all felt a bit as if we were intruders and shouldn't really have been there. There was quite a sharp wind blowing down the corridors, which meant we could hear the trains from the Piccadilly Line, and after we had negotiated

more puddles and some rubble and noticed how decaying the whole place was, I think we were all glad to leave'

Your answers:

70.	71.	72.	73.	74.	75.

Part 4. ***For questions 76-85, read the passage and write A, B, C, or D in the corresponding numbered boxes provided to indicate the correct answer which fits best according to what is stated or implied in the text. (15 pts)***

La Loie

1. In the late nineteenth century, Loie Fuller, a dancer from the United States (1862–1928), deemed traditional theatrical dance artistically unsatisfying. Viewing herself as an artist rather than solely an entertainer, she garnered attention from fellow artists.

2. Fuller pioneered a unique dance style that emphasized the interplay of lights and colors on her billowing skirts or drapes. These were kept in constant motion primarily through the movements of her arms, sometimes aided by wands hidden under her costumes. Unlike ballet, the dominant theatrical dance form of the era, Fuller's approach prioritized visual effects over technical prowess, likely due to her limited formal dance training. **While she had previously worked as an actress, storytelling and emotional expression through dance were secondary to her; instead, the focal point of her performances was the captivating visual spectacle she created.**

3. While Loie Fuller first showcased her artistry in the United States, her true acclaim blossomed in Paris, particularly after her engagement with the Folies Bergère in 1892, where she swiftly became known as "La Loie," captivating audiences across the city. Many of her performances embodied natural elements or objects such as Fire, the Lily, and the Butterfly, aligning seamlessly with the prevalent Art Nouveau movement characterized by nature-inspired imagery and flowing graceful lines. Her dances not only resonated with the tastes of French poets and painters of the era, who were drawn to the enigmatic quality of her work but also reflected their adherence to the concept of "art for art's sake," emphasizing the intrinsic value of art itself rather than its moral or educational implications, as well as their pursuit of **harmonizing** form and content.

4. Fuller's fascination with science led her to constantly experiment with emerging technologies such as electrical lighting, colored gels, slide projections, and other stage innovations. She not only devised and patented unique mirror arrangements but also formulated chemical dyes for her flowing draperies. Her keen interest in the interplay of color and light mirrored the explorations of fellow artists of her time, including the renowned painter Seurat, known for his Pointillist technique of utilizing small dots of color to depict shapes and light. Among Fuller's notable inventions was underlighting, where she would stand on frosted glass illuminated from below, a technique prominently featured in her mesmerizing Fire Dance of 1895, set to Richard Wagner's "Ride of the Valkyries." This innovative performance caught the attention of artist Henri de Toulouse-Lautrec, who immortalized it in a lithograph.

5. As Fuller's technological prowess advanced, so did the sophistication of her dance performances. **[A]** While initially giving little consideration to music, she later incorporated scores by esteemed composers such as Gluck, Beethoven, Schubert, Chopin, and Wagner, eventually progressing to the works of forward-thinking composers like Stravinsky, Fauré, Debussy, and Mussorgsky. **[B]** Exploring more ambitious themes, she choreographed pieces like "The Sea," where dancers manipulated vast expanses of silk with invisible movements, illuminated by colored lights. **[C]** Ever embracing scientific and technological advancements, she forged a friendship with Marie and Pierre Curie following their discovery of radium, inspiring her creation of a Radium Dance simulating the phosphorescence of the element. **[D]** Venturing into the emerging realm of cinema, Fuller both starred in and directed films, with René Clair, later a renowned French film director, playing the lead role in her fairy-tale film "Le Lys de la Vie" (1919).

6. During the Paris Exposition in 1900, Fuller curated her own theater, showcasing not only her innovative dances but also pantomimes performed by the Japanese actress Sada Yocco. Around this time, she assembled an all-female dance company and established a school, although both ventures did not outlast her. While she is primarily celebrated today for her groundbreaking advancements in stage lighting, her influence extended to Isadora Duncan and Ruth St. Denis, fellow American dancers exploring new dance forms. Fuller notably supported Duncan's debut in Europe. St. Denis, inspired by Fuller's work, gleaned fresh insights into stagecraft and artistic inspiration from Sada Yocco's performances during her visit to Fuller's theater at the Paris Exposition. In 1924, St. Denis honored Fuller with the duet "Valse à la Loie."

76. What can be inferred from paragraph 1 about theatrical dance in the late 19th century?
A. It exerted influence beyond the realm of dance to encompass various artists.
B. It closely resembled theatrical dance practices from the early nineteenth century.
C. It prioritized entertainment over serving as a platform for serious artistic expression.
D. It represented a relatively recent artistic development within the United States.

77. According to paragraph 2, which of the following attributes is not associated with Fuller's style of dance?
A. Exploratory use of color
B. Elaborate and voluminous attire
C. Uninterrupted motion of her costumes
D. Technical prowess in movement

78. Which sentence most accurately conveys the main idea of the highlighted statement?
A. Fuller prioritized the visual aspects of dance over its narrative or emotional aspects.
B. Fuller employed visual effects to enhance the portrayal of stories and emotions in her performances.
C. Fuller attributed the dramatic essence of her dance to her emotive storytelling approach.
D. Fuller's emphasis on visual effects stemmed from her prior experience as a theatrical actress.

79. "**Harmonizing**" in the passage is closest in meaning to which of the following?
A. Synchronizing **B.** Aligning **C.** Conforming **D.** Unifying

80. According to paragraph 3, what contributed to the favorable reception of Fuller's work in Paris?
A. Parisian audiences were intrigued by artists and trends originating from the United States.
B. Renowned poets actively promoted Fuller's performances upon her arrival in Paris.
C. Fuller's artistic endeavors during this period closely imitated French artists working in various fields.
D. Fuller's choreography resonated with the existing artistic sensibilities prevalent in Paris.

81. According to paragraph 4, one notable aspect of Fuller's Fire Dance was its _____.
A. utilization of colored gels to illuminate glass
B. application of dyes and paints to depict fire
C. method of illuminating the dancer from below
D. incorporation of draperies with small dots akin to Seurat's Pointillist technique

82. Why does the author mention Fuller's "The Sea"?
A. To highlight a dance of Fuller’s where music was not significant
B. To elaborate on why Fuller occasionally utilized music by progressive composers
C. To demonstrate a specific aspect of Fuller's artistic evolution
D. To showcase how Fuller’s scientific curiosity influenced her artistic endeavors

83. According to paragraph 6, what characterized Fuller’s theater at the Paris Exposition?
A. It showcased works beyond those created by Fuller.
B. It hosted presentations by notable male and female dancers alike.
C. It evolved into a renowned institution, preserving Fuller’s legacy.
D. It remained an active venue following Fuller’s passing.

84. Where in paragraph 5 does the following sentence best fit?

Despite her groundbreaking contributions to dance, Fuller's interests extended beyond the realm of dance to include emerging artistic mediums.

A. [A] **B.** [B] **C.** [C] **D.** [D]

85. An introductory sentence for a brief summary of the passage is provided below. Which **THREE** answer choices express the most important ideas in the passage to complete the summary.

Loie Fuller was an important and innovative dancer.

a. Fuller perceived a waning interest in theatrical dance among late nineteenth-century audiences.

b. Fuller revolutionized dance by translating the works of poets and painters into captivating performances.

c. Fuller's pioneering work had a significant impact on fellow dancers exploring experimental forms of dance.

d. Fuller was a trailblazer in introducing numerous technical advancements to enhance the staging of theatrical dance.

e. Throughout her career, Fuller evolved her artistry, crafting more intricate pieces and venturing into new artistic mediums.

f. By the 1920s, Fuller's theater at the Paris Exposition emerged as the global hub for cutting-edge dance innovation.

A. c, d, f **B.** b, c, d **C.** c, d, e **D.** a, b, f

Your answers:

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

Part 5. ***You are going to read an extract from an article about snowflakes. For questions 86-95, choose from the sections (A-E). The sections may be chosen more than once. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided. (15 pts)***

SNOWFLAKES

A. For a little over a century, in a somewhat staid and dull ceremony in Stockholm in January, the Nobel prizes have been awarded to worthy scientists by the King of Sweden. But, as in all walks of life, times change and science awards are no different. The new awards or "new Nobels", as they have been dubbed, are no longer the preserve of prestigious institutions like the Swedish Academy. Instead, they are paid for by celebrity CEOs such as Mark Zuckerberg and other tech millionaires, with multimillion-dollar prizes and ceremonies that are glamorous affairs reminiscent of the Oscars. And this is something that scientists generally tend not to view in a particularly positive light. British astronomer Martin Rees says that many scientists are undecided about the new awards. He believes that these more recent awards are steered towards showcasing the wealthy donors as much as the scientists themselves. He is not the only award cynic and others have joined him in voicing concerns, including American physicist Frank Wilczek who wonders about the virtues of awarding large prizes in the advancement of science.

B. There are indeed some serious concerns about all this. The most worrying of which centres around the world view and associated power of the funders, be they individuals like Zuckerberg or large global corporations. The problem is that these elite minorities are predominantly Western with a specific shared world view of the value of knowledge, as well as the aspects of science that are deserving of investment, be that time-based or financial. Many people are anxious that younger researchers trying to cut their teeth in a world where funding is increasingly competitive could easily adapt their research to the visions which may or may not have the interests of humanity as a whole at their heart. Oversight is a key aspect of research in a way that is not seen in business, especially the tech giants who prize innovation over all other things. This shift in the motivations of those who are the guardians of science awards should raise alarm bells for us all.

C. The Breakthrough Prize in Life Sciences is an excellent example of this. The list of donors reads like a who's-who of celebrity tech CEOs and the price tag attached to each prize is $ 3 million. Most winners are highly regarded scientists with glittering careers and enviable publishing records. These huge prizes

tend to go to scientists who are already extremely well-funded, and it could easily be argued that they are the least in need of such exorbitant sums. Furthermore, if these new awards and their glamourous ceremonies are designed to bring a new breed of celebrity science to public attention, they may be wasting their time. Quick You Tube search will show that the world has plenty of celebrity scientists boasting millions of followers worldwide, such as Brian Cox or Michio Kaku. Funding that aims to bring science to the general public should probably be diverted to the people who have proven track records in engaging people in science.

D. Despite the skepticism surrounding these new science awards, benefits do exist. In order to present a fair and balanced analysis of the positive impacts of such awards, these benefits should be highlighted**.** In recent times a key criticism of the original Nobel prizes has been the fact that they do not fully represent the way in which science is carried out in modern times. Nowadays most scientific inventions and discoveries are collaborative. This means that they rely on the cooperation and shared knowledge and expertise of dozens of scientists working in cross-cultural teams across several academic communities around the globe, rather than individuals working in isolation. Since the Nobel prizes can only be awarded to three people each year, many hard-working scientists go unnoticed, receiving little or no recognition for their contributions to research and discoveries that simply could not have happened without them. Contrary to this system, the Breakthrough Prize and others have been designed to reward entire teams and are therefore much wider in their scope and inclusivity.

E. However, there is a danger that these prizes could be seen as paying lip service to the principles of inclusivity and diversity. Although there are some non-Western prizes such as the Tang Prize, awarded to those working in Asian institutions, most winning teams are located in Western nations, and global inclusivity remains a challenge. Scientists such as Bob O'Hara, who works at a research centre in Frankfurt, warn of the widening gap between the rich and poor among the scientific community. Instead of talking about awards and large financial prizes, he cites as a concern the funding allocated to the search for treatments and cures for the diseases of the rich, rather than those that are widespread amongst developing nations. Many scientists strongly believe that the West must not just be allowed to dominate and marginalize other nations that have much to offer in terms of knowledge and research potential. These glamorous new science awards are a prime example of how scientists in developing nations might be able to benefit from the prize money far more than their western counterparts might.

In which section are the following mentioned?

86. New awards could have a more significant impact if they were given to scientists who have a greater need for financial investment.
87. Funding popular science communicators rather than prizes may be more worthwhile for society.
88. The new science awards are backed by a different type of elite.
89. Some scientists are unhappy about the unequal distribution of investment in science.
90. Scientists are suspicious of the principles underlying the new science awards.
91. New science awards have largely been funded by private rather than public enterprise.
92. The system of awarding scientists for their discoveries has not kept pace with changing scientific practices.
93. The impact that generous financial incentives will have on the direction of future research.
94. The newer science awards are rooted in cooperation rather than individuality.
95. The likelihood of prize-winning scientists needing substantial financial funding is low.

Your answers:

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

III. WRITING (50 POINTS)

Part 1. ***Read the following extract and use your own words to summarise it. Your summary should be between 120 and 150 words long. (20 pts)***

The first recorded case of an airline passenger turning seriously violent during a flight, a phenomenon now widely known as "air rage", happened in 1947 on a flight from Havana to Miami. A drunk man assaulted another passenger and bit a flight attendant. However, the man escaped punishment because it was not then clear under whose legal control a crime committed on plane was, the country where the plane was registered or the country where the crime was committed**.** In 1963, at the Tokyo convention, it was decided that the laws of the country where the plane is registered take precedence.The frequency of air rage has expanded out of proportion to the growth of air travel. Aside from discomfort and disruption, air rage poses some very real dangers to flying.

One of the major causes seems to be the passenger's behavior or their personality. Fear of flying and the feeling of powerlessness associated with flying can lead to irritable or aggressive passengers. Also, alcohol consumed on a plane pressurized to 8000ft affects the drinker more quickly and the effects are stronger. Smoking withdrawal, which some liken in severity to opiate withdrawal, is another major cause of air rage incidents. Passengers caught smoking in the toilets occasionally assault flight attendants and have been known to start fires. When conflicts occur in these conditions, they can escalate into major incidents.

Some people feel that the physical environment of a plane can lead to air rage. Seats on most airlines have become smaller in recent years as airlines try to increase profits. This leads to uncomfortable and irritated passengers. Also, space for carry-on luggage is often very small. Because up to 8% of checked-in luggage is lost, misdirected or stolen, passengers have been trying to fit larger carry-on items into these small storage areas and this can lead to disputes that can escalate into air rage. Airlines could also be to blame by raising passengers' expectations too high with their marketing and advertising. Many air rage incidents start when disappointed passengers demand to be reseated**.** Finally, there is some evidence to show that low oxygen levels can raise aggression level and make people feel more desperate. Airlines have lowered oxygen levels to save money. Now the level of oxygen in the air that the pilots breathe is ten times higher than in cabin class.

Another reason that has been suggested is that society is getting ruder and less patient. The increased congestion at airports, longer queues and increased delays have only added to this. In addition, some air rage incidents have been linked to the demanding nature of high achieving business people, who do not like people telling them what to do and resent the power that the cabin staff have over them. For them, a flight attendant is a waiter or waitress who should do what the passenger wants.

Part 2. Essay writing (30 pts)

Write an essay of about 350 words on the following topic:

"Information about current affairs in newspapers and in the media is often biased or inaccurate, with the result that we have difficulty identifying the truth."

To what extent do you agree or disagree with this statement? Do you think people should be trained to use critical thinking when reading or listening to the news?

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your knowledge or experience.

___THE END____