

HỘI CÁC TRƯỜNG CHUYÊN
VÙNG DUYÊN HẢI VÀ ĐỒNG BẰNG BẮC BỘ
ĐỀ THI ĐỀ XUẤT



ĐỀ TIẾNG ANH_10
(Đề thi gồm 18 trang)

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

SECTION A: LISTENING (50 points)

HƯỚNG DẪN PHẦN THI NGHE HIỂU:

- Bài nghe gồm 04 phần: mỗi phần được nghe 02 lần, mỗi lần cách nhau 05 giây; mở đầu và kết thúc mỗi phần nghe có tín hiệu. Thí sinh có 20 giây để đọc mỗi phần câu hỏi.
- Mở đầu và kết thúc bài nghe có tín hiệu nhạc. Thí sinh có 03 phút để hoàn chỉnh bài nghe trước tín hiệu nhạc kết thúc bài nghe.
- Mọi hướng dẫn cho thí sinh (bằng tiếng Anh) đã có trong bài nghe.

Part 1: You will hear a woman – Paula phoning to her friend – Ralph about an application to the local council for money for drama club. For questions 1 - 5, complete the notes below. Write ONE WORD AND/OR A NUMBER for each answer (10 pts)

Name: Ralph Pearson
Contact address: (1) _____ Drayton DR6 8AB
Telephone number: 01453 586098
Name of group: Community Youth Theatre Group
Description of group: amateur theatre group 18 members involved in drama activities and workshops

Amount of money requested: (2) _____

Description of project: to produce a short (3) _____ play for young children

Money needed for:

- materials for scenery
- costumes
- cost of (4) _____
- publicity
- sundries

How source of funding will be credited: acknowledged in the program given to audience

Other organizations approached for funding (and outcome): National Youth Services – money was (5) _____.

(Adapted from IELTS Practice Tests Plus Volume 2)

Your answers:

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
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Part 2: You will hear recording material. For questions 6 – 10, decide whether the following statements are True (T) or False (F), which fits best according to what you hear. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes. (10 pts)

6. West Asians need a pair of heels to keep them steady when standing up to shoot their bows on the horses.
7. Prior to the emissaries' arrival in Europe, military heels had already been commonly worn.
8. In the 1700s, heels were thought to be ill-advised for rational men, and should be worn by women, who were not sane and often unreliable.
9. Heels have come to be associated with an erotic image.
10. Marilyn Monroe showed her gratitude for the invention of heels, attributing glamor and beauty to this footwear.

(Source: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DzSaV7ewI6w>)

Your answers:

6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
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Part 3: You will hear a radio interview about meals and consuming foods. For questions 11 – 15, choose the answer A, B, C, or D which fits best according to what you hear. (10 pts)

11. Heston gives the example of eating with plastic utensils _____.
 - A. because it evokes the memories of eating food
 - B. to illustrate poor experience of consuming food
 - C. because many listeners might be able to relate to this situation
 - D. to show factors that contribute to the experience of eating
12. The salt experiment shows that _____.
 - A. smell as one the senses is the least powerful
 - B. you can feel the taste of something you can't smell
 - C. food flavor can change as you eat it
 - D. Salt can change the color of food when eaten
13. The wine-tasting example shows that _____.
 - A. senses can influence one another heavily
 - B. food or drink that looks good will seem to taste better
 - C. some colors are likely to be more attractive
 - D. some sommeliers are better at tasting wine
14. What is Heston's opinion on the bitter taste?
 - A. It is the reason why people like certain food.

- B. People misunderstand the purpose of this taste.
- C. It can misguide and create the impression of being dangerous.
- D. The approach to it can evolve with time.

15. The problem of the cabbage dish is _____.

- A. the unusual combination of flavors
- B. the recipe couldn't be changed
- C. the way it looks
- D. its taste

(Adapted from CAE Listening Practice Test)

Your answers:

11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
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Part 4: You will hear a recording about the Komodo dragon. For questions 16 – 25, fill in the missing information using NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS. You will hear the recording TWICE. (20 pts)

Komodo dragons, the animal species considered to be most similar to mythical dragons, are (16)_____ worldwide. Komodo dragons can easily move as fast as 30 kilometers per hour, despite their (17)_____ body. Osteoderms, bony scales that cover the Komodo dragons' body, serve as (18)_____. A (19)_____ at the top of a Komodo dragon's mouth will help it locate its prey from as far away as 4km by detecting (20) _____. The fact that two female Komodo dragons gave birth without mating for an extended period of time showed that they can have (21)_____. In one single meal, Komodo dragons can consume up to 80% of their body weight and they can eat living, dead, or (22)_____ meat. While a (23)_____ generally does not consume roughly one thirds of their captured prey, this figure is only about 12 percent for Komodo dragons. A prey might experience decreased blood pressure due to venom in addition to the (24)_____ inflicted by a Komodo dragon's teeth. Habitat loss and (25)_____ and poaching contributed to dwindling Komodo dragon populations.

(Source: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MbietMXHPqA>)

Your answers

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| 16. _____ | 21. _____ |
| 17. _____ | 22. _____ |
| 18. _____ | 23. _____ |
| 19. _____ | 24. _____ |
| 20. _____ | 25. _____ |

SECTION B: LEXICO – GRAMMAR (40 points)

Part 1: For questions 26 – 45, choose the best option A, B, C, or D to complete the following sentences and write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided. (20 points)

26. The old professor can _____ for days before getting to any point at all.
A. ramble on B. stumble forward C. go ahead D. circle round
27. Even if the authorities want to develop this area, it is unjustifiable that they _____ over the concerns of the local community.
A. lock horns B. pour cold water C. ride roughshod D. spike their guns
28. No matter how much you exercise, an unhealthy diet will _____ the effects of training.
A. nullify B. abrogate C. disclaim D. stampede
29. The engineers have rejected the employers' proposals to end the strike and the other workers have come out in _____.
A. return B. collaboration C. opposition D. sympathy
30. In his anxiety to make himself _____, he spoke too loudly and too slowly.
A. understand B. understanding C. understood D. to understand
31. He had occasionally _____ the idea of starting his own business, but he had never actually done anything about it.
A. lavished on B. simmered down C. dallied with D. gobbled up
32. She married young but her husband was a miserable _____.
A. such-and-such B. such-and-so C. so-and-so D. so-and-such
33. The general was convinced that if his army could make the first _____ strike, they would be able to win the battle.
A. enigmatic B. pre-emptive C. showdown D. rudimentary
34. A common cause of _____ is the use of untreated water in preparation for foods, which is quite common in certain underdeveloped countries.
A. eupepsia B. malnutrition C. dysentery D. displeasure
35. _____ to the unaided eye, ultraviolet light can be detected in a number of ways.
A. Although is invisible B. Even though it invisible
C. Despite invisible D. Although invisible
36. The thoughts and feelings of women will always be an _____ to me, as males cannot fathom the opposite sex well.
A. enigma B. enmity C. ambiguity D. antagonism
37. _____, including climate, mineral content, and the permanency of surface water, wetlands may be mossy, grassy, scrubby, or wooded.
A. Depending on many factors B. Many factors depending on
C. Factors depending on many D. On many factors depending
38. New policies have been implemented by the government with a view to _____ the ailing economy after the pandemic.

A. hashing out B. keeling over C. knuckling down D. shoring up
 39. I have every right to _____ at unfair, and possibly illogical, situations – most because of the decisions of higher-ups.

A. rack and ruin B. wax and wane C. hem and haw D. rant and rave
 40. The incidence of anorexia, _____, is growing in industrially advanced societies.

- A. for which an eating disorder discovered years ago
- B. an eating disorder discovered years ago
- C. an eating disorder which discovered years ago
- D. an eating disorder was discovered years ago

41. My grandfather started this company with nothing, so I refuse to let his legacy be ruined by some _____ organization looking to make a quick profit.

- A. devil-may-care B. fly-by-night C. off-the-rack D. down-to-earth

42. Negotiations went _____, but we did manage to reach an agreement to the contract by the deadline.

- A. down to the ground B. down for the count
- C. down to the short strokes D. down to the wire

43. We adopted a _____ to keep our older dog company.

- A. little brown playful poodle puppy B. playful little brown poodle puppy
- C. brown little playful poodle puppy D. playful little poodle brown puppy

44. Somehow, I managed to _____ my physics exam. The pass mark was 55 and I got 56.

- A. scrape through B. shake off C. sit through D. slip off

45. After wasting almost a month, we _____ by working from dusk till dawn to meet the deadline.

- A. ran ourselves into the ground B. kept our body and soul together
- C. played hard ball D. rubbed shoulders with each other

Your answers:

26.	27.	28.	29.	30.	31.	32.	33.	34.	35.
36.	37.	38.	39.	40.	41.	42.	43.	44.	45.

Part 2: For questions 46 - 55, fill each gap with the correct form of the words in brackets. Write your answers in the boxes provided. (10 pts)

46. The proposal was rejected on the grounds of its economic _____ and political impracticality. (VIALE)

47. She _____ the exclusive event, exploiting the chaos at the entrance to slip in unnoticed. (GATE)

48. His actions were not only illegal but also morally _____, provoking widespread outrage. **(DEFEND)**

49. The author's meticulous attention to historical detail lends such _____ to the narrative that readers are often unable to distinguish between fact and fiction. **(SIMILAR)**

50. New full-time students from lower income households will be able to apply for a(n) _____ maintenance grant offered by the government, but have to work in public sectors after they graduate. **(PAY)**

51. The theory has been criticised for its _____, relying on overly simplistic assumptions. **(REDUCE)**

52. . There is a growing sense of _____ in his argument, as it fails to account for several key variables **(COHERE)**

53. The two nations have remained diplomatically _____ from the opposing blocs, carefully avoiding alignment with either side. **(DISTANCE)**

54. The _____ listed for the pills meant that she couldn't take them because she may be allergic to some of the chemicals in them. **(INDICATE)**

55. The reforms sparked intense _____ debate among senior members, revealing deep divisions over policy direction. **(MURAL)**

Your answers:

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

Part 3: There are 05 errors in the following passage. Identify the errors, write the line number and correct them. For questions from 56 to 60, write your answers in the numbered spaces below. Number (00.) is done as an example. (10 pts)

Line	Passage
1	The launderette by my flat in Belleville sum up Paris for me. You put your
2	clothes in the machine and then, committing the machines' number into
3	memory, you walk to a different machine in a different room and feed it coins.
4	Someone could steal your stuff while this was going on but the beggar lady who
5	lives there will stop them. Though she's barred from the café next door, she had
6	put in a good word for me with the owner. She told him the reason why I had
7	never greeted him in French on walking in wasn't because I was rude, but
8	because I was England. So he took to crossing the bar whenever I entered,

9	shaking my hand and roaring “Bonjour, Anglais” until I gave in and begin to
10	preempt him. Now we get on famously. Paris is all about following ritual.
11	Everything – from how you feed a washing machine, to the way you greet
12	someone, or the way you enter a bar. There’s a café near here where the
13	customers spend hours discussing the food. They are pompous and ridiculous
14	and I long to being one of them, and never will.

Your answers:

Question	Line	Error	Correction
00.	1	sum	sums
56.			
57.			
58.			
59.			
60.			

SECTION C: READING (60 points)

Part 1: For questions 61 – 70, read the following passage and decide which option (A, B, C, or D) best fits each gap. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes. (10 pts)

FREEDOM

This morning, the (61) _____ of the villages around Delhi streamed (62) _____ towards their rejoicing capital to celebrate the end of a colonization most of them had not even known.

“Oh lovely dawn of freedom that breaks in gold and purple over an ancient capital,” (63) _____ India's poet laureate in benediction over the crowds. They came from all (64) _____. There were bullocks, their hoofs painted with orange, green and white stripes, their bells (65) _____ gaily. There were trucks (66) _____ with people, their roofs and flanks painted with snakes, eagles and sacred cows. People came on donkey, horse and bicycle, walking and running, country people with turbans of every shape and color (67) _____, the women in bright, festive saris, every bauble they owned (68) _____ on their arms or faces.

For a (69) _____ moment rank, religion and caste disappeared. Hindus, Sikhs, Moslems, Anglo-Indians laughed, cheered, and occasionally wept with emotion. “The British are going,” they cried. “Nehru is going to (70) _____ a new flag. We are free!”

(Adapted from Objective Proficiency)

61. A. lodgers

B. inmates

C. inhabitants

D. dwellers

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 62. A. desperately | B. triumphantly | C. despondently | D. tranquilly |
| 63. A. stated | B. testified | C. proclaimed | D. indicated |
| 64. A. edges | B. positions | C. views | D. sides |
| 65. A. rattling | B. clattering | C. hooting | D. jingling |
| 66. A. overhanging | B. overlapping | C. overflowing | D. overriding |
| 67. A. imaginable | B. believable | C. credible | D. thinkable |
| 68. A. glaring | B. glittering | C. shining | D. flashing |
| 69. A. brief | B. transient | C. temporary | D. quick |
| 70. A. erect | B. raise | C. elevate | D. lift |

Your answers:

61.	62.	63.	64.	65.
66.	67.	68.	69.	70.

Part 2: For questions 71 – 80, read the passage and fill each of the following numbered blanks with ONE suitable word. Write your answers in the boxes provided. (10 pts)

THE SCIENCE OF VOLCANOLOGY

Watching an erupting volcano is an exciting experience. There are those who are so fascinated by volcanoes that they have decided to (71) _____ a career in the field called volcanology.

Volcanologists study active, dormant and (72) _____ volcanoes in a scientific manner in order to find out how, why, and when volcanoes erupt. They also study the effects of eruptions on the population and environment.

Volcanology is like (73) _____ work where evidence is gathered together and the facts worked out. It is a field which overlaps many areas of science, (74) _____ earth sciences, chemistry and geography.

The eruption of Krakatoa in Indonesia in 1883 was one of the most significant in the (75) _____ of volcanology as it was the first to be studied in the modern era. The eruption created the largest explosion ever heard and produced tsunamis, or giant waves which killed more than 30,000 people. Krakatoa continues to be (76) _____ to this day, and Indonesia has the most active volcanoes in the world.

How do you become a volcanologist? Training begins with a Bachelor of Science degree. Further research may (77) _____ to a Master of Science or a Doctor of Philosophy degree.

Volcanology is a challenging and an exciting career that offers much action and suspense. (78) _____ of employment also include teaching and doing research in universities. You can also work in volcano observatories, or in government departments

that create civil (79)_____ contingency plans. That means you have to work out plans for (80)_____ evacuations in times of a dangerous volcano eruption.

(Adapted from National Geographic)

Your answers:

71.	72.	73.	74.	75.
76.	77.	78	79.	80.

Part 3: For questions 81 – 90, read the following passage and choose the correct answer (A, B, C, or D) to each of the following questions. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided. (15 pts)

Every day, millions of shoppers hit the stores in full force - both online and on foot - searching frantically for the perfect gift. Last year, Americans spent over \$30 billion at retail stores in the month of December alone. Aside from purchasing holiday gifts, most people regularly buy presents for other occasions throughout the year, including weddings, birthdays, anniversaries, graduations, and baby showers. This frequent experience of gift-giving can engender **ambivalent** feelings in gift-givers. Many relish the opportunity to buy presents because gift-giving offers a powerful means to build stronger bonds with one's closest peers. At the same time, many dread the thought of buying gifts; they worry that their purchases will disappoint rather than delight the intended recipients.

Anthropologists describe gift-giving as a positive social process, serving various political, religious, and psychological functions. Economists, however, offer a less favorable view. According to Waldfogel (1993), gift-giving represents an objective waste of resources. People buy gifts that recipients would not choose to buy on their own, or at least not spend as much money to purchase (a phenomenon referred to as “the deadweight loss of Christmas”). To wit, givers are likely to spend \$100 to purchase a gift that receivers would spend only 80 USD to buy themselves. This “deadweight loss” suggests that gift-givers are not very good at predicting what gifts others will appreciate. That in itself is not surprising to social psychologists. Research has found that people often struggle to take account of others' perspectives - their insights are subject to egocentrism, social projection, and multiple attribution errors.

What is surprising is that gift-givers have considerable experience acting as both gift-givers and gift-recipients, but nevertheless tend to overspend each time they set out to purchase a meaningful gift. In the present research, we propose a unique psychological explanation for **this** - that is, that gift-givers equate how much they spend with how much recipients will appreciate the gift (the more expensive the gift, the stronger a gift-recipient's feelings of appreciation). Although a link between gift price

and feelings of appreciation might seem intuitive to gift-givers, such an assumption may be unfounded. Indeed, we propose that gift-recipients will be less inclined to base their feelings of appreciation on the magnitude of a gift than givers assume.

Why do gift-givers assume that gift price is closely linked to gift-recipients' feelings of appreciation? Perhaps givers believe that bigger (that is, more expensive) gifts **convey** stronger signals of thoughtfulness and consideration. According to Camerer (1988) and others, gift-giving represents a symbolic ritual, whereby gift-givers attempt to signal their positive attitudes toward the intended recipient and their willingness to invest resources in a future relationship. In this sense, gift-givers may be motivated to spend more money on a gift in order to send a "stronger signal" to their intended recipient. As for gift recipients, they may not construe smaller and larger gifts as representing smaller and larger signals of thoughtfulness and consideration.

(Adapted from the SAT Practice Tests)

81. What is the main idea discussed in the passage?
- A. Gift-giving, despite its uneconomical downsides, cultivates a positive social process.
 - B. Gifts can serve as implicit signals of thoughtfulness and consideration.
 - C. Gift-giving may have certain drawbacks alongside its positive qualities.
 - D. Gift-recipients are widely acknowledged as considerably experienced in gift-giving.
82. The authors most likely use the examples in the first three sentences in paragraph 1 to highlight the _____.
- A. recent increase in the amount of money spent on gifts
 - B. regularity with which people shop for gifts
 - C. anxiety gift shopping causes for consumers
 - D. number of special occasions involving gift-giving
83. In paragraph 1, the word "**ambivalent**" is closest in meaning to _____.
- A. unrealistic
 - B. conflicted
 - C. apprehensive
 - D. supportive
84. The "social psychologists" mentioned in paragraph 2 would likely describe the "deadweight loss" phenomenon as _____.
- A. predictable
 - B. questionable
 - C. disturbing
 - D. unprecedented
85. The authors indicate that people value gift-giving because they feel it _____.
- A. functions as a form of self-expression
 - B. is an inexpensive way to show appreciation
 - C. requires the gift-recipient to reciprocate
 - D. can serve to strengthen a relationship
86. The word "**this**" in paragraph 3 refers to gift-givers' _____.
- A. struggling
 - B. overspending
 - C. buying meaningful gifts
 - D. having considerable experience
87. The passage indicates that the assumption made by gift-givers in paragraph 3 may be _____.

A. incorrect B. unreasonable C. insincere D. substantiated

88. The authors refer to work by Camerer and others (paragraph 4) in order to _____.

A. offer an explanation B. support a conclusion
C. introduce an argument D. question a motive

89. As it is used in paragraph 4, “**convey**” most nearly means _____.

A. transport B. counteract C. exchange D. communicate

90. Which of the following best describes the tone of the writers?

A. criticizing B. pessimistic C. informative D. ironic

Your answers:

81.	82.	83.	84.	85.
86.	87.	88.	89.	90.

Part 4: For questions 91 – 100, read the passage and do the following tasks. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided. (15 pts)

TIME TRAVEL

Time travel took a small step away from science fiction and toward science recently when physicists discovered that sub-atomic particles known as neutrinos – progeny of the sun’s radioactive debris – can exceed the speed of light. The unassuming particle – it is electrically neutral, small but with a “non-zero mass” and able to penetrate the human form undetected – is on its way to becoming a rock star of the scientific world.

Researchers from the European Organisation for Nuclear Research (CERN) in Geneva sent the neutrinos hurtling through an underground corridor toward their colleagues at the Oscillation Project with Emulsion-Tracing Apparatus (OPERA) team 730 kilometres away in Gran Sasso, Italy. The neutrinos arrived promptly - so promptly, in fact, that they triggered what scientists are calling the unthinkable - that everything they have learnt, known or taught stemming from the last one hundred years of the physics discipline may need to be reconsidered.

The issue at stake is a tiny segment of time – precisely sixty nanoseconds (which is sixty billionths of a second). This is how much faster than the speed of light the neutrinos managed to go in their underground travels and at a consistent rate (15,000 neutrinos were sent over three years). Even allowing for a margin of error of ten billionths of a second, this stands as proof that it is possible to race against light and win. The duration of the experiment also accounted for and ruled out any possible lunar effects or tidal bulges in the earth’s crust.

Nevertheless, there’s plenty of reason to remain sceptical. According to Harvard University science historian Peter Galison, Einstein’s relativity theory has been “pushed harder than any theory in the history of the physical sciences”. Yet each prior challenge has come to no avail, and relativity has so far refused to buckle.

So is time travel just around the corner? The prospect has certainly been wrenched much closer to the realm of possibility now that a major physical hurdle — the speed of light — has been cleared. If particles can travel faster than light, in theory travelling back in time is possible. How anyone harnesses that to some kind of helpful end is far beyond the scope of any modern technologies, however, and will be left to future generations to explore.

Certainly, any prospective time travelers may have to overcome more physical and logical hurdles than merely overtaking the speed of light. One such problem, posited by René Barjavel in his 1943 text *Le Voyageur Imprudent*, is the so-called grandfather paradox. Barjavel theorised that, if it were possible to go back in time, a time traveler could potentially kill his own grandfather. If this were to happen, however, the time traveler himself would not be born, which is already known to be true. In other words, there is a paradox in circumventing an already known future; time travel is able to facilitate past actions that mean time travel itself cannot occur.

Other possible routes have been offered, though. For Igor Novikov, astrophysicist behind the 1980s' theorem known as the self-consistency principle, time travel is possible within certain boundaries. Novikov argued that any event causing a paradox would have zero probability. It would be possible, however, to “affect” rather than “change” historical outcomes if travelers avoided all inconsistencies. Averting the sinking of the Titanic, for example, would revoke any future imperative to stop it from sinking — it would be impossible. Saving selected passengers from the water and replacing them with realistic corpses would not be impossible, however, as the historical record would not be altered in any way.

A further possibility is that of parallel universes. Popularised by Bryce Seligman DeWitt in the 1960s (from the seminal formulation of Hugh Everett), the many-worlds interpretation holds that an alternative pathway for every conceivable occurrence actually exists. If we were to send someone back in time, we might therefore expect never to see him again — any alterations would divert that person down a new historical trajectory.

A final hypothesis, one of unidentified provenance, reroutes itself quite efficiently around the grandfather paradox. Non-existence theory suggests exactly that — a person would quite simply never exist if they altered their ancestry in ways that obstructed their own birth. They would still exist in person upon returning to the present, but any chain reactions associated with their actions would not be registered. Their “historical identity” would be gone.

So, will humans one day step across the same boundary that the neutrinos have? World-renowned astrophysicist Stephen Hawking believes that once spaceships can exceed the speed of light, humans could feasibly travel millions of years into the future in order to repopulate Earth in the event of a forthcoming apocalypse. This is because, as

the spaceships accelerate into the future, time would slow down around them (Hawking concedes that bygone eras are off limits — this would violate the fundamental rule that cause comes before effect).

Hawking is therefore reserved yet optimistic. “Time travel was once considered scientific heresy, and I used to avoid talking about it for fear of being labelled a crank. These days I’m not so cautious.”

(Adapted from IELTS Actual Test)

For questions 91 – 94, do the following statements agree with the information given in the reading passage? Write

TRUE *if the statement agrees with the information*
FALSE *if the statement contradicts the information*
NOT GIVEN *if there is no information on this*

91. It took scientists between 50–70 nanoseconds to send the neutrinos from Geneva to Italy.

92. Researchers accounted for effects the moon might have had on the experiment.

93. Neutrinos can pass through a person’s body without causing harm.

94. This experiment could soon lead to some practical uses for time travel.

Your answers:

91.	92.	93.	94.
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For questions 95-100, choose NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS from the passage for each answer.

Original Theorist	Theory	Principle
René Barjavel	Grandfather paradox	Time travel would allow for (95) _____ that would actually make time travel impossible.
Igor Novikov	Self-consistency principle	It is only possible to alter history in ways that result in no (96) _____.
(97) _____	Many-worlds interpretation	Each possible event has a(n) (98) _____, so a time traveler changing the past would simply end up in a different branch of history than the one he left.
Unknown	(99) _____	If a time traveler changed the past to prevent his future life, he would not have a (100) _____ as the person never existed.

Your answers:

95.	96.
97.	98.
99.	100.

Part 5: You are going to read a magazine article in which five career advisors discuss recruitment. For questions 101 – 110, select the advisor (A – E) using the separate answer sheet. The advisors may be selected more than once. (10 pts)

RECRUITMENT

How are companies changing their recruitment processes? We've asked five experts to give us their insider tips on how to stand out from the crowd.

Advisor A

In some regards, modern recruitment practices are not so far removed from how companies used to select employees in the past, albeit of course that in many countries there is increasing legislation designed to protect people from discrimination. Employers need to eliminate unsuitable applicants efficiently before determining a shortlist of viable candidates. Considerable emphasis is therefore placed on academic and professional credentials even in the initial or preliminary application stages. This information will typically be scrutinized at length during the subsequent recruitment stages. As the recruitment process has changed little over the years, neither have the keys to success for job seekers. Put simply, be fully honest and never underestimate the importance of unbiased feedback. Put yourself in the position of a complete stranger: what issues are likely to arise from the claims you have made in your application?

Advisor B

While most companies continue to use CVs for initial vetting, many employers now acknowledge the limitations of the traditional 'application form, then interview' recruitment model. Certainly, in some sectors companies may supplement these conventional recruitment practices with alternative ways of ascertaining how prospective candidates would fare in their particular corporate environment. Such techniques could involve problem-solving simulations or practical tasks, both of which arguably provide more reliable evidence of a candidate's true abilities. But, as a potential employee, these methods can also give you a more accurate insight into a company's specific ethos and corporate culture. It's worth reflecting honestly on your feelings throughout the entire recruitment process. What did the experience reveal about working for that particular company? Remember that recruitment should be a two-way process.

Advisor C

When it comes to standing out from the crowd in fiercely competitive job markets, the expression ‘first impressions count’ is worth heeding. CVs are typically the first thing that companies see when making hiring decisions, and they can play a pivotal role in differentiating between similarly qualified candidates. They are at their most effective when they promote key skills and qualities rather than simply listing a person’s professional background or academic achievements. For this reason, CVs should be customized every time they are submitted. Analyze the core requirements of a particular role and then tailor the style, layout and content of your CV accordingly. Sections of key pertinence or particular strength should take prime position to put the spotlight on exactly what you can offer.

Advisor D

People with their sights set firmly on securing one particular dream role often have a clear idea of what their potential employer requires. However, recruitment is no longer simply about selecting an applicant for a specific role. Nowadays, many corporate employers actually use it instead to discover the pool of talent available, before then determining how they can best utilize the most outstanding individuals in their company. That’s why professionals at any stage of their career can benefit from ‘personal marketing’. Even if they are not actively searching for a new position, professionals should continue to develop their personal brand online, and promote themselves at every possible opportunity. This can create exciting new openings, while also raising their profile and value in their current workplace.

Advisor E

As well as actively engaging with professional networking communities and sites, many ambitious professionals launch their own websites, blogs and social media channels. This builds visibility within their industry, improving the likelihood that potential employers will reach out to them. These tools convey a carefully crafted public persona, but what about personal online accounts? Nowadays, companies may browse non-work social media posts, either to evaluate the suitability of a prospective candidate or investigate concerns they may have about an employee’s conduct. We might challenge the ethics of this, but, even so, online content can often be found with astonishing ease. So-called reputation-management companies can analyze the entire history of an individual’s digital footprint in forensic detail and can remove, or at least hide, undesirable elements. However, professionals are advised to think twice about what they share online, and who can access it.

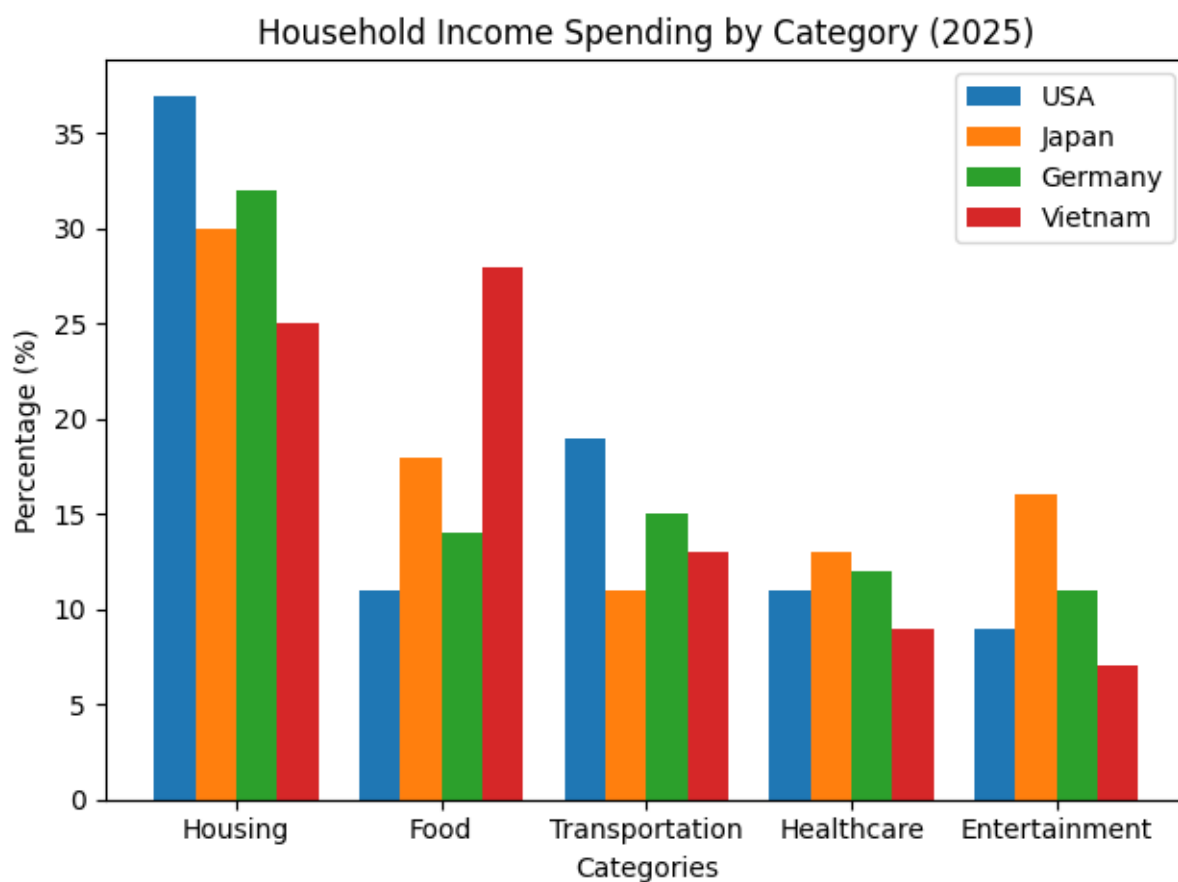
(Adapted from Cambridge C1 Advanced – Prosperity Education)

Which advisor makes the following statement?

101. Employers are increasingly making recruitment decisions based on a combination of methods.
102. Adapt your professional documentation to reflect the position you're applying for.
103. The methods that some companies use to learn about an applicant are questionable.
104. Official action has been taken to stop unfair employment practices.
105. The fundamental purpose of recruitment has changed for some employers.
106. Employers may rely on CVs to help them decide between comparable applicants.
107. Candidates should consider the content of their application objectively.
108. Regardless of current work status, it is worth working on ways to raise one's professional profile.
109. A company's unique environment can be detected from the way it selects its staff.
110. Be mindful of the type of information you make available in the public domain.

SECTION D: WRITING (50 points)

Part 1. Summarize the information in the chart below by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant. Write at least 150 words. (20 pts)



Part 2. Write an essay of about 250 words on the following topic. (30 pts)
Some people believe artificial intelligence should replace human decision-making to improve efficiency and reduce bias. Others argue that this could lead to serious ethical and social problems. Discuss both views and give your opinion.

This image shows a full page of blank white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page, providing a template for writing or drawing. There are no margins, text, or other markings present.