

Thời gian làm bài: 180 phút (không kể thời gian phát đề)

(Đề thi gồm có 16 trang)

ĐỀ THI ĐỀ XUẤT

HƯỚNG DẪN PHẦN THI NGHE HIỂU

- Bài nghe gồm 4 phần; mỗi phần được nghe 2 lần, mỗi lần cách nhau 05 giây; mở đầu và kết thúc mỗi phần nghe có tín hiệu. Thí sinh có 20 giây để đọc mỗi phần câu hỏi.
- Mọi hướng dẫn cho thí sinh (bằng tiếng Anh) đã có trong bài nghe.

SECTION I: LISTENING (50 points)

Part 1. You will hear a conversation about airport shuttle booking. For questions 1-7, complete the form below with NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER for each answer. (14 points)

Airport shuttle booking form	
Options: - Car hire: Don't want to drive (1) _____: expensive - Greyhound bus: \$15 single, \$27.50 return - Direct to the (2) _____ - Long wait	Airport Shuttle: (3) _____ service, every 2 hours \$35 single, \$65 return - Need to (4) _____
Booking's information	
Date: (5) _____ Number of passengers: One Bus time: 12.30 Type of ticket: Single	Name: (6) _____ Flight number: AC936 Credit Card number (Visa): (7) _____

Your answers:

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
6.	7.			

Part 2. You will hear a citrus fruit grower, called Ben Tyrell, giving a presentation to students. For questions 8-15, complete the sentences with NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS for each answer. (16 points)

As an organic grower, Ben prioritizes observation of the trees to ensure they are healthy, rather than using (8) _____.

If a tree requires fertilizer, Ben looks for (9) _____ of the leaves, not changes in the bark.

The timing for applying organic fertilizer is mainly dependent on the weather, though the (10) _____ also play a role.

In springtime, Ben checks for fungi like Alternaria and Melanose because they can cause (11) _____ on the fruit, leading to a lower grade.

Instead of using organic soap, Ben uses bacteria as an (12) _____ to control fungi.

Ben only worries about weeds if they are growing near his (13) _____ system.

During harvest, after checking for sugar and juice levels, Ben's team finally considers the fruit's size due to (14) _____.

To avoid damaging the fruit during harvest, instead of using (15) _____, workers use scissors to pick all the fruit by hand.

Your answers:

8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
13.	14.	15.		

Part 3. You will hear a radio feature about the science of spiciness. For questions 16-20, decide whether the following sentences are true (T) or false (F). (10 points)

16. Spiciness is considered one of the five basic tastes, along with sweet and sour.

17. When you eat a chili pepper, your brain thinks your mouth is burning because the same receptors activated by extreme heat are triggered.

18. The difference in how chili peppers burn your mouth and wasabi burns your nose is due to the size of the molecules involved.

19. The Scoville scale measures the amount of piperine in a food.

20. Scientists have definitively determined that humans started eating spicy foods for medicinal purposes over 32,000 years ago.

Your answers:

16.	17.	18.	19.	20.
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Part 4. You will hear an interview with two trainee teachers, called Amy and John, about students using smartphones in school. For questions 21-25, choose the answer A, B, C, or D which fits best according to what you hear. (10 points)

21. Amy suggests that schools should equip students with the ability to

- A develop an awareness of smartphone advertising.
 - B understand the significant impacts of excessive smartphone use.
 - C learn strategies for managing smartphone-related distractions.
 - D decide for themselves when to use smartphones.
22. John expresses approval of students using smartphones in class for the purpose of
- A taking photos of their work.
 - B looking up information.
 - C recording a conversation.
 - D using the calculator.
23. Both Amy and John agree that some parents
- A are inconsistent in upholding rules regarding smartphone usage.
 - B provide smartphones to their relatively young children.
 - C Fail to demonstrate appropriate smartphone behaviour themselves.
 - D Are unaware of the digital platforms their children access on smartphones.
24. What happened when smartphones were prohibited in one particular school?
- A The police had fewer reports of phone theft.
 - B Teachers were able to focus more on lesson content.
 - C Students quickly got used to the new rule.
 - D The majority of parents expressed approval of the decision.
25. John mentions workplaces to point out that company policies concerning smartphone use
- A vary according to the type of work done.
 - B should be reviewed regularly.
 - C are difficult to enforce.
 - D acknowledge that phones are valuable tools.

Your answers:

21.	22.	23.	24.	25.
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SECTION II. GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY (30 points)

Part 1. Choose the best answer A, B, C or D to complete each sentence. (15 points)

26. Denied flexible hours, Maria felt a legitimate _____ and spoke to HR.
- A. hindrance
 - B. grievance
 - C. disadvantage
 - D. disturbance
27. Facing bankruptcy, the bookstore's remaining inventory will _____ before closing next week.
- A. go for a song
 - B. be sold out
 - C. go with colour
 - D. be solved thoroughly
28. After the bank heist, the masked figures swiftly _____ with the loot in a waiting car.
- A. made off
 - B. carried away
 - C. rolled over
 - D. put through
29. The _____ at public libraries reflects the growing popularity of digital media.
- A. gradual readers reduction
 - B. gradual reduction of readers
 - C. gradual readers of reduction
 - D. reduction gradual readers
30. _____, Sarah insisted on finishing the report before going to bed.
- A. As she is tired
 - B. Tired as she was
 - C. As tired
 - D. With being tired
31. Nearly a decade _____ between the groundbreaking and the bridge's opening, due to unforeseen challenges.

- A. elapsed B. advanced C. proceeded D. progressed
32. The deadline for the research paper was midnight, and I submitted it at 11:59 PM – I passed the course by _____.
 A. the hair of my head B. the nail of my finger
 C. the skin of my heels D. the skin of my teeth
33. Implementing the new software, Sarah _____ unexpected compatibility issues.
 A. ran without B. ran up with C. ran away with D. ran up against
34. The children were amazed by the _____ murals painted on the community center walls.
 A. in colors of the rainbow B. color like a rainbow
 C. a rainbow's coloring D. rainbow-colored
35. The company aims to reduce its carbon footprint, _____ striving for sustainability.
 A. like many other corporations did B. as of many other corporations
 C. as do many other corporations D. like many other corporations do
36. As the tide _____, the beach transformed, revealing fascinating rock pools.
 A. receded B. retired C. refilled D. removed
37. _____ overwhelming environmental damage, the company halted its mining project.
 A. As regards B. In the event of C. In view of D. However much
38. Following the chemical spill, authorities immediately _____ the area for public safety.
 A. cut off B. washed up C. sealed off D. kept out
39. One challenge for the construction of modern schools _____.
 A. is that classrooms have become overcrowded, while funding for resources has not kept pace.
 B. is they have eliminated windows and still don't have good air conditioning.
 C. has been that windows are eliminated, yet effective air conditioning is not in place.
 D. results from windows being removed, but the air conditioning is not yet fully functional.
40. Beyond the misty mountains _____ untouched by modern civilization.
 A. a hidden village lay B. lies a hidden village
 C. did a hidden village lie D. lied a hidden village

Your answers:

26.	27.	28.	29.	30.
31.	32.	33.	34.	35.
36.	37.	38.	39.	40.

Part 2. The sentences below contain mistakes. Identify them and write their correct forms in the space provided in the column. (5 points)

41. When asked if she had ever been in trouble with the police before, she replied in the affirmation.
42. Because we hadn't seen each other for ages, we sat to have been talking for hours.
43. I won't pay 80 dollars for the coat; it is not worth that all much.

44. TikTok's algorithm curates content, but its pervasive influence risks diminish attention spans, fostering superficial engagement, and amplifying misinformation.

45. The new regulations have thrown on a number of problems for the company.

Your answers:

41.	42.	43.	44.	45.

Part 3. Use the most suitable form of the words in brackets to complete the following sentences. (10 points)

46. A cat _____ (TYPE) sleeps for many hours during the day.

47. The novel was _____ (DRAMA) for television, with actors bringing the characters to life.

48. The ballet dancer performed with _____ (GRACE) movements across the stage.

49. Safety will always take _____ (PRECEDE) over speed in our construction projects.

50. With the strong winds, the boat sailed _____ (HINDER) across the open sea.

51. Over the past decade, the gaming industry has rapidly _____ (PROFESSION), with dedicated teams and structured leagues.

52. The best travel moments often come from _____ (SPONTANEOUS), not rigid planning.

53. The company's decision to cut worker benefits while executive bonuses increased was utterly _____ (DEFEND).

54. After a long week of work, she spent the entire Saturday _____ (LUXURY) in a warm bath with essential oils.

55. The government faced criticism for making a _____ (LATERAL) decision without consulting any of the affected communities.

Your answers:

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

SECTION III: READING (60 points)

Part 1. For questions 56-65, read the following passage and decide which option (A, B, C, or D) best fits each gap. Write your answers in corresponding numbered boxes. (10 points)

In today's fast-paced world, adopting a healthy lifestyle can be both a challenge and a necessity. Despite the abundance of information available, many individuals still struggle to (56) _____ consistent habits that promote long-term well-being. Rather than resorting to short-term fixes or restrictive diets, experts emphasize a more sustainable approach rooted in balance and mindfulness.

A genuinely healthy lifestyle (57) _____ more than simply avoiding illness; it encompasses mental clarity, emotional resilience, and physical vitality. Nutrition plays a central role, with increasing evidence suggesting that highly processed foods and excessive sugar consumption may cause people to (58) _____ the risk of chronic conditions such as diabetes, cardiovascular disease, and even depression. Therefore, adopting a diet rich in whole foods, fiber, and healthy fats is strongly (59) _____ by nutritionists.

Physical activity, though frequently associated with weight management, also contributes to improved mood and cognitive function. Even moderate levels of exercise have been shown to (60) _____ the production of endorphins, the body's natural mood enhancers. Nonetheless, sedentary lifestyles remain (61) _____, particularly in urban environments where desk jobs and digital entertainment dominate daily routines.

Another essential, yet often undervalued, aspect of wellness is sleep. Studies have linked insufficient sleep to weakened immunity, impaired decision-making, and heightened stress levels. As such, establishing a consistent sleep schedule should not be (62) _____ as a luxury but recognized as a vital health practice.

Equally important is the cultivation of mental well-being. Activities such as mindfulness meditation, journaling, or even regular time spent in nature can help individuals (63) _____ stress and develop a deeper sense of presence. Over time, these habits can (64) _____ a profound transformation in one's overall quality of life.

Ultimately, living healthily is not a fixed destination but a continuous journey—one that requires intention, (65) _____, and self-compassion.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| 56. A. install | B. engage | C. establish | D. employ |
| 57. A. regulates | B. entails | C. evolves | D. assists |
| 58. A. mitigate | B. elevate | C. pose | D. incur |
| 59. A. promoted | B. claimed | C. advertised | D. processed |
| 60. A. intensify | B. stimulate | C. encounter | D. undertake |
| 61. A. prevalent | B. reluctant | C. negligible | D. dormant |
| 62. A. perceived | B. dismissed | C. handled | D. substituted |
| 63. A. retain | B. detain | C. combat | D. dismiss |
| 64. A. catalyze | B. initiate | C. drive | D. commence |
| 65. A. perseverance | B. impression | C. instruction | D. privilege |

Your answers:

56.	57.	58.	59.	60.
61.	62.	63.	64.	65.

Part 2. For questions 66-75, fill each of the following numbered blanks with ONE suitable word and write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes. (10 points)

The human race is only one species that inhabits the planet, yet it has (66) _____ an indelible mark on the natural world. Over time, humans have (67) _____ havoc on the environment by building cities and roads where forests once flourished. They have also tampered (68) _____ natural water supplies due to industrial and agricultural demands.

Deforestation, in particular, has (69) _____ the stage for alarming environmental changes, alternating weather (70) _____ and releasing a lot of pollutants into the air. These destructive actions have had dire consequences, the first (71) _____ the extinction of various species and the second, the destruction of their natural habitats.

In (72) _____, efforts have been made to ramp up conservation initiatives. Scientists have compiled lists of endangered species and proposed strategies to prevent their decline. Numerous organizations have been established, and considerable (73) _____ resources from sponsors have been directed towards conservation projects.

Additionally, strict regulations have been put in place to crack (74) _____ on illegal poaching and habitat destruction. The planet can only be a place where all living beings can coexist peacefully if humans learn to live in (75) _____ with nature rather than exploiting it,

Your answers:

66.	67.	68.	69.	70.
71.	72.	73.	74.	75.

Part 3. For questions 76-85, read the following passage and circle the best answer to each of the following questions. Write your answers in corresponding numbered boxes provided. (10 points)

Nonverbal communication, the process of conveying messages without the use of words, plays an essential role in human interaction. From facial expressions and gestures to posture and eye contact, these nonverbal cues often reveal more about our feelings and intentions than spoken language does. According to communication scholars, a substantial portion of interpersonal communication is nonverbal, some estimates suggest as much as 70 to 93 percent.

Although some forms of nonverbal communication appear to be universal—such as smiling to indicate happiness or crying to express sadness—most are shaped by culture. For instance, while eye contact is considered a sign of attentiveness and honesty in many Western cultures, it can be perceived as disrespectful or aggressive in some Asian or African societies. Similarly, the gesture of nodding the head typically signifies agreement in the United States and much of Europe, but in countries like Bulgaria and parts of India, it may convey the opposite.

The interpretation of personal space is another area in which cultural differences are striking. In North America and Northern Europe, people tend to maintain a larger physical distance during conversations, particularly with strangers. In contrast, individuals from Latin American, Middle Eastern, and Southern European cultures may feel comfortable standing much closer. Violating these unspoken spatial boundaries can cause discomfort or even offense.

Touch, too, carries a variety of meanings depending on the cultural context. In Mediterranean and Latin cultures, casual touching—such as a pat on the back or a light touch on the arm—is common and signals warmth and connection. In contrast, people in countries like Japan or Finland may view such gestures as rather **intrusive**. These cultural nuances extend to greetings as well: while a firm handshake is considered professional in the United States, in other parts of the world, a bow, a cheek kiss, or even placing one's hand over the heart might be preferred.

Facial expressions are often believed to be universally understood. However, recent research has challenged this notion. Although certain expressions—such as fear, anger, or joy—are recognized across many cultures, subtle differences exist in how emotions are displayed and interpreted. In collectivist cultures, such as those in East Asia, individuals may suppress

facial expressions in order to maintain group harmony, whereas in individualistic cultures like the United States, people may be more emotionally expressive.

Cultural background also influences how silence is perceived. In Western contexts, silence in conversation is often seen as awkward or negative, suggesting disinterest or lack of knowledge. Conversely, in countries such as Finland, Japan, or China, silence can signal respect, reflection, or agreement. Thus, interpreting silence without cultural awareness can lead to significant misunderstandings.

The challenges of cross-cultural nonverbal communication are not limited to misunderstandings but can also result in stereotyping. For example, a person who avoids eye contact might be mistakenly viewed as deceptive or evasive by someone from a culture where eye contact is expected, despite it being a sign of politeness in the other's cultural background.

[1] As globalization increases and people from diverse cultures interact more frequently, developing sensitivity to nonverbal cues becomes essential. [2] Training in intercultural communication has gained popularity in multinational corporations, international diplomacy, and even healthcare, where misreading a patient's nonverbal signals could affect diagnosis and treatment. [3] In such settings, a well-informed awareness of cultural variations in body language, gestures, and silence can enhance understanding and reduce conflict. [4]

76. What is the main purpose of the passage?

- A. To demonstrate the superiority of nonverbal communication style over verbal one
- B. To explain how nonverbal communication can lead to cross-cultural misunderstandings
- C. To describe how nonverbal communication is used to express ideas in various countries
- D. To outline the development of nonverbal cues in different cultures around the world

77. According to the passage, what is generally true about nonverbal communication?

- A. It is entirely learned through social experience.
- B. It plays an equal role compared to spoken language.
- C. It often communicates more than spoken words.
- D. It is interpreted based on the living conditions of people.

78. What does the passage suggest about eye contact?

- A. It indicates contradictory impression even within one culture.
- B. It is one of the most nonverbal cue to express concentration
- C. Its meaning varies in different countries based on cultural norms.
- D. It is mostly interpreted as a positive gesture despite differences.

79. In which culture might a pat on the back be considered appropriate?

- A. Brazil
- B. Italy
- C. Finland
- D. German

80. What can be inferred about facial expressions in collectivist cultures?

- A. They are often used as a tool to cover one's real emotions.
- B. They are more easily interpreted than in individualistic cultures.
- C. They are interpreted differently compared to individualistic cultures.
- D. They are sometimes restrained to avoid conflicts among people.

81. The word "**intrusive**" in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to:

- A. overwhelming
- B. inappropriate
- C. unacceptable
- D. impolite

82. Why might silence cause confusion between people of different cultural backgrounds?

- A. Because it has no universally accepted meaning
- B. Because it may have various meaning in different settings
- C. Because its meanings are not fully aware of by people
- D. Because it is discouraged in professional settings

83. What is implied about stereotypes related to nonverbal cues?

- A. They help people adapt more quickly to other cultures.

- B. They become popular when verbal messages are ineffective.
- C. They arise from misinterpreting culturally specific behaviors.
- D. They are mostly accurate but not always helpful.

84. Where in paragraph 8 does this sentence belong?

Cultural competency as such would be of great importance in the age of worldwide integration as trust can only be built with mutual understanding and respect.

- A. (1)
- B. (2)
- C. (3)
- D. (4)

85. Which of the following sentence is TRUE according to the passage?

- A. That nonverbal communication is largely misunderstood in modern society is inevitable.
- B. Learning nonverbal communication is more difficult than learning verbal language.
- C. Cultural awareness of nonverbal communication is vital in intercultural working environment.
- D. Most nonverbal cues can be systematically classified according to differences in the spatial location.

Your answers:

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

Part 4. For questions 86-95, read the passage and do the following tasks. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes. (20 points)

A. Our bodies are built to respond when under attack. When we sense danger, our brain goes on alert, our heart rate goes up, and our organs flood with stress hormones like cortisol and adrenaline. We breathe faster, taking in more oxygen, muscles tense, our senses are sharpened and beads of sweat appear. This combination of reactions to stress is also known as the "fight-or-flight" response because it evolved as a survival mechanism, enabling people and other mammals to react quickly to life-threatening situations. The carefully orchestrated yet near-instantaneous sequence of hormonal changes and physiological responses helps someone to fight the threat off or flee to safety. Unfortunately, the body can also overreact to stressors that are not life-threatening, such as traffic jams, work pressure, and family difficulties.

B. That's all fine when we need to jump out of the way of a speeding bus, or when someone is following us down a dark alley. In those cases, our stress is considered "positive", because it is temporary and helps us survive. But our bodies sometimes react in the same way to more mundane stressors, too. When a child faces constant and unrelenting stress, from neglect, or abuse, or living in chaos, the response stays activated, and may eventually derail normal development. This is what is known as "toxic stress". The effects are not the same in every child, and can be buffered by the support of a parent or caregiver, in which case the stress is considered "tolerable". But toxic stress can have profound consequences, sometimes even spanning generations. Figuring out how to address stressors before they change the brain and our immune and cardiovascular systems is one of the biggest questions in the field of childhood development today.

C. In 1998, two researchers, Vincent Felitti and Robert Anda, pioneered in publishing a study demonstrating that people who had experienced abuse or household dysfunction as children were more likely to have serious health problems, like cancer or liver diseases, and unhealthy lifestyle habits, like drinking heavily or using drugs as adults. This became known as the "ACE Study," short for "adverse childhood experiences." Scientists have since linked more than a dozen forms of ACEs - including homelessness, discrimination, and physical, mental, and sexual abuse - with a higher risk of poor health in adulthood.

D. Every child reacts to stress differently, and some are naturally more resilient than others. Nevertheless, the pathways that link adversity in childhood with health problems in adulthood lead back to toxic stress. As Jenny Anderson, senior reporter at Quartz, explains, "when a child lives with abuse, neglect, or is witness to violence, he or she is primed for that fight or flight all the time. The burden of that stress, which is known as 'allostatic load or overload,' referring to the wear and tear that results from either too much stress or from inefficient management of internal balance, e.g., not turning off the response when it is no longer needed, can damage small, developing brains and bodies. A brain that thinks it is in constant danger has trouble organizing itself, which can manifest itself later as problems of paying attention, or sitting still, or following instructions - all of which are needed for learning".

E. Toxic is a loaded word. Critics say the term is inherently judgmental and may appear to blame parents for external social circumstances over which they have little control. Others say it is often misused to describe the source of stress itself rather than the biological process by which it could negatively affect some children. The term, writes John Devaney, centenary chair of social work at the University of Edinburgh, "can stigmatize individuals and imply traumatic happenings in the past".

Some pediatricians do not like the term because of how difficult it is to actually fix the stressors their patients face, from poverty to racism. They feel it is too fatalistic to tell families that their child is experiencing toxic stress, and there is little they can do about it. But Nadine Burke Harris, surgeon general of California, argues that naming the problem means we can dedicate resources to it so that pediatricians feel like they have tools to treat "toxic stress".

F. The most effective prevention for toxic stress is to reduce the source of the stress. This can be tricky, especially if the source of the stress is the child's own family. But parent coaching, and connecting families with resources to help address the cause of their stress (sufficient food, housing insecurity, or even the parent's own trauma), can help. Another one is to ensure love and support from a parent or caregiver. Young children's stress responses are more stable, even in difficult situations, when they are with an adult they trust.

As Megan Gunnar, a child psychologist and head of the Institute of Child at the University of Minnesota, said: "When the parent is present and relationship is secure, basically the parent eats the stress: the kid cries, the parent comes, and it doesn't need to kick in the big biological guns because the parent is the protective system". That is why Harvard's Center on the Developing Child recommends offering care to caregivers, like mental health or addiction support, because when they are healthy and well, they can better care for their children.

Question 86-91: Choose the correct heading for each paragraph from the list of headings below.

List of Headings

- i.** The controversy around the word "toxic"
- ii.** Effects of different types of stress
- iii.** How to protect children from toxic stress
- iv.** An association of adverse experience with health problems and unhealthy habits
- v.** Body's reactions in response to the perceived harmful event
- vi.** Signs of being under sustained stress
- vii.** Negative impacts of toxic stress on children's mental health
- viii.** Managing stress requires the combinations of many factors

86. Paragraph A

87. Paragraph B

88. Paragraph C
89. Paragraph D
90. Paragraph E
91. Paragraph F
Question 92-95

Choose TRUE if the statement agrees with the information given in the text, choose FALSE if the statement contradicts the information, or choose NOT GIVEN if there is no information on this.

92. Felitti and Anda were the first to show that ACEs create impacts regarding health and habits later on in life.
93. Some children have the same level of vulnerability to stressful events.
94. Several pediatricians consider poverty and racism the primary contributors to toxic stress.
95. There is hardly a correlation between children's stress and their bonds with their parents.

Your answers:

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

Part 5: Identify which section A–D each of the following is mentioned. Write ONE letter A–D in the corresponding numbered space provided. Each letter may be used more than once. (10 points)

You are going to read an article in which four people comment on a book they have read recently. For questions 96 - 105, choose from the people A-D. The people may be chosen more than once.

A

Oliver:

I recently read *AI and the Human Brain* by Dr. Selena Chan. I liked how the author explored the differences between human consciousness and artificial intelligence. She didn't overload the book with technical language, which made it accessible even to someone without a science background. However, I felt that her conclusion was too optimistic—it suggested that AI would never surpass human creativity, which I find hard to believe. Still, the chapter comparing neural networks to brain activity was brilliant and very enlightening.

B

Sophie:

The book *Machines That Feel* by Arjun Malhotra was unlike anything I've read before. It focuses on emotional AI and whether machines can ever genuinely understand human emotions. Some chapters were deeply moving—I actually cried while reading the story of an elderly man bonding with a robot caregiver. The author masterfully blends real-life case studies with futuristic predictions, though I must admit some of the stories felt exaggerated and unlikely to happen in the next 50 years.

C

Daniel:

I read *The Ethics of AI: A Global Perspective*, a collection of essays edited by Marta Klein. What I appreciated most was its depth—it covered everything from data privacy to autonomous weapons. I now feel much more informed about real-world AI dilemmas, especially in developing nations. One essay gave a detailed historical account of how facial recognition

evolved from early military technology. However, the anthology lacked coherence at times, and I skipped certain parts that felt repetitive. Still, I think this book will be remembered as a landmark work.

D

Leila:

I was curious about AI-generated art, so I picked up *The Algorithmic Imagination*. This book surprised me—it wasn't just about art but delved into the philosophical idea of what it means to "create". The author draws parallels between Renaissance painters and modern AI systems like DALL·E. I liked how it didn't go too deep into coding or technical stuff, though some references to past artworks felt a bit forced. The final chapter, where an AI writes a poem about its own existence, seemed completely unrealistic and broke the immersion for me.

Questions 96–105

Which person read a book that...

- 96. contained emotionally powerful content? → _____
- 97. included a comparison between humans and machines? → _____
- 98. focused on problems caused by AI in real-world contexts? → _____
- 99. had an ending that seemed implausible or unconvincing? → _____
- 100. discussed the development of AI in historical detail? → _____
- 101. made the reader feel more educated about global AI issues? → _____
- 102. explored whether robots can feel emotions? → _____
- 103. compared modern technology to traditional forms of art? → _____
- 104. included a memorable chapter about how the brain works? → _____
- 105. made the reader skip parts of the book? → _____

SECTION IV: WRITING (60 points)

Part 1. (20 points)

The chart below illustrates the percentages of various types of household waste recycled in a city from 1992 to 2002.

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

A horizontal bar chart comparing the percentage of waste recycled in 1992 for four categories: Plastic, Cans, Paper, and Glass. The x-axis represents the percentage of waste recycled, ranging from 0 to 60. The y-axis lists the categories. For each category, there are two bars: a solid dark gray bar representing 1992 data and a dotted bar representing 1992 data. The legend indicates that the solid dark gray bar represents 1992 and the dotted bar represents 1992.

Category	1992 (Solid Dark Gray)	1992 (Dotted)
Plastic	12	12
Cans	18	24
Paper	16	39
Glass	17	49

This image shows a full page of white paper designed for handwriting practice. It features 18 evenly spaced horizontal rows. Each row consists of three dotted lines: a top line, a middle baseline, and a bottom line, providing a guide for letter height and placement. The entire page is covered by these repeating rows from top to bottom.

Some people think that schools should reward students who show the best academic results, while others believe that it is more important to reward students who show improvements. Discuss both views and give your own opinion.

[illegible]

