

Đề Tiếng Anh_10
(Đề thi gồm 12 trang)

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

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, listen to a student asking for information about a healthy eating society and supply the blanks with the missing information. Write NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS OR NUMBERS taken from the recording for each answer.

Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided. (10 points)

HEALTHY EATING SOCIETY WEEKLY PLAN

Day	Activity	Time	Location of meal
Wednesday	Restaurant: (1) _____ food	7.30	High Street
Thursday	Prepare a meal together	8.00	(2) _____
Friday	Restaurant: European food	(3) _____	(4) _____ in town
Saturday	(5) _____	12.00	canteen

Your answers:

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
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Part 2. For questions 6-10, listen to part of a recording and decide if the following statement is true (T) or false (F). Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided on the answer sheet. (10 points)

6. The Stock Exchange is a global marketplace where large sums of money are traded daily.
7. Shares represent physical goods that can be touched and taken home from the Stock Exchange.
8. Companies can raise funds by selling shares on the Stock Exchange.
9. If shares of a big company are weak, people will never buy them.
10. The DAX index represents the performance of Germany's largest thirty companies.

Your answers:

6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
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Part 3. For questions 11-15, listen to part of an interview with Miriam Baker, a psychologist, about how social media has changed self-expression and 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. (10 points)

11. According to Miriam, what is the main reason people feel the need to create perfect images of their lives on social media?

- A They are hoping to attract more friends.
- B They want their lives to seem more exciting.
- C They are in need of validation.
- D They have very unhappy lives.

12. In Miriam's view, the average user of social media is

- A driven and only interested in self-gratification.
- B lonely and looking for meaningful connections.
- C curious and concerned with their surroundings.
- D volatile and confused about what they want.

13. When discussing her own experience with social media, Miriam reveals

- A her unexpected pleasure at the response.
- B her desire to engage with it more.
- C her worry of becoming addicted.
- D her anxiety of not being accepted.

14. Miriam compares media in the past with social media today to

- A highlight the reduction in consumption.
- B focus on the differing subject matter.
- C explain the difference in the audience.
- D illustrate the variety of content.

15. What advice does Miriam give about combating 'Digital Narcissism'?

- A Be true to who you really are.
- B Try to post more meaningful content.
- C Focus on others and not yourself.
- D Do things that increase your self-esteem

Your answers

11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
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Part 4: For question 16-25 listen to the recording and then complete the summary below by writing NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER for each answer. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided.

Before the 16th century, chocolate existed only in Mesoamerica, prepared as a (16) _____ rather than the sweet treat we know today. This frothy, spiced drink held deep cultural significance, believed to be divine offering from a (17) _____. The Aztecs valued cacao so

highly that they used its beans as currency and reserved it for warriors, nobility, and sacred ceremonies. 1519 marked Europe's first-ever (18)_____ when Spanish colonists encountered Montezuma's feasts featuring the exotic beverage. Reports of its effects, combined with rumors from missionaries, soon labelled chocolate as an (19) _____. Though initially consumed for medicinal purposes, it was transformed into a sought-after (20) _____ by adding sugar and vanilla. However, large-scale production required plantations and enslaved labor, particularly in the Caribbean and Africa. Chocolate's evolution accelerated with the cocoa press, creating a mixture that preceded solid chocolate. Later, a (21)_____ revolutionized the industry by introducing milk chocolate, making it widely accessible. By the 20th century, chocolate had transitioned from an (22)_____ to a mass-market product, relying heavily on West African cocoa farms. Yet, this expansion came at a cost, as many farms engaged in (23)_____ and child labor - a practice that remains despite combative efforts. Chocolate stays deeply ingrained in modern culture, shaped by its (24)_____ with indigenous cultures. Amplified by strategic marketing, the dessert still holds a tantalizing (25) _____, symbolizing indulgence. But behind this image ultimately lies a complex and disturbing reality.

Your answers:

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

SECTION B: LEXICO-GRAMMAR (40 points)

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

26. _____, the diners settled the bill and left the restaurant.
 A. Having hunger satisfied B. Their hunger satisfied
 C. Hunger been satisfied D. Satisfying their hunger
27. Only when more stringent traffic laws are passed _____ on the national highway decrease.
 a. is the number of accidents B. the number of accidents is
 C. the number of accidents will D. will the number of accidents
28. _____ appears considerably larger at the horizon than it does overhead is merely an optical illusion.
 A. The Moon B. That the Moon C. When the Moon D. The Moon which
29. _____ further rioting to occur, the government would be forced to use its emergency power.
 A. Should B. Did C. Were D. Had
30. We all decreed that _____.
 a. there be an end to their quarrel B. their quarrel should put an end to
 C. they ended their quarrel then D. their quarrel be coming to an end
31. Having gained a _____ victory in the general elections, they proceeded with their ambitious programme.
 A. galloping B. staunch C. landslide D. close-up
32. Dave: "If you implement this scheme, we shall have no choice but to go on strike." Peter: "_____, we must implement the scheme."

- a. Be that as it may
C. Though it be thus
- B. May that be as it is
D. While that be so
33. The monument is a(n) _____ reminder of those who died in the earthquake two decades ago.
A. poignant B. affective C. sardonic D. pungent
34. How can I pull myself together when this is not _____ a challenge?
a. more a worry than B. so much a worry as
C. worth worrying for D. as worrying as
35. She is known for her _____ observations and insightful comments.
A. recalcitrant B. perspicacious C. lachrymose D. malodorous
36. Unanswered, the demands for nuclear deterrents have _____ fears of civil war.
A. flashed up B. prognosticated C. sidetracked D. stoked up
37. The general was convinced that if his army could make the first _____ strike, they would be able to win the battle.
A. enigmatic B. pre-emptive C. showdown D. rudimentary
38. People are always critical. One needs to _____ to cope with criticism.
a. have a thick skin B. have a thin skin
C. get under their skin D. make their skin crawl
39. I thought the movie was going to an end, but it just _____.
A. dragged in B. dragged on C. dragged into D. dragged up
40. Structuralism has often been criticized for being _____.
A. ahistorical B. odd C. arcane D. austere
41. He _____ in his first busy year at university.
a. went off the deep end B. went off the rails
C. went off the line D. went off on a tangent
42. The company decided to _____ costs by reducing unnecessary expenses.
A. curb B. hinder C. fabricate D. mitigate
43. Despite facing numerous obstacles, Jane decided to bite the _____ and start her own business.
A. bullet B. dust C. tongue D. hand
44. The professor's lecture was so _____ that even the most attentive students struggled to follow.
A. convoluted B. profound C. succinct D. lucid
45. He really put his _____ in it when he mentioned her ex-boyfriend at the party.
A. nose B. foot C. head D. hand

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

46. The _____ of the professor's lecture made it difficult for even the most diligent students to follow. (**ABSTRUSE**)
47. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention recommends limiting large-format, _____ gatherings at the height of the pandemic. (**PERSON**)
48. Five billion dollars of this year's budget is already _____ for hospital improvements. (**EAR**)
49. Her excitement was _____, fading quickly as reality set in after the initial thrill of the new job wore off. (**TRANSIT**)
50. They are composed of algae and fungi which _____ to satisfy the needs of the lichens. (**UNITY**)
51. The team's performance was _____ exceptional, surpassing every expectation and

leaving their opponents in awe. (DENY)

52. Sadly, children who suffer continued neglect often become _____ adults. (ADJUST)

53. This increase in exports bears _____ to the successes of industry. (TEST)

54. Some people believe that the government should ban celebrity _____ of certain products such as medicine or junk food. (ENDORSE)

55. She learned the language _____, mastering one concept at a time before moving on to the next. (INCREMENT)

Part 3. The passage below contains 05 grammatical mistakes. For questions 56-60, WRITE YOUR CORRECTIONS in the numbered space on your answer sheet. The first one has been done as an example. (10 points)

Line	
1	Since the dawn of civilization, dance <u>is</u> an important part of life, and dance
2	historians have struggled to identify the first evidence of dance as it has always been
3	an intrinsic part of human behavior. The earliest recorded dances, discovering in the
4	9,000-year-old Bhimbetka rock paintings in India, were used to telling stories and
5	celebrate significant events, whilst also serving as a way of passing on information
6	to future generations.
7	But why has dance, something what can make someone look utterly ridiculous if
8	done wrong, always seemed to be natural to our DNA? Experts argue that their
9	psychological and physiological benefits are the cause. Innumerable studies have
10	been discovered that dancing is not only an effective form of non-verbal
11	communication, but is also a mood-boosting cure that can alleviate depression,
12	improve interpersonal relationships and cure illnesses. Physically, dancing makes us
13	happy because, as with any repetitive exercise, it releases endorphins. Also, it's a socializing event, enabling us to be physically close to people and more emotionally connected to them.

E.g. Line 1 *is* → *has been*

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)

The Perils and Promises of Algorithmic Living

In an age where algorithms are increasingly (61) _____ into our daily routines, it's crucial to understand their impact. From personalized news feeds to automated financial transactions, we are constantly interacting with systems that (62) _____ our preferences and behaviors. This pervasive influence has led to a growing debate (63) _____ the ethical implications of algorithmic decision-making.

While algorithms offer undeniable benefits, such as increased efficiency and personalized services, they also (64) _____ significant risks. One major concern is the potential for algorithmic bias, which can (65) _____ in discriminatory outcomes. For instance, facial recognition software has been shown to be less accurate in identifying individuals with darker skin tones, (66) _____ to unfair treatment.

Moreover, the reliance on algorithms can create a sense of dependency, (67) _____ our

critical thinking skills. As we become accustomed to automated solutions, we may become less inclined to question the underlying assumptions and biases of these systems. Furthermore, the sheer complexity of some algorithms makes it difficult to (68) _____ their decision-making processes, leading to a lack of transparency.

Despite these challenges, there is a growing recognition of the need to (69) _____ algorithmic accountability. Researchers and policymakers are working to develop frameworks that ensure algorithms are used responsibly and ethically. Ultimately, the goal is to harness the power of algorithms while (70) _____ against their potential harms.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 61. A. woven | B. assimilated | C. integrated | D. merged |
| 62. A. discern | B. deduce | C. construe | D. infer |
| 63. A. of | B. above | C. over | D. concerning |
| 64. A. pose | B. provide | C. deliver | D. render |
| 65. A. result | B. culminate | C. generate | D. arise |
| 66. A. leading | B. contributing | C. ascribing | D. attributing |
| 67. A. eroding | B. dismantling | C. degenerating | D. debilitating |
| 68. A. decipher | B. interpret | C. translate | D. understand |
| 69. A. enforce | B. implement | C. establish | D. secure |
| 70. A. safeguarding | B. defending | C. preserving | D. upholding |

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

TREES

All over the world, forests are safeguarding the health of the planet itself. They do this by protecting the soil, providing water and regulating the climate. Trees bind soil to mountain-sides. Hills where the trees have been felled lose 500 times as (71) _____ soil a year as those with trees.

Trees catch and store rainwater. Their leaves break the impact (72) _____ the rains, robbing them of their destructive power. The roots of trees allow the water to go into the soil, which gradually releases

(73) _____ to flow down rivers and refill ground-water reserves. Where (74) _____ are no trees, the rains run in sheets of water off the land, carrying the soil with them. Land covered with trees and other plants absorbs 20 times (75) _____ rainwater than bare earth. As (76) _____ grow, trees absorb carbon dioxide, the main cause of the 'greenhouse effect', which threatens irreversibly (77) _____ change the world's climate. Together, the world's trees, plants and soils contain three times as much carbon as there (78) _____ in the atmosphere.

The world's forests contain (79) _____ vast majority of its animal and plant species. The tropical rainforests alone have well (80) _____ half of them, even though they cover only about 6% of the Earth's land surface.

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

Anthropology places particular importance on fieldwork as its principal means of generating knowledge, with the objective of attaining an in-depth comprehension of the societies under investigation. Such field studies may extend over periods ranging from several weeks to many years; however, researchers must remain within a community for a sufficiently long time to cease being perceived as outsiders and to be regarded as a natural presence by its members.

Despite these efforts, anthropologists rarely succeed in fully assimilating into the host society. Their unfamiliar behaviour, linguistic limitations, and occasional breaches of social norms often mark them as foreigners. Although this marginal status could potentially provide unique research insights, it is seldom exploited. Instead, many researchers adopt the stance of a 'superior expert', thereby restricting their engagement to the **gamut** of practices observable across different strata of the society. Irrespective of the role adopted, fieldwork is widely acknowledged as an exceptionally taxing undertaking. While anthropological accounts may portray the experience as an exhilarating voyage of discovery, the reality is frequently far less stimulating. Extended periods in the field are commonly characterised by monotony, physical discomfort, illness, and emotional strain. Researchers are often confronted with unfamiliar climates, unusual diets, and inadequate hygiene. For individuals from middle-class European backgrounds, adaptation can be particularly challenging in cultures where solitude is regarded as undesirable or even pitiable. Conducting research that remains entirely unaffected by such personal hardships demands considerable resilience and dedication.

Nevertheless, effective fieldwork necessitates prolonged immersion in the everyday lives of local people. A variety of methodological approaches may be employed to obtain data. (1) These approaches are broadly categorised as **emic** or **etic**. (2) Although **emic** accounts are currently regarded as more valuable, achieving them remains problematic, even when researchers make sustained efforts to represent reality from the perspective of indigenous participants. (3) In practice, elements of the researcher's own cultural background, interpretative framework, and narrative style frequently permeate the final account. Furthermore, research typically involves translating spoken discourse into written form and from one language into another, processes which inevitably alter meaning. (4) Consequently, the only accounts that can be considered genuinely **emic** are those produced by community members themselves, expressed in their native language.

Observation constitutes the least intrusive research technique, enabling scholars to examine social groups while minimising interference. Nonetheless, the mere presence of an observer may still affect behaviour. For example, Richard Borshay Lee's decision to withhold food from the Kalahari people in order to preserve objectivity resulted in hostility that would otherwise not have arisen.

Participant observation goes beyond passive observation by requiring the anthropologist to take part in the cultural practices under study. Such immersion facilitates the development of trust and mutual understanding, encouraging community members to **divulge** insights into their customs and lifestyles that might not be accessible through observation alone. Despite these advantages, the method remains imperfect, as individuals may consciously or unconsciously modify their behaviour when they are aware of being studied.

The participatory approach emerged as an attempt to generate research that is as **emic** as possible. Rather than merely extracting information from local populations, this method actively involves them in interpreting research findings. In contrast to participant observation, the conventional researcher–subject relationship is reversed, with community members playing an integral role throughout the research process.

81. The central argument advanced in the passage concerns

A. a procedural framework for carrying out anthropological fieldwork.

- B. the historical development of anthropological research methods.
 C. the impact of anthropological research on indigenous communities.
 D. the inherent difficulties associated with anthropological fieldwork.
82. According to the passage, what is implied about researchers who are perceived as 'clowns' by local people?
 A. They unknowingly violate cultural norms.
 B. They fail to gain recognition among influential members of the community.
 C. They are incapable of producing meaningful research.
 D. They neglect to study the local language and customs prior to arrival.
83. Anthropologists remain within a community for extended periods primarily in order to
 A. accumulate the maximum amount of data.
 B. experiment with multiple research methodologies.
 C. encourage locals to behave naturally in their presence.
 D. acclimatise themselves to local living conditions.
84. What is the meaning of **gamut** as used in the passage?
 A. concept or perception
 B. restriction or taboo
 C. range or scope
 D. concealed information
85. The author suggests that the most demanding aspect of fieldwork for educated Western researchers is
 A. the absence of companionship.
 B. inadequate sanitary conditions.
 C. unfulfilled expectations.
 D. the inability to experience solitude.
86. It is implied in paragraph 3 that
 A. the emotional state of the researcher can influence the outcomes of research.
 B. prolonged fieldwork inevitably leads to depression.
 C. middle-class Europeans experience greater difficulty than all other researchers.
 D. anthropological writings exaggerate the hardships of fieldwork.
87. Which of the following statements is NOT true of an **emic** account?
 A. It reflects the viewpoint of the individuals being studied.
 B. It tends to be more analytical than an etic account.
 C. It is currently favoured in anthropological research.
 D. Its meaning is altered when translated.
88. The reference to Richard Borshay Lee in paragraph 5 serves to
 A. illustrate the ineffectiveness of observational research.
 B. emphasise the need for researchers to minimise their influence on communities.
 C. demonstrate the risks of attempting to remain detached.
 D. show how methodological choices can affect research validity.
89. In what way does participant observation differ from simple observation?
 A. It requires active involvement in the daily lives of participants.
 B. It grants research subjects greater privacy.
 C. It eliminates behavioural changes caused by observation.
 D. It demands a longer period to yield results.
90. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of the participatory approach?
 A. It seeks to minimise etic interpretations of culture.
 B. It eliminates the need for a researcher's presence.
 C. It involves participants in both data collection and analysis.
 D. It reverses the conventional researcher–subject dynamic.

Part 4. Read the following passage and do the task that follows. (15 points)

ARCHAEOLOGISTS DISCOVER EVIDENCE OF PREHISTORIC ISLAND SETTLERS

In early April 2019, Dr Ceri Shipton and his colleagues from Australian National University became the first archaeologists to explore Obi, one of many tropical islands in Indonesia's Maluku Utara province. The research team's discoveries suggest that the prehistoric people who lived on Obi were adept on both land and sea, hunting in the dense rainforest, foraging on the seashore, and possibly even voyaging between islands.

The excavations were part of a project to learn more about how people first dispersed from mainland Asia, through the Indonesian archipelago and into the prehistoric continent that once connected Australia and New Guinea. The team's earlier research suggested that the northernmost islands in the group, known as the Wallacean islands, including Obi, would have offered the easiest migration route. It also seemed likely that these islands were crucial 'stepping stones' on humans' island-hopping voyages through this region millennia ago. But to support this idea, they needed archaeological evidence for humans living in this remote area in the ancient past. So, they travelled to Obi to look for sites that might reveal evidence of early occupation.

Just inland from the village of Kelo on Obi's northern coast, Shipton and his colleagues found two caves containing prehistoric rock shelters that were suitable for excavation. With the permission and help of the local people of Kelo, they dug a small test excavation in each shelter. There they found numerous artefacts, including fragments of axes, some dating to about 14,000 years ago. The earliest axes at Kelo were made using clam shells. Axes made from clam shells from roughly the same time had also previously been found elsewhere in this region, including on the nearby island of Gebe to the northeast. As on Gebe, it is highly likely that Obi's axes were used in the construction of canoes, thus allowing these early peoples to maintain connections between communities on neighbouring islands.

The oldest cultural layers from the Kelo site provided the team with the earliest record for human occupation on Obi, dating back around 18,000 years. At this time the climate was drier and colder than today, and the island's dense rainforests would likely have been much less impenetrable than they are now. Sea levels were about 120 metres lower, meaning Obi was a much larger island, encompassing what is today the separate island of Bisa, as well as several other small islands nearby.

Roughly 11,700 years ago, as the most recent ice age ended, the climate became significantly warmer and wetter, no doubt making Obi's jungle much thicker. According to the researchers, it is no coincidence that around this time the first axes crafted from stone rather than sea shells appear, likely in response to their heavy-duty use for clearing and modification of the increasingly dense rainforest. While stone takes about twice as long to grind into an axe compared to shell, the harder material keeps its sharp edge for longer.

Judging by the bones which the researchers unearthed in the Kelo caves, people living there mainly hunted the Rothschild's cuscus, a possum-like creature that still lives on Obi today. As the forest grew more dense, people probably used axes to clear patches of forest and make hunting easier.

Shipton's team's excavation of the shelters at the Kelo site unearthed a volcanic glass substance called obsidian, which must have been brought over from another island, as there is no known source on Obi. It also revealed particular types of beads, similar to those previously found on islands in southern Wallacea. These finds again support the idea that Obi islanders routinely travelled to other islands.

The excavations suggest people successfully lived in the two Kelo shelters for about

10,000 years. But then, about 8,000 years ago, both were abandoned. Did the residents leave Obi completely, or move elsewhere on the island? Perhaps the jungle had grown so thick that axes were no longer a match for the dense undergrowth. Perhaps people simply moved to the coast and turned to fishing rather than hunting as a means of survival.

Whatever the reason for the departure, there is no evidence for use of the Kelo shelters after this time, until about 1,000 years ago, when they were re-occupied by people who owned pottery as well as items made out of gold and silver. It seems likely, in view of Obi's location, that this final phase of occupation also saw the Kelo shelters used by people involved in the historic trade in spices between the Maluku islands and the rest of the world.

For questions 91-95, 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.

91. At the Kelo sites, the researchers found the first clam shell axes ever to be discovered in the region.
92. The size of Obi today is less than it was 18,000 years ago.
93. A change in the climate around 11,700 years ago had a greater impact on Obi than on the surrounding islands.
94. The researchers believe there is a connection between warmer, wetter weather and a change in the material used to make axes.
95. Shipton's team were surprised to find evidence of the Obi islanders' hunting practices.

For question 96-100, choose ONE WORD ONLY from the passage for each answer. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided

Archaeological findings on Obi

Excavations of rock shelters inside caves near the village of Kelo revealed:

- axes from around 14,000 years ago, probably used to make canoes
 - axes made out of (96) _____, dating from around 11,700 years ago
 - (97) _____ of an animal: evidence of what ancient islanders ate
 - evidence of travel between islands:
 - obsidian: a material that is not found naturally on Obi
 - (98) _____ which resembled ones found on other islands.
- It is thought that from 8,000 years ago. Obi islanders:
- may have switched from hunting to fishing

Part 5. The passage below consists of four paragraphs marked A, B, C, and D. For questions 101-110, read the passage and do the task that follows. Write the letter A, B, C, or D in the corresponding numbered spaces provided. (10 points)

WHY PEOPLE THINK SCIENTISTS KNOW EVERYTHING

Neuroscientist Dean Burnett considers the reasons why people often have the wrong idea about science and scientists.

- A.** One unexpected aspect of being a scientist is the weird questions you get asked by non-scientists. Whilst publicising my latest book, I've been asked many. Among my favourites is: 'Which are smarter, tigers or wolves?' As a neuroscientist, I'm not trained to answer this (assuming an answer even exists). Obviously, if I'm going to put myself out there as an authority on things, then I should expect questions. However, this happened to me even before I became a public figure, and other scientists I've

spoken to report similar, regular occurrences. It's just something people do, like meeting a doctor at a party and asking them about a rash. If you're a scientist, people assume you know all science, something which would require several lifetimes of study. In truth, most scientists are, just like experts in any other field, very specialist. If you meet a historian who specialises in 19th-century Britain, asking them about ancient Egyptians is illogical. Maybe this does happen to historians. I can't say. It happens to scientists though. So where does this 'scientists know all science' preconception come from?

- B.** Because my area of interest is the human brain, I tend to blame it for many of life's problems. For example, the way in which it handles information could lead to this idea of the all-knowing scientist. Our brain has to deal with a lot of information, so it often uses short cuts. One of these is to clump information together. While functionally useful, you can see how this would lead to inaccuracies or even prejudices. If someone struggles to understand science, in their heads it all gets lumped together as 'stuff I don't understand'. The same goes for scientists, who may get labelled as 'people who understand things I don't'. Education also plays role. The study of science gets more specific the further you progress, but at a young age you get taught what's called simply 'science'. So you begin with this notion that science is just one subject, and have to gradually figure out otherwise. Would it be surprising then, if many people never really move on from this perception due to a disinterest in science, and consequently continue to regard scientists as interchangeable?
- C.** The way in which scientists are portrayed in the media doesn't help either. Any new discovery or development reported in the press invariably begins with 'Scientists have discovered...' or 'According to scientists...'. You seldom get this in any other field. The latest government initiative does not begin with 'Politicians have decided...'. If any study or finding worth mentioning is invariably attributed to all scientists everywhere, it's understandable if the average reader ends up thinking they're all one and the same. The press also love the idea of the 'lone genius'. The story of a scientific discovery typically focuses on a single, brilliant intellectual, changing the world via his or her all-encompassing genius. While this makes for an inspiring narrative and therefore sells newspapers, it's far from the collaborative effort which most science is the result of. In fiction too, we constantly encounter the stand-alone genius who knows everything about everything, usually in very helpful and plot-relevant ways. This is bound to rub off on some people in the real world.
- D.** Of course, this whole thing would be easier if it weren't for actual scientists making matters worse. Some, maybe unintentionally, make declarations about other fields which don't agree with what the evidence says. I've even done it myself occasionally. In popular science books,

it's not uncommon for the author to stray into areas that they aren't that familiar with but which need to be addressed in order to provide a coherent argument. Sadly, you also get the scientists who, having achieved influence and prestige, start to believe their own press and end up making declarations about fields beyond their own, using confidence instead of actual awareness of how things work. Because such people have a public platform, the public assumes they must be right. The fact is that if scientists really did know everything, they'd know how to put an end to the misconceptions about their professions. But they don't. So they don't.

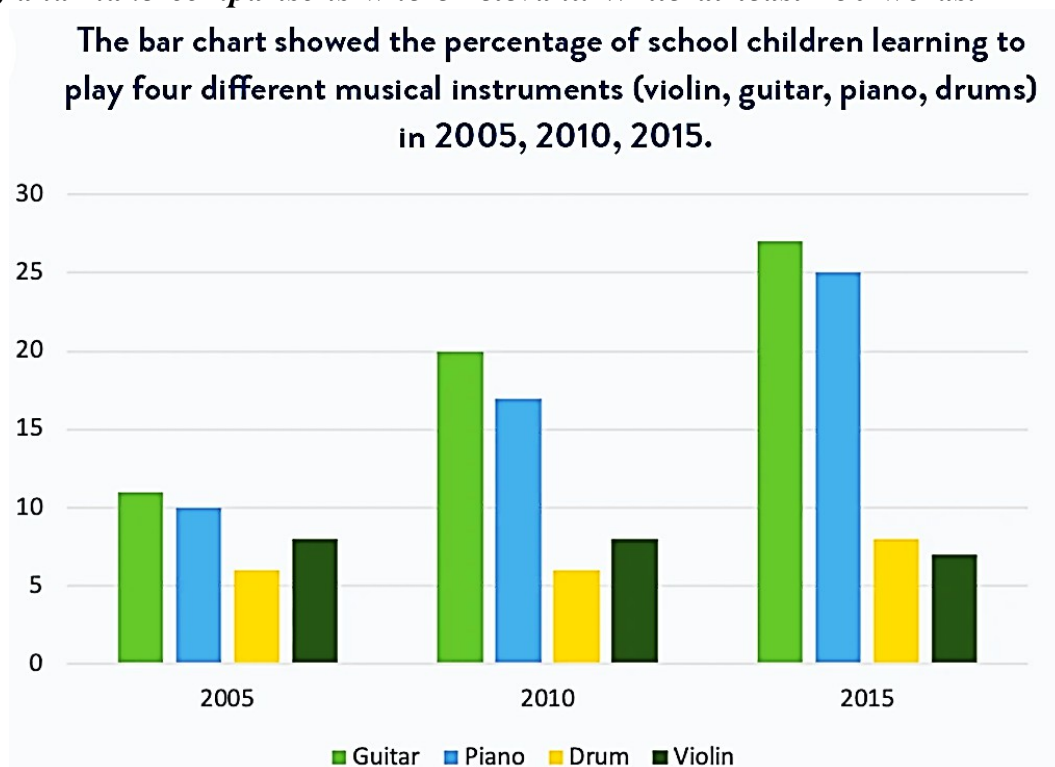
In which section does the writer

- 101. speculate about the experiences of other professionals?
- 102. suggest motives for the actions of particular scientists?
- 103. explain why an individual cannot be familiar with all branches of science?
- 104. suggest that being famous can cause people to behave in a particular way?
- 105. admit that a common portrayal of scientists achieves its purpose?
- 106. use an example from another profession to support an observation about human nature?
- 107. admit to a personal bias?
- 108. mention the role of the team in the advancement of scientific knowledge?
- 109. admit to a minor wrongdoing?
- 110. mention that misunderstandings about science are rooted in curriculum design?

SECTION D: WRITING (50 points)

Part 1: (20 points)

Summarize the information in the chart below by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant. Write at least 150 words.



Part 2: (30 points)

Some people say that cultural traditions may be destroyed when they are used as money-making attractions aimed at tourists. Others believe it is the only way to save these traditions. Discuss both views and give your opinion ?

Write an essay of about 250 words to answer the above question. Give reasons and include any relevant examples and explanations to support your answer. Write your answer on your answer sheet.

----- **THE END** -----