

Đề Tiếng Anh_10
(Đề thi gồm 16 trang)

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

SECTION A: LISTENING (50 points)

- The listening section is in **FOUR** parts. You will hear each part **TWICE**. At the beginning of each part, you will hear a sound.
- There will be a piece of music at the beginning and at the end of the listening section. You will have **TWO** minutes to check your answers at the end of the listening section.
- All the other instructions are included in the recording.

Part 1. You will hear a telephone conversation between a woman and a man who works for a holiday company about a holiday she would like to go on. For questions 1-5, complete the notes below with NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER for each answer. (10 points)

ENQUIRY ABOUT A CYCLING TOUR – AUSTRIA

- The tour officially starts on April 17th.
- The group will be full when it reaches (1) _____ people.
- Most days involve riding around 45 kilometres.
- Each hotel provides a packed lunch and has rooms with (2) _____.
- The cost per person without including flights is £ (3) _____.
- Travellers must pay for their own (4) _____ during afternoon breaks.
- The company does not provide a (5) _____, which all participants must have.

Part 2. You will hear part of an interview with Mark Latell, a scientist who works on volcanoes, talking about his job. For questions 6-10, decide whether the following statements are True (T) or False (F). Write T or F in the corresponding numbered boxes on our answer sheet. (10 points)

6. Mark implies that even highly experienced teams can only estimate, rather than precisely predict, both the timing and magnitude of volcanic eruptions.
7. The team's successful prediction on the island was largely due to their ability to interpret early warning signs detected remotely.
8. Mark is confident that his team possesses the expertise and resources necessary to respond effectively once an eruption escalates into a national emergency.
9. In Mark's opinion, there is a striking resemblance between volcanologists and cowboys.

10. Mark and his team were already taking precautions at Mount St. Helens because the volcano was showing signs of repeated activity before the major eruption.

Part 3. You will hear a radio interview in which choreographer Alice Reynolds, discusses a dance program. For questions 11-15, choose answer (A, B, C or D) which fits best according to what you hear. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes on your answer sheet. (10 points)

11. How is the program designed to help youngsters?
- A. By getting them to talk about their feelings
 - B. By encouraging them to loosen up
 - C. By enabling them to convey their thoughts
 - D. By giving them a way to entertain themselves
12. When talking about the nature of communication, Alice reveals that _____.
A. teenagers are quick to react to a number of emotions
B. people who learn to show how they feel can articulate better
C. shy youngsters find the program more useful than others
D. the young people have a lot of pent- up negative emotions
13. What aspect of the program encourages teenagers to face their troubles?
A. The social side of dance
B. The freedom of the movement
C. The obligation to interact
D. The release of feelings
14. Alice contrasts the professional and amateur dances in order to _____.
A. highlight the usefulness of the program
B. emphasize the use of emotions in dance
C. illustrate the difference between teaching styles
D. explain the ability to recognize feelings
15. What point does Alice make about the study into a person's personality?
A. Certain types of people dance better than others.
B. Personality has a bearing on people's willingness to participate.
C. Who people are can be recognized through their movements.
D. Most people try to hide their true nature.

Part 4. You will listen to a piece of news about lithium-ion batteries. For questions 16-25, complete the summary by writing NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS in each gap. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes on your answer sheet.

(20 points)

In 1991, lithium-ion batteries made their commercial debut as a component of a(n) **(16)** _____. Their combination of lightness, high power, and rechargeability has made them essential in many everyday devices, and they are now widely regarded as **(17)** _____.

Initially, these batteries were eclipsed by **(18)** _____ in the 1880s, before regaining importance amid the current global push for decarbonization. Lithium-ion technology is key to a low-carbon future, as it can store **(19)** _____ reliably, regardless of weather, and provide long-term durability. In some communities, these batteries already support organizations and homes, and in the future, they may take the form of **(20)** _____.

Yet challenges remain. Millions of **(21)** _____ will be required to support the growing fleet of electric vehicles, while lithium extraction, which relies on pumping large amounts of groundwater, can cause water shortage and **(22)** _____. Cobalt, another essential material, is primarily sourced from the Democratic Republic of Congo, a country with poor **(23)** _____ conditions. Battery recycling rates are also currently very low.

Despite such difficulties, progress continues. In Singapore, **(24)** _____ can help improve recycling efficiency, and solid-state lithium batteries are expected to be even more **(25)** _____ with shorter charging time and numerous charge cycles.

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. Maria and Jean had a _____ romance. They met and married within two months.

- A. hurricane B. cyclone C. whirlwind D. typhoon

27. The staff _____ when the fire broke out as the office is closed on the weekend.

- A. shouldn't have been working B. mustn't have worked
C. can't have been working D. might not have worked

28. This car is a modern classic, a(n) _____ above other similar models.

- A. edge B. cut C. blade D. line

29. I felt suddenly _____, not knowing if it was from hunger, tiredness or this surprising piece of news.

- A. faint-hearted B. weak-willed C. bloody-minded D. light-headed
30. "Would you like to go out for dinner?" - "I'd _____ stay in - I'm not feeling very well."
- A. inasmuch as B. be better off C. nowhere near D. just as soon
31. The kids have been driving me _____ today with their mischief.
- A. round the bend B. in a rage C. on the blink D. off the handle
32. Don't think that being children of celebrities is great because you would not only have fame but also expectations _____ you since birth.
- A. thrust upon B. pasted to C. lied through D. rammed into
33. I can't possibly tell you what my client said - it would be a(n) _____ of confidence.
- A. rift B. breach C. abuse D. rupture
34. I can't _____ to my sister as far as artistic talent is concerned.
- A. drive a wedge B. make ends meet C. hold a candle D. fall into line
35. He crept in _____ his parents should wake up.
- A. whenever B. given C. lest D. whereby
36. A sense of responsibility should be _____ early into children's mindset.
- A. inculcated B. cogitated C. precipitated D. infiltrated
37. Serena is still _____ ignorant of the fact that she is about to be made redundant.
- A. decorously B. blissfully C. jubilantly D. ecstatically
38. I wanted to be a major league baseball player, but I knew it was probably _____ in the sky.
- A. pig B. star C. buffalo D. pie
39. Tabloid magazines still exist for the reason that most people enjoy _____ gossips about celebrities' private lives.
- A. juicy B. meaty C. fruity D. fleshy
40. Fame and fortune _____, Donna never forgot her hometown.
- A. even so B. though C. albeit D. notwithstanding
41. I adore walking around the old city of Venice - just _____ the atmosphere!
- A. heading for B. soaking up C. getting in D. pulling on
42. _____ nothing to watch on television last weekend, we sang karaoke together.
- A. There having B. Having had C. There being D. Had
43. Money was short and people survived by _____ and saving.
- A. scrimping B. scavenging C. scouring D. scrounging
44. She _____ agreed to go with him to the football match although she had no interest in the game at all.
- A. apologetically B. grudgingly C. shamefacedly D. discreetly
45. He's really got the bit between his _____ so that he can pass the exam with flying colors.
- A. neck B. eyes C. teeth D. hands

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. When I complained about how long we'd had to wait for our food, the waiter took away the bill and _____ returned without the service charge. **(SMILE)**

47. For first-time fliers, remember that there is a _____ for excess baggage. **(CHARGE)**

48. Liskeard and Callington are basically _____ from here, so it'll take about the same time to get to either of them. **(DISTANT)**

49. Perversely, the sight set me to wondering if I had written anything that could be _____. **(CONSTRUE)**

50. The way he acted took us by surprise. All he did was at complete _____ with his former scenario. **(VARY)**

51. After a long working day, Laura left her office, feeling utterly _____ and weary. **(SPIRIT)**

52. The slight _____ in his left hand was corrected by surgery. **(FORM)**

53. At the wedding party last night, Jeremy looked quite _____ in a suit and tie. **(PRESENT)**

54. Though Misa's brother had spent hours fixing the computer, she _____ his efforts. **(LITTLE)**

55. We apologize _____ for any offence we have caused. **(RESERVE)**

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

0. spending → spend

Dan Cole used to **(0) spending** four or five hours a day on Facebook. It ruled his life. He didn't consider it a problem until he failed an important exam. "I'd always been an A student and it was the first time I had done badly," explains Dan. "My parents immediately identified the amount of time I spent on Facebook as the culprit, and I had to admit they were right: I was a Facebook addiction. Therefore, I agreed to deactivate my account."

To start with, Dan felt as though his life had ended. He had relied on Facebook for everything. "I suddenly had all this time on my hand and I didn't know what to do with it. I saw it as a negative thing other than an advantage." But slowly Dan's life began to resemble the one he had pre-facebook. He could no longer claim 432 "friends", but he kept in contact by phone with the people who were important to him. He started to read books again and he still had time to revise for his exam. Of course, he passed with flying colours.

As soon as he got his results, Dan logged back into his Facebook account. "I expected to be sucked back into the world that I had missed so much. However, I soon realised that I hadn't missed anything, apart from a few updated status pages. I found myself disappointed logging out again in less than an hour." Dan still uses Facebook, but these days he controls it, instead of it controls him.

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 the corresponding numbered boxes on your answer sheet. (10 points)

BODY LANGUAGE

What does your body language say about you? Are you even aware of it? We all have certain idiosyncrasies, for example, when some people are (61) _____ rest, they sit in quite a hunched position, folding in on themselves, sometimes even (62) _____ their fists. This can make a person appear quite aggressive and can be disconcerting for those around, which is not usually the (63) _____ effect. While some may simply (64) _____ their shoulders at giving the wrong impression, many people will feel that this belies their (65) _____ identity and won't want others to make (66) _____ judgements about them based on their body language. So, what can one do about it? While the way we present our bodies and faces is largely (67) _____, we can make an effort to monitor how we (68) _____. We can check (69) _____ that our "resting" facial expression is closer to a smile than a scowl and, (70) _____ we want to end up with round shoulders as well as appearing closed and inaccessible, we should learn to hold our shoulders back and our heads up.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| 61. A. at | B. with | C. in | D. under |
| 62. A. clinching | B. clamping | C. clenching | D. clutching |
| 63. A. tempted | B. desired | C. fancied | D. coveted |
| 64. A. raise | B. shrug | C. lift | D. bounce |
| 65. A. core | B. interior | C. root | D. essence |
| 66. A. inclusive | B. encompassing | C. brushing | D. sweeping |
| 67. A. comatose | B. insensible | C. unconscious | D. senseless |
| 68. A. make out | B. look over | C. chance upon | D. come across |
| 69. A. now and again | B. here and there | C. high and low | D. short and sweet |
| 70. A. in case | B. unless | C. if only | D. otherwise |

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)

Finland's education system is head and (71) _____ above most of the world's, but why? On one level, it is simple: teachers there are (72) _____ in the highest esteem

and entrusted to make decisions in the best interests of pupils, which they appear invariably to do. They also go the (73) _____ mile and tailor-make lessons. The respect they are afforded in return, perhaps, stems from an awareness of the stiff qualification standards teachers are set. They come from the top 10% of graduates, educated to Master's level. Finland, then, attracts some of its best (74) _____ capital into teaching, but whether its success can all simply be attributed to the calibre of staff is open to debate. There is more to this formula than meets the (75) _____.

The size of schools is (76) _____ minor factor in the education system's success either. Since many are very small, teachers are able to devote more attention to pupils. Even the best teachers, after all, are not magicians. They cannot wave a magic (77) _____ and ensure that all pupils fulfil their potential. It takes effort and devotion on a micro scale, which can only be achieved in a conducive environment. In a world of rising pupil-teacher ratios, (78) _____ Finland bucks this trend must surely play a pivotal role in its education system's success. However, demographics and the country's unique geography, with many small areas of habitation dotted across the landscape, predetermine class sizes to some (79) _____. The government cannot monopolise credit; it is as much down to circumstance. Nonetheless, the figures make for impressive reading, (80) _____ nearly thirty percent of Finnish children receiving some form of special attention in their educational development before the age of nine.

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)

VIRTUOUS NATURE

Chimps show signs of embarrassment, whales and ravens fall in love.

But can animals really have a sense of right and wrong? Marc Bekoff thinks they do.

If you think that we are the only creatures on Earth with a moral sense, then you're in good company. Most experts in behavior believe that morality is a uniquely human trait, without which our complex social life would never have emerged - yet I'm convinced that many animals can distinguish right from wrong. Decades spent watching wild and captive animals have persuaded me that species living in groups often have a sense of fair play built on moral codes of conduct that help cement their social relationships. The notion of Nature being naturally ruthlessly and selfishly competitive doesn't hold true for those of us who have observed and analyzed animal relationships.

That's not all. I suspect that herein lies the origin of our own virtue. Biologists have had real problems trying to explain why people are frequently inexplicably nice to each other. It just

doesn't make sense in evolutionary terms, unless there are ulterior motives behind our seemingly altruistic actions. Perhaps we expect a payback somewhere down the line, or maybe our good deeds are directed only towards kin, with whom we share a biological heritage. Nobody has really considered the possibility that being considerate to your neighbors might sometimes be the best way to survive. But I'm starting to find evidence that a well developed sense of fair play helps non-human animals live longer, more successful lives.

I'm particularly interested in social play amongst youngsters because it has its own special rules of engagement, allowing participants to reinterpret acts that might otherwise seem aggressive. My studies of infant dogs, wolves and coyotes reveal that they use a special signal to prevent misinterpretation of playful actions. They perform a "bow" - which entails crouching on the forelimbs while keeping the rear upright - when initiating play, or in association with aggressive actions such as biting, to modify their meaning. And role reversal is common, so that during play a dominant animal will often allow a subordinate to have the upper hand. Such behaviors reduce inequalities in size, strength and dominance between playmates, fostering the co-operation and reciprocity that are essential for play to occur. Indeed, on the rare occasions when an animal says "Let's play" and then beats up an unsuspecting animal, the culprit usually finds itself ostracized by its former playmates.

My belief is that a sense of fairness is common to many animals, because there could be no social play without it, and without social play individual animals and entire groups would be at a disadvantage. If I'm right, morality evolved because it is adaptive. It helps many animals, including humans, to survive and flourish in their particular social environment. This may sound like a radical idea, particularly if you view morality as uniquely human and a sort of mystical quality that sets us apart from other animals. But if you accept my argument that play and fairness are inextricably linked, you're halfway there.

[A] As with any behavioral trait, the underlying genetics is bound to be complex, and environmental influences may be large. [B] No matter. Provided there is variation in levels of morality among individuals, and provided virtue is rewarded by a greater number of offspring, then any genes associated with good behavior are bound to accumulate in subsequent generations. [C] And the observation that play is rarely unfair or uncooperative is surely an indication that natural selection acts to weed out those who don't play by the rules. [D]

What does this tell us about human morality? First, we didn't invent virtue - its origins are much more ancient than our own. Secondly, we should stop seeing ourselves as morally superior to other animals. True, our big brains endow us with a highly sophisticated sense of

what's right and wrong, but they also give us much greater scope for manipulating others - to deceive and try to benefit from immoral behavior. In that sense, animal morality might be “purer” than our own. We should accept our moral responsibility towards other animals, and that means developing and enforcing more restrictive regulations governing animal use. While animal minds may vary from one species to another, they are not so different from our own, and only when we accept this can we truly be moral in our relations with nature as a whole.

81. In the first paragraph, what does the writer state about morality?

- A. It is a widespread misunderstanding that animals lack moral sensibilities.
- B. The existence of a sophisticated moral framework does not inherently result in the formation of a civilized society.
- C. Both humans and animals possess innate selfish tendencies driven by the fundamental instinct for survival.
- D. Human beings are uniquely capable of exhibiting genuine emotional responses, a trait not observed in other species.

82. What point does the writer make in the second paragraph?

- A. Individuals lacking proficient social skills tend to experience less success in various aspects of life.
- B. Individuals who demonstrate generosity towards others are not always consciously aware of the underlying motivations for their actions.
- C. Those who act considerately towards others often do so with underlying self-interested motives.
- D. It is uncommon for individuals to extend greater kindness to acquaintances than to their own family members.

83. Neighbors are mentioned as an example to _____.

- A. highlight the growing disillusionment among individuals regarding their proclivity to helping others
- B. reiterate the notion that being nice to others is not hereditary
- C. strengthen his belief that longevity does come into play concerning how kind we are
- D. illustrate that an additional dimension of the underlying motivation may have been previously neglected

84. The word “**altruistic**” in the second paragraph most likely means “_____”.

- A. strange
- B. democratic
- C. selfless
- D. immaterial

85. What has the writer deduced about social play from his observation of animals?

- A. It requires animals to abide by the rules or they will be excluded from the group.
- B. It enables animals to establish social dominance within the group without resorting to actual aggression.

C. It offers physically weaker animals a chance to cultivate essential survival competencies.

D. It demonstrates that certain animals possess a large range of emotions.

86. Which of the following best summarizes the writer's argument in the fourth paragraph?

A. Moral standards vary in degree across different cultures.

B. Human beings adopted moral conduct as a strategy for survival.

C. Collective groups derive greater advantages from social play than isolated individuals.

D. Spirituality and morality are interconnected.

87. What does the writer state about the evolution of morality?

A. Animals that exhibit fair behavior have a greater likelihood of successful reproduction.

B. The progression of moral development is influenced by experiences of physical adversity.

C. Exploring the origins of moral behavior may be of limited significance.

D. It is possible that a specific gene governs moral behavior.

88. In the final paragraph, according to the writer, people _____.

A. must regard animals as equals to humans in moral consideration

B. should adopt a more humble perspective regarding their own significance

C. are considered more advanced due to their capacity to exploit immoral behavior for personal gain

D. should distinguish between animal species that exhibit moral behaviors and those that do not

89. The writer concludes that in our relations with nature as a whole, _____.

A. virtue should be understood through a more nuanced and complex lens

B. all forms of exploitation ought to be eliminated

C. mutual responsibility does not invariably foster enduring relationships

D. maintaining an open mind is of utmost significance

90. "I am not putting the case forward for a specific gene for fair or moral behavior."

The sentence is extracted from somewhere in the fifth paragraph. Where should this sentence be located?

A. [A]

B. [B]

C. [C]

D. [D]

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

ARE WE MANAGING TO DESTROY SCIENCE?

The government in the UK was concerned about the efficiency of research institutions and set up a Research Assessment Exercise (RAE) to consider what was being done in each university. The article which follows is a response to the imposition of the RAE.

In the year ahead, the UK government is due to carry out the next Research Assessment Exercise (RAE). The goal of this regular five-yearly check-up of the university sector is easy to understand: to increase productivity within public sector research. But striving for such productivity can lead to unfortunate consequences. In the case of the RAE, one risk attached to this is the creation of an overly controlling management culture that threatens the future of imaginative science.

Academic institutions are already preparing for the RAE with some anxiety - understandably so, for the financial consequences of failure are severe. Departments with a current rating of four or five (research is rated on a five-point scale, with five being the highest) must maintain their score or face a considerable loss of funding. Meanwhile, those with ratings of two or three are fighting for their survival.

The pressures are forcing research management onto the defensive. Common strategies for increasing academic output include grading individual researchers every year according to RAE criteria, pressuring them to publish anything regardless of quality, diverting funds from key and expensive laboratory science into areas of study such as management, and even threatening to close departments. Another strategy being readily adopted is to remove scientists who appear to be less active in research and replace them with new, probably younger, staff.

Although such measures may deliver results in the RAE, they are putting unsustainable pressure on academic staff. Particularly insidious is the pressure to publish. Put simply, RAE committees in the laboratory sciences must produce four excellent peer-reviewed publications per member of staff to meet the assessment criteria. Hence this is becoming a minimum requirement for existing members of staff, and a benchmark against which to measure new recruits.

But prolific publication does not necessarily add up to good science. Indeed, one young researcher was told in an interview for a lectureship that “Although your publications are excellent, unfortunately, there are not enough of them. You should not worry so much about the quality of your publications.”

In a recent letter to *Nature*, the publication records of ten senior academics in the area of molecular microbiology were analyzed. Each of these academics is now in very senior positions in universities or research institutes, with careers spanning a total of 262 years. All have achieved considerable status and respect within the UK and worldwide. However, their

early publication records would preclude them from academic posts if the present criteria were applied.

Although the quality of their work was clearly outstanding - they initiated novel and perhaps risky projects early in their careers, which have since been recognised as research of international importance - they generally produced few papers over the first ten years after completing their PhDs. Indeed, over this period, they have an average gap of 3-8 years without the publication or production of a cited paper. In one case there was a five-year gap. Although these enquiries were limited to a specific area of research, it seems that this model of career progression is widespread in all of the chemical and biological sciences.

It seems that the atmosphere surrounding the RAE may be stuffing talented young researchers or driving them out of science altogether. There urgently needs to be a more considered and careful nurturing of our young scientific talent. A new member of academic staff in the chemical or biological laboratory sciences surely needs a commitment to resources over a five-to-ten-year period to establish their research. Senior academics managing this situation might be well advised to demand a long-term view from the government.

Unfortunately, management seems to be pulling in the opposite direction. Academics have to deal with more students than ever and the paperwork associated with the assessment of the quality of teaching is increasing. On top of that, the salary for university lecturers starts at only £32,665 (rising to £58,048). Tenure is rare, and most contracts are offered on a temporary contract basis. With the mean starting salary for new graduates now close to £36,000, it is surprising that anybody still wants a job in academia.

It need not be like this. Dealings with the many senior research managers in the chemical and water industries at the QUESTOR Centre (Queen's University Environmental Science and Technology Research Centre) provided some insight. The overall impression is that the private sector has a much more sensible and enlightened long-term view of research priorities. Why can universities not develop the same attitude?

All organizations need managers, yet these managers will make sure they survive even when those they manage are lost. Research management in UK universities is in danger of evolving into such an overly controlled state that it will allow little time for careful thinking and teaching, and will undermine the development of imaginative young scientists.

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 on your answer sheet.

91. Good researchers are usually prolific publishers.
92. People in industry seem to understand the long-term nature of research.
93. The private sector has produced more in the way of quality research than universities.
94. Management may be the only winners under the new system.
95. The early publishing records of senior researchers would promote their academic prospects under the current criteria.

For questions 96-100, read the summary and fill in each space with ONE word taken from the passage. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes on your answer sheet.

In the UK, every five years, the Research Assessment Exercise (RAE) inspects research institutions to determine their rate of (96) _____. This tends to cause anxiety in academic institutions because any failure would lead to (97) _____ financial consequences. RAE's purpose, however, is to increase the academic output within research institutions. In response to the pressures of RAE, the research institutions are changing the way they do things. Some are forcing their research staff to (98) _____ almost anything, while others are moving (99) _____ from a laboratory focus to that of management. Another common approach utilised by management is to remove and replace underperforming research staff. The authors of this paper feel that the pressure on UK research institutions is (100) _____.

Part 5. You are going to read an online article in which five professionals talk about critical thinking and reading. For questions 101-110, choose from the professionals (A-E). The professionals may be chosen more than once. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes on your answer sheet. (10 points)

A MODERN HEALTH PROBLEM

A. There is growing concern about the way we view food, which goes beyond the “do we live to eat or eat to live?” debate. More and more children are leading inactive lifestyles and are suffering from obesity. In the 1990s and early years of this century, tobacco-related diseases were the main problem, but aggressive anti-smoking campaigns caused the focus of concern to shift. In this decade, obesity appears to be the major health concern with far-reaching repercussions. Obese children suffer taunts and bullying from their peers and this, instead of causing them to rethink their eating habits, may perpetuate the vicious circle; in other words, these children turn to “comfort thinking” which adds to their weight problem. Researchers have noted that some children are doing less than one or two minutes of

“moderate activity” in an hour, which is an alarming reduction on the results of previous studies. The problem seems to be worse in teenage girls than in their male counterparts, with older children getting much less exercise than younger ones.

B. Many parents realise that their children are overweight, but do not know enough about nutrition to give their offspring the support they need in order to help them change their lifestyles. Given time pressures from work and family, a growing number of people rely on pre-cooked convenience foods or quick fry-ups, thus exacerbating the problem. In general there is some recognition of the situation. For example, at “Weight Loss Camps”, obese children, along with their slightly less overweight peers, learn to read food labels and understand the nutritional content of food, or lack of it, eat healthily and exercise. This experience can also increase their confidence in themselves, as they are surrounded by youngsters who are in the same boat. But, by and large, not enough is being done.

C. Schools are partly to blame, as they have marginalised physical education due to time limitations. Also, in many cases, they have bowed to financial pressure and sold off playing fields, often in order to buy more up-to-date computers, which in turn encourage sedentary lifestyles. The food industry must also shoulder some of the responsibility, as their advertising campaigns promote foodstuffs which are high in fat and sugar. Advertisements frequently feature such products as fizzy drinks, king-size chocolate bars and ever larger packets of crisps. These are attractive to families on low incomes because you now get more for the same price as the original, smaller portions. However, children who have large bags of crisps or bars of chocolate in their school lunch-boxes don't save half for the next day; they eat the whole thing. It would appear that fast-food marketing people have seized upon children as being brand-loyal from cradle to grave. They therefore target small children with free toys, a worrying trend which, some believe, warrants government action.

D. Some campaigners want governments to treat the fast-food industry as they do the tobacco industry, insisting that foods with a high fat or sugar content should carry an official health warning. They would also like a ban on vending machines in schools, as it is estimated that one fifth of children get more than 20 percent of their energy from sugar, with 5 percent of that coming from the consumption of fizzy drinks. Of course, children are not the only ones to suffer from obesity. In one survey, only 40 per cent of adults claim to regularly sit down for a meal, which means that the majority are eating on the hoof. Only around 30 per cent say that they cook all their own meals. It becomes reasonably obvious that this is so when you look around you in the street or in an underground station. Walking and talking are interspersed with eating and drinking; people carry a can to swig from, and clutch food to scoff.

E. We live in a culture which actively promotes fast food while simultaneously showing images of the ultimate in “beauty”. The majority of us could never achieve this perfect look, given our lifestyle and diet. This fact, in turn, gives rise to both overeating and its extreme opposite, anorexia. It is obviously time for us to take a close look at our relationship to food. The recommended daily diet, at least according to some experts, consists of at least five portions of fruit and vegetables, some protein (but not too much) and only a few carbohydrates. No one would deny, however, that the occasional lapse would be acceptable. Remember the old adage: a little of what you fancy does you good!

In which section is each of these views expressed?

101. In the past, other public health issues were seen as more significant than obesity.

102. Mistreatment of youngsters who are overweight can often result in the problem becoming worse.

103. Children may have access to fewer areas where they can play sports than they did in the past.

104. More action from the authorities is being demanded to tackle the problem of obesity.

105. Hasty eating routines while being on the move are common among adults.

106. The world is flourishing two polars of physical care that should not coexist.

107. Irregular self-indulgence should not be dissuaded when it comes to diet.

108. Marketing strategies of some companies are wreaking havoc on children's development to the extent that official intervention is proposed.

109. A lack of information limits the assistance that some people can give to others.

110. The connection of those who have the same health issues has the potential to relieve their inferiority complex.

SECTION D: WRITING (50 points)

Part 1. (20 points)

The table gives information about five types of vehicles registered in Australia in 2010, 2012 and 2014.

Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main features and make comparisons where relevant.

You should write at least 150 words. Write your answer in the space provided on your answer sheet.

Types of vehicles	2010	2012	2014	% change (2010–2014)
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Passenger vehicles	11,800,000	12,700,000	13,000,000	10.20%
Commercial vehicles	2,300,000	2,600,000	2,700,000	17.40%
Motorcycles	540,000	680,000	709,000	30.80%
Heavy trucks	384,000	390,000	416,000	8.30%
Light trucks	106,000	124,000	131,000	23.50%

Part 2. (30 points)

Schools should place as much emphasis on emotional intelligence as on academic achievement.

To what extent do you agree or disagree with this view?

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 in the blank space provided on your answer sheet.

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

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