

ĐỀ SỐ 5

Read the following advertisement and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the option that best fits each of the numbered blanks .

Why do we travel and what makes us venture into the hazards of the unknown? We travel, initially, to lose ourselves; and we travel, next, to find ourselves. We travel (1) _____ our hearts and eyes and learn more about the world than our newspapers will (2) _____. Beyond mere sightseeing, travel allows us to bring what little we can, in our ignorance and knowledge, to those parts of the globe whose riches are differently dispersed. In essence, we seek to become young fools again, slowing down to be taken (3) _____ by new experiences. Travel is a (4) _____ thing that guides us toward a better balance of wisdom and compassion. It (5) _____ encourages us to see the world clearly, while simultaneously feeling it truly. This unique perspective helps us (6) _____ our preconceived notions, fostering personal growth and a deeper understanding of humanity.

Adapted from on screen

- Question 1. A. opening B. to open C. having opened D. opened
Question 2. A. accommodate B. contain C. report D. publish
Question 3. A. in B. over C. up D. on
Question 4. A. wondering B. wondrous C. wonderfully D. wonder
Question 5. A. profoundly B. significantly C. substantially D. increasingly
Question 6. A. make up for B. come down to C. put up with D. call into question

Read the following advertisement and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the option that best fits each of the numbered blanks .

The concept of sustainability, (7) _____ often championed by organizers of large-scale events like the Olympic Games, frequently faces intense scrutiny. While bids invariably (8) _____ ambitious plans for low-carbon transport and recyclable materials, the reality on the ground can be starkly different. The ecological cost, exemplified by the destruction of natural habitats such as the ancient Bosco di Ronco forest for a new bobsleigh track, highlights this profound disconnect. Critics argue that many existing venues are not merely reused but undergo extensive demolition and rebuilding, leading to a significant (9) _____. Such practices raise serious questions about the true commitment to green initiatives. (10) _____ the fervent claims of minimal impact, the immense (11) _____ of resources consumed and habitats irrevocably altered suggests a far more complex and often contradictory picture. Achieving genuine sustainability in such ambitious global projects remains a formidable (12) _____.

- Question 7. A. how B. which C. that D. what
Question 8. A. put forward B. bring up C. take on D. embark on
Question 9.
A. long-term severe environmental impact B. severe long-term environmental impact
C. environmental severe long-term impact D. long-term environmental severe impact
Question 10. A. Therefore B. However C. Despite D. Although
Question 11. A. collection B. number C. multitude D. quantity
Question 12. A. hesitation B. undertaking C. impediment D. aspiration

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the best arrangement of utterances or sentences to make a meaningful exchange or text in each of the following questions.

Question 13

- a. Indeed, Emily. Thank you for asking. And you as well, I trust?
 - b. Absolutely, Professor. I was just reviewing some materials regarding international student mobility.
 - c. Good morning, Professor Davies. I hope you're having a productive start to your week.
- A. c-b-a B. c-a-b C. a-c-b D. b-a-c

Question 14

- a. Undoubtedly. Yet, the initial period of acculturation for some can be overwhelmingly challenging, potentially diminishing these very benefits.
 - b. I firmly believe that the unparalleled exposure to diverse cultures is the most significant advantage of pursuing education overseas.
 - c. That's a valid point. However, the development of linguistic prowess and enhanced adaptability often proves more instrumental in long-term career prospects, wouldn't you agree?
 - d. True, but overcoming such hurdles cultivates resilience, a trait highly valued in any globalized professional landscape.
 - e. While I concur with the cultural immersion aspect, one cannot overlook the profound academic enrichment gained through varied pedagogical approaches.
- A. a-b-e-c-d B. e-b-c-a-d C. b-c-e-a-d D. b-e-c-a-d

Question 15

- a. Such international exposure also undeniably bolsters their curriculum vitae, significantly enhancing prospects for interesting and globally-oriented employment upon their return.
 - b. I am writing to elaborate on the multifaceted advantages for young individuals opting for overseas education, a topic we discussed briefly yesterday.
 - c. Consequently, the strategic decision to study abroad is an investment yielding substantial returns in personal and professional development.
 - d. Primarily, it furnishes them with an invaluable avenue for honing their proficiencies and attaining linguistic fluency in an alternative tongue, which is crucial in today's interconnected world.
 - e. Furthermore, it cultivates an acute understanding of diverse cultures, fostering an ability to collaborate effectively with people from varied backgrounds.
- A. b-d-e-a-c B. d-b-e-a-c C. b-e-d-a-c D. b-a-d-e-c

Question 16

- a. This global perspective is further complemented by the development of crucial interpersonal skills, enabling effective collaboration across diverse cultural paradigms.
 - b. In an increasingly globalized world, the phenomenon of young individuals pursuing education overseas presents a complex duality of both significant merits and discernible demerits.
 - c. Therefore, while the benefits are substantial, prospective international students must be adequately prepared for the psychological and cultural adjustments inherent in such an endeavor.
 - d. On the one hand, such an experience undeniably furnishes students with invaluable avenues for linguistic acquisition and cultural immersion, fostering a broader worldview.
 - e. However, it is imperative to acknowledge the potential for profound feelings of isolation and challenges in acculturating to unfamiliar societal norms, which can impede academic and personal well-being.
- A. b-d-a-e-c B. b-a-d-e-c C. d-b-a-e-c D. b-d-e-a-c

Question 17.

- a. It's an undeniable systemic failure that demands immediate rectification. The consequences for both individuals and the nation are far too great to ignore.
 - b. The recent statistics on the exponential growth in children with special educational needs and disabilities are quite stark, aren't they?
 - c. They are indeed, and the report clearly indicates our system has failed to grow commensurately, leading to a significant mismatch.
 - d. Which makes the opportunity we have this week all the more vital; it's our chance to implement the changes necessary to rectify this.
 - e. That mismatch is profoundly worrying, producing a generation emerging without the critical foundations for life and work, despite our societal value on ensuring every young person succeeds.
- A. e-b-c-a-d B. b-c-e-a-d C. b-e-c-a-d D. c-b-e-a-d

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the option that best fits each of the numbered blanks

Stopping the Great Food Heist

The global food system, originally intended to eradicate hunger and provide affordable sustenance, has inadvertently fostered a public health crisis. The widespread availability and promotion of ultra-processed foods (UPFs) are intrinsically linked to a rise in non-communicable diseases, (18) _____. This dietary shift, particularly prevalent in rapidly developing economies, is not merely an incidental side effect of progress. Instead, it reflects a deliberate strategy by powerful transnational corporations, (19) _____. These entities prioritize profit margins over public welfare, often through aggressive marketing campaigns and lobbying efforts that undermine regulatory attempts. (20) _____. This systemic influence poses a significant challenge to public health initiatives worldwide. Addressing this complex issue necessitates concerted governmental action. For instance, implementing robust school meal programs that prioritize fresh, nutritious ingredients while simultaneously restricting UPF access in public institutions has shown promise. (21) _____. Furthermore, fiscal measures like taxation on sugary beverages and unhealthy snacks have proven effective in modifying consumer behavior, (22) _____. Such comprehensive strategies are crucial for reforming global food systems toward a healthier future.

Adapted from the Guardian

Question 18

- A. which contributed significantly to premature mortality rates globally
- B. have contributed significantly to premature mortality rates globally
- C. to contribute significantly to premature mortality rates globally
- D. contributing significantly to premature mortality rates globally

Question 19.

- A. whose vested interest is sustained overconsumption patterns
- B. and they have a vested interest in sustained overconsumption patterns
- C. that having a vested interest in sustained overconsumption patterns
- D. which have a vested interest in sustained overconsumption patterns

Question 20

- A. Public health regulations are consequently delayed or weakened, thereby impeding broader population health reforms.

- B. Consequently delaying or weakening public health regulations and impeding broader population health reforms.
- C. Because public health regulations are delayed or weakened, broader population health reforms are impeded.
- D. The delay or weakening of public health regulations occurs, which impedes broader population health reforms.

Question 21

- A. Countries like Kenya and Brazil offer compelling models of such successful interventions.
- B. It is in countries like Kenya and Brazil that compelling models of such successful interventions are offered.
- C. Compelling models of such successful interventions are offered by countries like Kenya and Brazil.
- D. Such successful interventions are offered by countries like Kenya and Brazil.

Question 22

- A. which the most pronounced effects are often seen among lower-income households
- B. with the most pronounced effects often seen among lower-income households
- C. where the most pronounced effects are often seen among lower-income households
- D. resulting in the most pronounced effects often seen among lower-income households

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on the sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

Chloe Kelling, a figure synonymous with versatility, seamlessly transitioned from successful modelling to acclaimed singer-songwriter, now embarking on an intriguing new venture. Upon arrival for an interview, her distinctive presence is immediately striking. Emerging from her residence, she embodies an effortlessly chic aesthetic, pairing an oversized man's jacket with a delicately patterned top and jeans – a testament to her famously quirky fashion sense. Her striking height and confident demeanour are undeniable as she navigates the meticulously kept flowerbeds.

Instead of a conventional office, Kelling leads the way to an antique caravan, charmingly situated beside her main house. Stepping inside **this** compact, whimsical space, an inviting aroma of freshly baked goods **permeates** the air. A tiny table laden with vibrantly iced cupcakes instantly evokes nostalgic playfulness, reminiscent of a secret den. This **unconventional** workspace perfectly encapsulates Kelling's multifaceted professional journey and her unique creative approach.

Kelling's professional trajectory began at nineteen, leaving her rural home to pursue modelling in London. Her striking features quickly secured roles in high-profile advertisements and the competitive fashion circuit. A brief stint in Japan, though professionally enriching, proved personally challenging due to intense homesickness and overwhelming industry demands. Reflecting, Kelling acknowledges that while she encountered supportive individuals, the experience's sheer scale was perhaps too much for a nineteen-year-old. Deeper immersion, she muses, might have fostered better acclimatisation. Parallel to her modelling, Kelling cultivated musical aspirations. From childhood dreams of stardom, singing with a hairbrush as a microphone, she actively pursued music. Her initial foray into a girl band was short-lived, but her talent soon found a platform as lead vocalist for Whoosh, a band featured on a best-selling clubbing album. Remarkably, Kelling's musical endeavours extend beyond Whoosh; she also performs with two other distinct groups, one based in Sweden and another locally, showcasing an extraordinary breadth of artistic commitment.

Adapted from Cambridge reading

Question 23. According to the passage, which of the following is **NOT** explicitly mentioned as a stage or aspect of Chloe Kelling's diverse career?

- A. Leading a successful musical group. B. Training as a make-up artist.
C. Collaborating with multiple musical ensembles. D. Professional modelling in international markets.

Question 24. Which word is **OPPOSITE** in meaning to '**conventional**' as used in paragraph 2?

- A. standard B. innovative C. customary D. peculiar

Question 25. What does the word '**This**' in the final sentence of paragraph 2 refer to?

- A. Kelling's distinctive fashion sense. B. The innovative design of her main house.
C. The interview process. D. The unique caravan office and its contents.

Question 26. The word '**permeates**' in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to

- A. saturates B. diffuses C. infiltrates D. condenses

Question 27. Which option best restates the meaning of the sentence '*Deeper immersion, she muses, might have fostered better acclimatisation*' in paragraph 3?

- A. She thought that spending more time there could have made it easier to adjust.
B. She regretted not having pursued more profound cultural experiences during her stay.
C. She believed that staying longer would have guaranteed her success in Japan.
D. She felt that her brief visit prevented her from fully understanding the local customs.

Question 28. Which of the following statements is **TRUE** according to the passage?

- A. Her current professional activities are confined solely to her work with the band Whoosh.
B. Chloe Kelling's initial musical group achieved significant commercial success.
C. Kelling is involved in more than one musical project in addition to her work with Whoosh.
D. Kelling found her time modelling in Japan to be entirely effortless and comfortable.

Question 29. Which paragraph primarily discusses the personal challenges Chloe Kelling experienced in her early professional career?

- A. Paragraph 2 B. Paragraph 3 C. Paragraph 4 D. Paragraph 1

Question 30. Which paragraph primarily describes Chloe Kelling's current unconventional workspace?

- A. Paragraph 2 B. Paragraph 3 C. Paragraph 4 D. Paragraph 1

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on the sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

How stress affects our judgement

Some of the most critical decisions in our lives unfold when we are under significant stress and anxiety. From complex medical choices to crucial financial and professional dilemmas, individuals are frequently compelled to evaluate information amidst high-pressure conditions. [I] This raises a fundamental question for cognitive science: Do these circumstances enhance or impair our capacity for processing and utilizing information effectively? [II] To investigate how the mind operates under acute stress, my colleague and I, both neuroscientists, conducted a field study involving local fire stations. [III] The inherent variability in firefighters' workdays, ranging from placid routines of equipment maintenance to frantic responses to life-threatening incidents, offered an ideal naturalistic setting for observing changes in information processing under **duress**. [IV] Understanding this dynamic is crucial for fields where critical decision-making under pressure is commonplace, such as emergency services or high-stakes finance.

Our research revealed a compelling pattern: a perceived threat acted as a potent trigger for a stress reaction. **This** reaction paradoxically facilitated the processing of specific types of information for the firefighters, but

exclusively when that information conveyed negative news. To arrive at these results, we asked participants to estimate their personal likelihood of experiencing 40 different adverse life events, such as involvement in an accident or becoming a victim of card fraud. Subsequently, we provided them with either 'good news' (their likelihood was lower than estimated) or 'bad news' (their likelihood was higher) and requested revised estimates.

Typically, individuals exhibit an optimistic bias, tending to disregard bad news while readily accepting good news. This pattern held true when the firefighters were in a relaxed state. However, under conditions of stress, a distinct cognitive shift occurred. They became hyper-vigilant to negative information, even when it was entirely unrelated to their professional duties, such as learning of an elevated risk of card fraud. Consequently, their beliefs were significantly altered in response to this 'bad news'. In stark contrast, stress did not induce any measurable change in their responsiveness to 'good news', such as discovering a reduced likelihood of card fraud. This asymmetry in processing underscores a critical aspect of stress-induced cognitive bias, suggesting a selective enhancement of threat detection.

Adapted from ielts cambridge 20

Question 31. Look at the four squares [I], [II], [III], [IV] in paragraph 1. The following sentence can be added to paragraph 1. Where would it best fit?

"Understanding this dynamic is crucial for fields where critical decision-making under pressure is commonplace, such as emergency services or high-stakes finance."

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

Question 32. The word '**duress**' in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to:

A. freedom B. relaxation C. enthusiasm D. compulsion

Question 33. The word 'This' in paragraph 2 refers to:

- A. The perceived threat acting as a trigger
- B. The exclusive focus on negative news
- C. The stress reaction facilitating information processing
- D. The compelling pattern revealed by the research

Question 34. Which of the following adverse events was **NOT** mentioned as a potential example in the study described in paragraph 2?

- A. Being involved in a traffic accident
- B. Becoming a victim of card fraud
- C. Experiencing a natural disaster
- D. Losing a significant amount of money

Question 35. Which of the following best summarizes the main idea of paragraph 3?

- A. Under stress, individuals display a heightened sensitivity to bad news, even if unrelated to their immediate situation, while their response to good news remains unchanged.
- B. People generally ignore bad news and accept good news, regardless of their stress levels.
- C. Firefighters are unique in their ability to process bad news more effectively when under pressure, unlike the general population.
- D. Stress causes individuals to become more optimistic, making them less susceptible to negative information.

Question 36. The word '**asymmetry**' in the final paragraph is **OPPOSITE** in meaning to:

A. disparity B. imbalance C. uniformity D. disproportion

Question 37. According to the passage, which of the following statements is **TRUE**?

- A. The experiment primarily focused on how stress affects firefighters' professional judgment during emergencies.
- B. The research indicated that stress can selectively enhance the processing of threatening information.
- C. The study concluded that stress generally impairs all forms of information processing.
- D. Firefighters displayed a more optimistic bias under stress than when they were relaxed.

Question 38. Which of the following options best restates the meaning of the final sentence of the passage: ***"This asymmetry in processing underscores a critical aspect of stress-induced cognitive bias, suggesting a selective enhancement of threat detection."***

- A. The varied responses to news under pressure reveal that stress consistently improves all cognitive functions, including the ability to identify threats.
- B. The imbalance in processing information shows that stress causes a general cognitive decline, making threat detection less efficient.
- C. The uneven way information is handled under stress highlights a key part of how bias is formed, specifically by making people better at noticing dangers.
- D. This difference in how good and bad news is processed indicates that stress creates a preference for positive information, thereby reducing vigilance.

Question 39. What can be logically inferred from the study's findings regarding the practical implications of stress on decision-making?

- A. Stress tends to reduce the overall quality of judgement by narrowing attention and limiting an individual's ability to evaluate information comprehensively across different situations.
- B. The influence of stress on decision-making appears to be minimal when the information being evaluated is unrelated to one's immediate professional responsibilities or field of expertise.
- C. Individuals experiencing stress are likely to adopt a more analytical and cautious approach to evaluating information, thereby increasing the objectivity of their decisions.
- D. In stressful situations, people might overestimate risks and threats, even those unrelated to the immediate stressor, due to heightened vigilance toward negative information.

Question 40. Which of the following best summarises the main points of the entire passage?

- A. The passage examines how stress alters cognitive processing, showing that it heightens sensitivity to threatening information while leaving reactions to positive information largely unaffected.
- B. The article contends that stress fundamentally reshapes human judgement by removing optimistic bias and encouraging a more balanced and realistic evaluation of risks across different situations.
- C. The study indicates that exposure to stressful conditions broadly distorts cognitive functioning, leading individuals to misinterpret both favourable and unfavourable information in their decision-making processes.
- D. The research demonstrates that stress enhances overall decision-making performance in high-pressure contexts by sharpening awareness and improving the ability to respond effectively to complex situations.

KEY TO TEST 05

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Adapted from on screen

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The concept of sustainability, (7) _____ often championed by organizers of large-scale events like the Olympic Games, frequently faces intense scrutiny. While bids invariably (8) _____ ambitious plans for low-carbon transport and recyclable materials, the reality on the ground can be starkly different. The ecological cost, exemplified by the destruction of natural habitats such as the ancient Bosco di Ronco forest for a new bobsleigh track, highlights this profound disconnect. Critics argue that many existing venues are not merely reused but undergo extensive demolition and rebuilding, leading to a significant (9) _____. Such practices raise serious questions about the true commitment to green initiatives. (10) _____ the fervent claims of minimal impact, the immense (11) _____ of resources consumed and habitats irrevocably altered suggests a far more complex and often contradictory picture. Achieving genuine sustainability in such ambitious global projects remains a formidable (12) _____.

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Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the best arrangement of utterances or sentences to make a meaningful exchange or text in each of the following questions.

Question 13

- a. Indeed, Emily. Thank you for asking. And you as well, I trust?
 - b. Absolutely, Professor. I was just reviewing some materials regarding international student mobility.
 - c. Good morning, Professor Davies. I hope you're having a productive start to your week.
- A. c-b-a **B. c-a-b** C. a-c-b D. b-a-c

Question 14

- a. Undoubtedly. Yet, the initial period of acculturation for some can be overwhelmingly challenging, potentially diminishing these very benefits.
 - b. I firmly believe that the unparalleled exposure to diverse cultures is the most significant advantage of pursuing education overseas.
 - c. That's a valid point. However, the development of linguistic prowess and enhanced adaptability often proves more instrumental in long-term career prospects, wouldn't you agree?
 - d. True, but overcoming such hurdles cultivates resilience, a trait highly valued in any globalized professional landscape.
 - e. While I concur with the cultural immersion aspect, one cannot overlook the profound academic enrichment gained through varied pedagogical approaches.
- A. a-b-e-c-d B. e-b-c-a-d C. b-c-e-a-d **D. b-e-c-a-d**

Question 15

- a. Such international exposure also undeniably bolsters their curriculum vitae, significantly enhancing prospects for interesting and globally-oriented employment upon their return.
 - b. I am writing to elaborate on the multifaceted advantages for young individuals opting for overseas education, a topic we discussed briefly yesterday.
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 - e. Furthermore, it cultivates an acute understanding of diverse cultures, fostering an ability to collaborate effectively with people from varied backgrounds.
- A. b-d-e-a-c** B. d-b-e-a-c C. b-e-d-a-c D. b-a-d-e-c

Question 16

- a. This global perspective is further complemented by the development of crucial interpersonal skills, enabling effective collaboration across diverse cultural paradigms.
- b. In an increasingly globalized world, the phenomenon of young individuals pursuing education overseas presents a complex duality of both significant merits and discernible demerits.
- c. Therefore, while the benefits are substantial, prospective international students must be adequately prepared for the psychological and cultural adjustments inherent in such an endeavor.
- d. On the one hand, such an experience undeniably furnishes students with invaluable avenues for linguistic acquisition and cultural immersion, fostering a broader worldview.
- e. However, it is imperative to acknowledge the potential for profound feelings of isolation and challenges in acculturating to unfamiliar societal norms, which can impede academic and personal well-being.

A. b-d-a-e-c

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- a. It's an undeniable systemic failure that demands immediate rectification. The consequences for both individuals and the nation are far too great to ignore.
- b. The recent statistics on the exponential growth in children with special educational needs and disabilities are quite stark, aren't they?
- c. They are indeed, and the report clearly indicates our system has failed to grow commensurately, leading to a significant mismatch.
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A. Countries like Kenya and Brazil offer compelling models of such successful interventions.

B. It is in countries like Kenya and Brazil that compelling models of such successful interventions are offered.

C. Compelling models of such successful interventions are offered by countries like Kenya and Brazil.

D. Such successful interventions are offered by countries like Kenya and Brazil.

Question 22

A. which the most pronounced effects are often seen among lower-income households

B. with the most pronounced effects often seen among lower-income households

C. where the most pronounced effects are often seen among lower-income households

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Adapted from Cambridge reading

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C. Collaborating with multiple musical ensembles.

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B. Chloe Kelling's initial musical group achieved significant commercial success.

C. Kelling is involved in more than one musical project in addition to her work with Whoosh.

D. Kelling found her time modelling in Japan to be entirely effortless and comfortable.

Question 29. Which paragraph primarily discusses the personal challenges Chloe Kelling experienced in her early professional career?

A. Paragraph 2

B. Paragraph 3

C. Paragraph 4

D. Paragraph 1

Question 30. Which paragraph primarily describes Chloe Kelling's current unconventional workspace?

A. Paragraph 2

B. Paragraph 3

C. Paragraph 4

D. Paragraph 1

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on the sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

How stress affects our judgement

Some of the most critical decisions in our lives unfold when we are under significant stress and anxiety. From complex medical choices to crucial financial and professional dilemmas, individuals are frequently compelled to evaluate information amidst high-pressure conditions. [I] This raises a fundamental question

for cognitive science: Do these circumstances enhance or impair our capacity for processing and utilizing information effectively? [II] To investigate how the mind operates under acute stress, my colleague and I, both neuroscientists, conducted a field study involving local fire stations. [III] The inherent variability in firefighters' workdays, ranging from placid routines of equipment maintenance to frantic responses to life-threatening incidents, offered an ideal naturalistic setting for observing changes in information processing under **duress**. [IV] Understanding this dynamic is crucial for fields where critical decision-making under pressure is commonplace, such as emergency services or high-stakes finance.

Our research revealed a compelling pattern: a perceived threat acted as a potent trigger for a stress reaction. **This** reaction paradoxically facilitated the processing of specific types of information for the firefighters, but exclusively when that information conveyed negative news. To arrive at these results, we asked participants to estimate their personal likelihood of experiencing 40 different adverse life events, such as involvement in an accident or becoming a victim of card fraud. Subsequently, we provided them with either 'good news' (their likelihood was lower than estimated) or 'bad news' (their likelihood was higher) and requested revised estimates.

Typically, individuals exhibit an optimistic bias, tending to disregard bad news while readily accepting good news. This pattern held true when the firefighters were in a relaxed state. However, under conditions of stress, a distinct cognitive shift occurred. They became hyper-vigilant to negative information, even when it was entirely unrelated to their professional duties, such as learning of an elevated risk of card fraud. Consequently, their beliefs were significantly altered in response to this 'bad news'. In stark contrast, stress did not induce any measurable change in their responsiveness to 'good news', such as discovering a reduced likelihood of card fraud. This asymmetry in processing underscores a critical aspect of stress-induced cognitive bias, suggesting a selective enhancement of threat detection.

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Question 31. Look at the four squares [I], [II], [III], [IV] in paragraph 1. The following sentence can be added to paragraph 1. Where would it best fit?

"Understanding this dynamic is crucial for fields where critical decision-making under pressure is commonplace, such as emergency services or high-stakes finance."

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

Question 32. The word '**duress**' in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to:

- A. freedom B. relaxation C. enthusiasm **D. compulsion**

Question 33. The word 'This' in paragraph 2 refers to:

- A. The perceived threat acting as a trigger B. The exclusive focus on negative news
C. The stress reaction facilitating information processing **D. The compelling pattern revealed by the research**

Question 34. Which of the following adverse events was **NOT** mentioned as a potential example in the study described in paragraph 2?

- A. Being involved in a traffic accident B. Becoming a victim of card fraud
C. Experiencing a natural disaster D. Losing a significant amount of money

Question 35. Which of the following best summarizes the main idea of paragraph 3?

A. Under stress, individuals display a heightened sensitivity to bad news, even if unrelated to their immediate situation, while their response to good news remains unchanged.

B. People generally ignore bad news and accept good news, regardless of their stress levels.

C. Firefighters are unique in their ability to process bad news more effectively when under pressure, unlike the general population.

D. Stress causes individuals to become more optimistic, making them less susceptible to negative information.

Question 36. The word '**asymmetry**' in the final paragraph is **OPPOSITE** in meaning to:

- A. disparity B. imbalance **C. uniformity** D. disproportion

Question 37. According to the passage, which of the following statements is **TRUE**?

A. The experiment primarily focused on how stress affects firefighters' professional judgment during emergencies.

B. The research indicated that stress can selectively enhance the processing of threatening information.

C. The study concluded that stress generally impairs all forms of information processing.

D. Firefighters displayed a more optimistic bias under stress than when they were relaxed.

Question 38. Which of the following options best restates the meaning of the final sentence of the passage:

"This asymmetry in processing underscores a critical aspect of stress-induced cognitive bias, suggesting a selective enhancement of threat detection."

A. The varied responses to news under pressure reveal that stress consistently improves all cognitive functions, including the ability to identify threats.

B. The imbalance in processing information shows that stress causes a general cognitive decline, making threat detection less efficient.

C. The uneven way information is handled under stress highlights a key part of how bias is formed, specifically by making people better at noticing dangers.

D. This difference in how good and bad news is processed indicates that stress creates a preference for positive information, thereby reducing vigilance.

Question 39. What can be logically inferred from the study's findings regarding the practical implications of stress on decision-making?

A. Stress tends to reduce the overall quality of judgement by narrowing attention and limiting an individual's ability to evaluate information comprehensively across different situations.

B. The influence of stress on decision-making appears to be minimal when the information being evaluated is unrelated to one's immediate professional responsibilities or field of expertise.

C. Individuals experiencing stress are likely to adopt a more analytical and cautious approach to evaluating information, thereby increasing the objectivity of their decisions.

D. In stressful situations, people might overestimate risks and threats, even those unrelated to the immediate stressor, due to heightened vigilance toward negative information.

Question 40. Which of the following best summarises the main points of the entire passage?

A. The passage examines how stress alters cognitive processing, showing that it heightens sensitivity to threatening information while leaving reactions to positive information largely unaffected.

B. The article contends that stress fundamentally reshapes human judgement by removing optimistic bias and encouraging a more balanced and realistic evaluation of risks across different situations.

C. The study indicates that exposure to stressful conditions broadly distorts cognitive functioning, leading individuals to misinterpret both favourable and unfavourable information in their decision-making processes.

D. The research demonstrates that stress enhances overall decision-making performance in high-pressure contexts by sharpening awareness and improving the ability to respond effectively to complex situations.