

HỘI CÁC TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN
VÙNG DH&ĐB BẮC BỘ



ĐỀ ĐỀ XUẤT

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)
(Đề thi gồm 11 trang)

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.

Part 1. You will hear part of a talk. For questions 1-5, complete the notes below. Write **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** for each answer. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes on your answer sheet. (10 points)

Vacant positions	Location	Responsibilities	Requirements	Experience
A(n) (1) _____	North London	- Data entry - Meetings attendance and note-taking (2) _____ - Diary management	- Good computer skills (esp. spreadsheets) - Interpersonal skills - Attention to details	A minimum of one year experience of (3) _____
A warehouse assistant	South London	- Stock management - Managing deliveries	- Mathematically competent (4) _____ - Well-organized and neat - Adept at written and verbal communication	Experience of - driving in London - warehouse work (5) _____

Part 2. You will hear a piece of news on the hidden environmental danger of electric cars. 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)

- In nations such as Argentina, Bolivia and Chile, the requirement for water in order to acquire lithium is negligible.
- It is unlikely that reducing the demand for new cobalt alleviates the agony of local people.
- Obtaining materials from used batteries is less cost-effective than extracting raw ones.
- The characteristics of the modern battery business further compound the already-pressing problem.
- Because of not being to select what kind of batteries arriving at their operations, recyclers need to adopt various approaches.

Part 3. You will hear a radio interview with the gardening experts Jed and Helena Stone. For questions 11-15, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which fits best according to what you hear. Write your answers (A, B, C or D) in the corresponding numbered boxes on your answer sheet. (10 pts)

11. How does Helena feel about the use of Jed's name for their joint business?

- A. occasionally frustrated that her contribution goes unnoticed
- B. amused that they have a name people tend to remember
- C. appreciative of the respect that the name has brought her
- D. irritated by the fact that Jed is more of a celebrity than she is

12. What is Jed's attitude to his public profile?

- A. He likes the fact that complete strangers often want to talk to him.
- B. He's unhappy that it prevents him doing everyday activities.
- C. He enjoys it more now than he did when he was younger.
- D. He's proud of the way it reflects his achievements.

13. How did Helena feel about her work on The Travel Show?

- A. She would have enjoyed it more in different circumstances.
- B. It was convenient for her to be away from the house then.
- C. It was a welcome alternative to manual work.
- D. She felt obliged to do it at that particular time.

14. What gave Jed the incentive to make a jewel garden?

- A. He wanted to realise a long-held ambition.
- B. He had led people to believe that it already existed.
- C. He wanted to show pictures of it at a gardening event.
- D. He was inspired by the illustrations at a talk he attended.

15. Jed says that, for him, the name 'jewel garden' is _____.

- A. a reminder of the value of creativity
- B. an appropriate one for something so beautiful
- C. a positive way of combining both past and present
- D. a way of explaining his philosophy of design to people

Part 4. You will listen to part of a talk about part of a talk about seeing faces in objects. 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)

Humans often perceive faces in ordinary objects - a trick of perception known as face pareidolia - even though these visions are merely a (16) _____. A glimpse of someone's face can tell us whether we recognize someone, gauge their mood, or assess their attention, and we even use facial cues to (17) _____ about trustworthiness or aggression. Whenever we see something, our brain instantly starts working to identify the (18) _____ by referencing our expectations and prior knowledge. In one experiment, participants reported seeing faces in over 35 percent of (19) _____, despite no actual forms. These illusory faces may be a byproduct of something (20) _____. But for (21) _____ to be more helpful than harmful, our brains also need to be quick at determining when a face is real and when it isn't. Researchers employed (22) _____ via magnetoencephalography to measure the magnetic fields from neuronal currents at millisecond precision. Moreover, by (23) _____ these brain regions, we can further impact our ability to distinguish reality from illusion. In one study, researchers have shown that by stimulating the (24) _____, observers looking at a non-face object can briefly perceive facial features even though the stimulus hasn't changed. Pareidolia isn't unique to the human experience, suggesting this phenomenon resides within our (25) _____. So, next time you spot a face in an object, it's just your brain working overtime not to miss the faces that really matter.

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. It is not surprising that they _____ together at the meeting. They're sisters.
A. were to be seen B. should be seen C. are to see D. should see
27. We devoured Aunt Lenora's carrot cake, _____.
A. our fingers scraping the leftover frosting off the plates
B. our fingers scraping the leftover frosted off the plates
C. while our fingers were scraping the leftover having been frosted off the plates
D. as our fingers scraped the leftover which had been frosting off the plates
28. Agitated though he was, the doctor did not forget to shut the door house, _____ some passers-by by chance to see what had happened.
A. albeit B. therefore C. insofar as D. lest
29. I was astonished that John turned down the job offer – I _____ it would have been ideal for him.
A. have thought B. would have thought C. am thinking D. had been thinking
30. It's urgent _____ of the problem immediately.
A. the personnel manager be informed B. to be informed the personnel manager
C. the personnel manager is being informed D. informing the personnel manager
31. The film studio is being accused of _____ the singer's death.
A. teasing out of B. cutting in on C. cashing in on D. bailing out of
32. Their promises turned out to be just so much _____.
A. last straw B. last cause C. touch and go D. hot air
33. Red McCray, friendless and disaffected, acts like a(n) _____ aleck in math class after his phone goes off while his teacher is explaining the order of operations.
A. intelligent B. smart C. clever D. wise
34. Archaeologists say the city was a _____ of all American culture during the 1960s.
A. microclimate B. microcopy C. microcosm D. microscope
35. He says he's been investigating my complaint, but I feel he's just _____.
A. going with the flow B. going against the grain
C. going along with them D. going through the motions
36. While some people seem to have an almost _____ flair for languages, others have to rely on strategies to maximize their skills and learn a foreign language more effectively.
A. instinctive B. perceptive C. spiritual D. habitual
37. Young people are ambitious by nature, so they tend to set their _____ high on whatever they do.
A. views B. visions C. sights D. eyes
38. Her rental agreement _____ states that no pets are allowed in the building.
A. credibly B. explicitly C. mildly D. decently
39. My arguments with the boss got worse and worse, and it all _____ in my deciding to change jobs.
A. elaborated B. superseded C. regenerated D. culminated
40. Dr. Sanchez is a little bit too systematic. Frankly, I'd have to say he's a real _____.
A. control freak B. overachiever C. pushover D. hothead
41. He had lost argument, but he kept _____, naming numerous previous cases that had little to do with this one.
A. cutting the mustard B. burning the midnight oil
C. grasping at straws D. hitting the nail on the head

42. Daisy had occasionally _____ the idea of starting her own business, but she had never actually done anything about it.

A. simmered down B. dallied with C. gobbled up D. lavished on

43. The team defended _____, but the opposition was too strong.

A. ferociously B. fervently C. frantically D. frenetically

44. There is always a _____ of journalists waiting for the actors and actresses when they arrive at the event.

A. clique B. gaggle C. guard D. legion

45. The prime minister's way of dealing with his own incompetence is to _____ his cabinet.

A. reshuffle B. rearrange C. reorganise D. restructure

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. Even conference interpreters - enclosed in their booths, invisible to their audience - find themselves _____ as they translate. [GESTURE]

47. The blue fabric was _____ with red and gold thread. [WEAVE]

48. By investing wisely in railroads, bridges, and oil, his fortune grew _____. [EXPONENT]

49. The Martian Heat-Ray, an energy-based weapon capable of vaporising anything in its path, _____ modern laser technology. [SHADOW]

50. Pheromones, physical attractiveness, and our socialized _____ for what we seek in a mate are the factors that activate the sensation of lust. [DISPOSE]

51. The act of reading has profound neurological benefits as it engages _____ brain activity, fostering deep and complex cognitive connections. [RANGE]

52. The library offers a whole _____ of books for young readers. [MULTIPLE]

53. Sometimes a sympathetic friend can be a constant source of discouragement, all _____. [KNOW]

54. The study of language is inseparable from the study of thought, yet the two fields often proceed along _____ parallel tracks, rarely intersecting in productive dialogue. [CONCEIVE]

55. The extra revenue from online sales helped _____ the losses incurred by store closures. [SET]

Part 3. The passage below contains FIVE grammatical mistakes. For questions 56-60, WRITE THE LINE NUMBER of each mistake and its CORRECT FORM in the numbered boxes provided on your answer sheet. The first one has been done as an example. (10 points) 0. Line 1: like → as

Lin

e

- 1 No education medium better serves like a means of spatial communication than the atlas.
- 2 Atlases deal with so invaluable information as population distribution and density. One of the
- 3 best, Pennycooke's World Atlas, has been widely accepted as a standard owing to the quality of
- 4 their maps and photographs, which not only show various settlements but also portray them in a
- 5 variety of scales. In fact, the very first map in the atlas is a clever designed population
- 6 cartogram that projects the size of each country if the geographical size is proportional to
- 7 population. Following the proportional layout, a sequence of smaller maps shows the world's
- 8 population density, each country's birth and death rates, population increase or decrease,
- 9 industrialization, urbanization, gross national products in terms of per capital income, the
- 10 quality of medical care, literacy, and language. To give readers a perspective on how their own
- 11 country fits in with the global view, additive projections depict the world's patterns in nutrition,
- 12 calorie and protein consumption, health care, number of physicians per unit of population, and
- 13 life expectancy by region. Population density maps on a subcontinental scale, as well as
- 14 political maps, convey the diverse demographic phenomena of the world in a broad array of

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)

In the past decade, the scientific evidence that connection with nature has important therapeutic benefits for human mental health has mushroomed. (61) _____ studies from disciplines across the world are (62) _____ what many intuitively know – that we often feel restored when we spend time in nature.

There is a wide range of evidence to support this. Time spent in nature is linked to lower stress, restored attention, a balanced nervous system, increased levels of cancer-fighting “natural killer cells”, the activation of neural pathways associated with calm, and decreased levels of anxiety and depression. Phytoncides (compounds emitted from trees and plants), relaxation, stress reduction and awe are known to (63) _____ enhance immune function.

And there is an abundance of awe outside in spring. The leaves are starting to erupt, all vivid lemon green. Birds are busy making their nests. The baby-skin softness of an (64) _____ chestnut bud breaks through. Bumblebees potter sleepily. Spring is a symbol of renewal and regeneration that we all need during this time of the Covid-19 outbreak.

Can spending time in nature help people deal with death and dying today? For those faced with the (65) _____ of the death and suffering of loved ones, the natural world, with its seasons and changes and weather, reminds us of the facts: death and disease are one of those things.

What about the most (66) _____ in our society, the disabled and chronically ill? National parks have been doing important work improving access to open spaces for people with limited mobility. The South Downs, for instance, is creating new routes in an aim (67) _____ the most accessible park in Britain. And for people who can't get outdoors at all? Studies have shown that just looking at a picture of the natural world can give stress reduction and wellbeing benefits. Pot plants, (68) _____, are no small thing. GPs in Manchester have even started to (69) _____ them.

Of course, the natural world isn't there to make us feel better. It doesn't exist for mankind. Are there ways, then, that the relationship can be (70) _____ instead of a one-way street? Perhaps it's time we considered making our gardens nature-led, more habitable for other species and supporting initiatives that improve access to nature and biodiversity.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|------------------|----------------------|
| 61. A. Robust | B. Riveting | C. Innocuous | D. Vicarious |
| 62. A. demystifying | B. deregulating | C. demoralizing | D. depraving |
| 63. A. utterly | B. definitely | C. substantially | D. thoroughly |
| 64. A. unfolding | B. unflagging | C. unflinching | D. unfurling |
| 65. A. spectre | B. prospect | C. spectacle | D. retrospect |
| 66. A. tangible | B. reducible | C. discernible | D. vulnerable |
| 67. A. of becoming | B. to become | C. at becoming | D. for having become |
| 68. A. either | B. too | C. as well | D. also |
| 69. A. propose | B. dictate | C. prescribe | D. interpret |
| 70. A. recessive | B. recondite | C. relentless | D. reciprocal |

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)

THE CULT OF CELEBRITY

Once, children had ambitions to be doctors, explorers, sportsmen, artists or scientists. Now taking their lead from TV, they just "want to be famous". Fame is no longer a reward for gallant service or great, perhaps even selfless endeavor. It is an end in (71) _____, and the sooner it can be achieved, the sooner the lonely bedroom mirror can be replaced by the TV camera and flash gun, the better. Celebrity is the profession (72) _____ the moment, a vainglorious vocation which, (73) _____ some 18th- century royal court, seem

to exist largely so that the rest of us might watch and be amazed (74) _____ its members live out their lives in public, like self-regarding members of some glittering soap opera.

Today, (75) _____ everyone can be famous. Never has fame (76) _____ more democratic, more ordinary, more achievable. (77) _____ wonder it's modern ambition. It's easy to see why people crave celebrity, (78) _____ generations reared on the instant fame offered by television want to step out of the limousine (79) _____ the flashlights bouncing around them. Who doesn't want to be the center of attention at some time in their lives?

Modern celebrity, peopled by the largely vain and vacuous, fills a need in our lives. It peoples talk shows, sells goods and newspapers and rewards the famous for, well, (80) _____ famous.

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)

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 welldeveloped 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. Human beings are uniquely capable of exhibiting genuine emotional responses, a trait not observed in other species.
- 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. It is a widespread misunderstanding that animals lack moral sensibilities.

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

- A. Individuals who demonstrate generosity towards others are not always consciously aware of the underlying motivations for their actions.
- B. Individuals lacking proficient social skills tend to experience less success in various aspects of life.
- 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. illustrate that an additional dimension of the underlying motivation may have been previously neglected.
- 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. highlight the growing disillusionment among individuals regarding their proclivity to helping others.

84. The word “*altruistic*” in paragraph two 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 offers physically weaker animals a chance to cultivate essential survival competencies.
- B. It enables animals to establish social dominance within the group without resorting to actual aggression.
- C. It requires animals to abide by the rules or they will be excluded from the group.
- 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. It is possible that a specific gene governs moral behavior.
- 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. Animals that exhibit fair behavior have a greater likelihood of successful reproduction.

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. maintaining an open mind is of utmost significance.
B. all forms of exploitation ought to be eliminated.
C. mutual responsibility does not invariably foster enduring relationships.
D. virtue should be understood through a more nuanced and complex lens.

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

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

- A. [A] *Your answers:* 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)

TRANS FATTY ACIDS

A recent editorial in the British Medical Journal (BMJ), written by researchers from the University Oxford, has called for food labels to list trans fats as well as cholesterol and saturated fat. Trans fats (or trans fatty acids) are a type of unsaturated fatty acid. They occur naturally in small amounts in foods produced from ruminant animals; e.g. milk, beef and lamb. However, most of the trans fatty acids in the diet are produced during the process of partial hydrogenation (hardening) of vegetable oils into semi-solid fats. They are therefore found in hard margarines, partially hydrogenated cooking oils, and in some bakery products, fried foods, and other processed foods that are made using these. Trans fatty acids have an adverse effect on certain chemicals, known as lipids, which are found in the blood and have been shown to increase the risk of heart disease. They also increase LDL-cholesterol (the 'bad cholesterol') and decrease HDL-cholesterol (the 'good cholesterol'). They may also have adverse effects on cardiovascular disease risk that are independent of an effect on blood lipids (Mozaffarian et al. 2006).

In a recent review of prospective studies investigating the effects of trans fatty acids, a 2% increase in energy intake from trans fatty acids was associated with a 23% increase in the incidence of heart disease. The authors also reported that the adverse effects of trans fatty acids were observed even at very low intakes (3% of total daily energy intake, or about 2-7g per day) (Mozaffarian et al. 2006).

However, in this recent review it is only trans fatty acids produced during the hardening of vegetable oils that are found to be harmful to health. The public health implications of consuming trans fatty acids from ruminant products are considered to be relatively limited.

Over the last decade, population intakes of trans fatty acids in the UK fell and are now, on average, well below the recommended 2% of total energy set by the Department of Health in 1991, at 1.2% of energy (Henderson et al. 2003). This is not to say that intakes of trans fatty acids are not still a problem, and dietary advice states that those individuals who are in the top end of the distribution of intake should still make efforts to reduce their intakes.

Currently, trans fatty acids in foods are labelled in the USA, but not in the UK and Europe. The UK Food Standards Agency (FSA) is in favour of the revision of the European directive that governs the content and format of food labels so that trans fatty acids are labelled. This should enable consumers to make better food choices with regard to heart health (Clarke & Lewington 2006).

Recognising the adverse health effects of trans fatty acids, many food manufacturers and retailers have been systematically removing them from their products in recent years. For example, they have been absent for some time from major brands of margarine and other fat spreads, which are now manufactured using a different technique. Also, many companies now have guidelines in place that are resulting in reformulation and reduction or elimination of trans fatty acids in products where they have in the past been found, such as snack products, fried products and baked goods. Consequently, the vast majority of savoury biscuits and crisps produced in the UK do not contain partially hydrogenated oils. Similarly, changes are being made to the way bakery products are manufactured. For example, a leading European manufacturer of major brands of biscuits, cakes and snacks has recently announced that these are now made without partially hydrogenated vegetable oils, a transition that began in 2004. Alongside these changes, the manufacturer has also reported a cut in the amount of saturates. It is clear that a major technical challenge in achieving such changes is to avoid simply exchanging trans fatty acids for saturated fatty acids, which also have damaging health effects.

Foods that are labelled as containing partially-hydrogenated oils or fats are a source of trans fatty acids (sometimes 'partially-hydrogenated' fats are just labelled as 'hydrogenated' fats). These foods include hard margarines, some fried products and some manufactured bakery products e.g. biscuits, pastries and cakes.

It is important to note that intake may have changed in the light of reformulation of foods that has taken place over the past six years in the UK, as referred to earlier. Furthermore, the average intake of trans fatty acids is lower in the UK than in the USA (where legislation has now been introduced). However, this does not mean there is room for complacency, as the intake in some sectors of the population is known to be higher than recommended.

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 on your answer sheet

- 91. Trans fatty acids are found in all types of meat.
- 92. Health problems can be caused by the consumption of small amounts of trans fatty acids.
- 93. Experts consider that the trans fatty acids contained in animal products are unlikely to be serious health risk.
- 94. In Britain, the intake of trans fatty acids is continuing to decline.
- 95. The amount of saturated fats in processed meats is being reduced by some major producers.

For questions 96 – 100, read the summary and fill in each space with NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS taken from the passage. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided on your answer sheet.

- 96. Scientists at Oxford University propose that information about trans fatty acids should be included on _____.
- 97. In food manufacture, the majority of trans fatty acids are created when _____ are solidified.
- 98. The likelihood of a person developing _____ is increased by trans fatty acid consumption.
- 99. In the UK, the _____ established a limit for the safe daily consumption of trans fatty acids.
- 100. Partially hydrogenated oils are no longer found in most UK manufactured salty _____.

Part 5. For questions 101-110, read the following passage and choose from the sections (A-D). The sections may be selected more than once. Write the letter A, B, C, or D in the corresponding numbered boxes provided on your answer sheet.

On the trail of Kit Man

Gadgets that bring home comforts to the great outdoors have given rise to a new breed of outdoor adventurer. But purists are unconvinced.

A. Up there, in the clear fresh air, it isn't just the stars that are glowing. You can climb a mountain and find at the top of it a bleeping nightmare of hi-tech gadgetry and hardship-avoidance devices. Worried about getting lost? Relax with a handheld GPS unit, featuring 3D and aerial display, plus built-in compass and barometric altimeter. Even the sacred covenant between outdoor types and wet socks has come unraveled with the development of 'hydrophobic' fabrics which repel all moisture.

At next month's Outdoors Show in Birmingham, all this kit and more will be on display for an audience which seemingly can't get enough of it. 'When we ask people what they come to the show for, they list two things,' says the event's sales manager, Mike Simmonds. 'One is the inspiration to get outdoors in the first place, and the other is to see the new gear, the gadgets, the breakthroughs. That's what they love.' The event, the showcase of Britain's booming adventure business, shows everything the tech-savvy adventurer could wish for, from solar-heated sleeping bags to remote-controlled lanterns.

B. The rise of Kit Man, as the gizmo-fixated menace of the 21st-century mountains has been christened, reflects both changing social trends and the dizzying speed of scientific advance. Modern hikers have moved on from the Spartan routines of 50 years ago, when discomfort, bad food and danger were seen as part of the authentic outdoor experience. They also have more money and a conditioned attachment to life's luxuries. However, basic pioneering disciplines – map-reading, camp-laying, First Aid – have declined, to be shakily replaced by the virtual skills offered by technology. With so much gear now available, Kit Man and his kind stand accused by the old schoolers of being interested only in reaching the summits of gadgetry.

C. 'I think these people are completely missing the point,' huffs author and TV presenter Guy Grieve, who spent a year living alone in the Alaskan wilderness. 'The whole idea of going into the wild is to get away from the things that tie you in knots at home. I'd prefer to take as little as possible – a tent, a rifle, and a few pots and pans. All this technology, I mean, it might look fantastic on paper, but when there's a real problem, it's almost certainly going to let you down. What will see you through is the old stuff, the maps and the bits of rope. There are times when you need that kind of dependability. Who'd want to be stranded out in the wild with a gadget freak?'

Travel and adventure writer Clive Tully agrees. 'Be suspicious of anything that claims to make your life easier,' he warns. 'My experience is that people who depend on technology are woefully ill-prepared in other ways. You still need to be able to read a map and do the basic stuff.'

D. None of which is enough to keep Kit Man from his toys. The mountains and hills are alive with the sound of ringing mobiles, beeping biometric pressure meters, clicking ultra-violet radiation sensors and the whirring of the current ultimate in gadget chic – a micro-helicopter which can be controlled from an iPod to send back live pictures of the route ahead.

Thus tooled up, Kit Man must consider what he is to wear. And as any visit to a contemporary outdoor store show, this involves not only acquiring new clobber, but new jargon. When he asks about a pair of pants, he will learn about Moisture Vapour Transfer Rate, Hydrostatic Heat Resistance and Wickability. It is tempting to scoff at Kit Man, but not everyone sides with the romantics. Many in the adventure business say gadgets have encouraged thousands who would otherwise not have ventured into the great outdoors. Evidence from the American market also suggests that technology has had a positive impact on safety, and increased safety awareness.

101. why people were willing to suffer outdoors in the past

102. the need to understand certain terminology

103. a belief about what the reason for doing outdoor activities should be

104. a feeling of reassurance provided by a certain gadget

105. how many people have taken up outdoor activities because of gadgets

106. a criticism of the motivation of people who get a lot of gadgets for outdoor activities

107. a belief that gadgets may prove not to be useful

108. a belief that someone with gadgets would not be a good companion in certain circumstances

109. the high level of demand for gadgets connected with outdoor activities

110. an advantage of outdoor gadgets in addition to the benefits for users

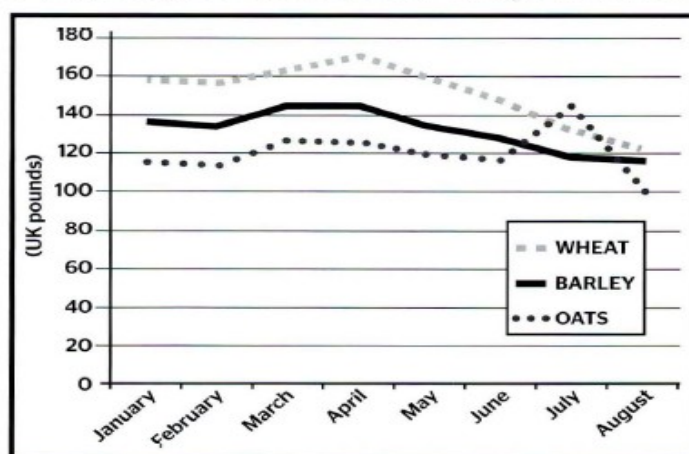
D. WRITING (50 points)

Part 1. (20 points)

The graph below provides information about the average cost of three kinds of cereals in England and Wales over an eight-month period in 2014, while the table illustrates the quantities of cereals sold during the same period.

Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant. You should write about 150 words.

Average price per tonne in England and Wales



Average quantities of cereals sold (tonnes) in England and Wales

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August
WHEAT	76,800	85,500	163,500	56,300	30,800	50,700	66,300	131,700
BARLEY	21,500	18,900	32,400	15,700	11,300	11,500	38,100	45,100
OATS	2350	1820	3580	1700	960	600	945	2310

Part 2: (30 points)

Admiring someone is normal and everyone has someone that they admire, but idolizing someone is not healthy and can go too far.

To what extent, do you agree or disagree with this statement?

Write an essay of about 300 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.

----- HẾT -----

Họ và tên thí sinh: Số báo danh:

Lưu ý: - Thí sinh **không** được sử dụng tài liệu.
- Cán bộ coi thi **không** giải thích gì thêm.

