

KỲ THI CHỌN HỌC SINH GIỎI

Đề tiếng Anh_10

LẦN THỨ XVII, NĂM 2026

(Đề thi gồm 20 trang)

ĐỀ THI MÔN: TIẾNG ANH – LỚP 11

Thời gian làm bài: 180 phút

(không kể thời gian giao đề)

I. LISTENING (50 points):

Part 1: Listen and write ONE WORD AND/OR A NUMBER for each answer..(10 points)

Event	Cost	Venue	Notes
Jazz band	<i>Example:</i> Tickets available for £ 15	The (1) school	Also appearing: Carolyn Hart (plays the (2))
Duck races	£1 per duck	Start behind the cinema	Prize: tickets for (3) held at the end of the festival. Ducks can be bought in the market
Flower show	Free	(4) Hall	Prizes presented at 5 pm by a well-known (5)

Part 2: Listen to a piece of news and decide which of the statements are T(ue), which ones are (False) (10 points)

6. The group of refugees travel from Ayvalik to Lesbos by bus.
7. 4 people died in a capsized boat near Kalymos.
8. A tip-off showed Turkish border guards a convoy of Syrian refugees.
9. Two of the three drivers were arrested.
10. Turkish gendarmes find another 92 refugees in another accident.

Part 3. You will hear an interview with Karen Simpson and Jason Todd, two fashion designers. For questions 1-5, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which fits best according to what you hear. The recording will be played twice.

11. What is Karen's attitude towards consumers of fashion?
A They are often uninterested in ethics.
B They are only concerned with having fun.
C They are very influenced by the media.
D They are uninformed about many issues.
12. What does Jason think about combining different approaches to fashion design?
A it's too complicated for many people to try.
B It's more difficult than he'd expected.
C it's often misunderstood by consumers.
D It's ignored by the industry in general.

13. What do Karen and Jason both say about developing their design styles?

- A They try to produce something recognizably their own.
- B They are motivated by their own experiences.
- C They want to do things that other designers don't.
- D They understand the need to adapt to a changing market.

14. Karen thinks her priority in her clothes is that they

- A have a sensible rationale.
- B are comfortable to wear.
- C are reasonably priced.
- D have a practical use.

15. Jason regards the production process as

- A challenging due to the pressures of time,
- B satisfying because of the teamwork involved.
- C demanding due to the way things change.
- D rewarding because his designs come to life.

Part 4: You will hear someone called Kate Charters describing her career. For questions 16-25, complete the sentences (20 points)

Kate's first job involved selling (16).....by phone

Three years later, she started working for a company called (17).....

When she joined Visnews, she first worked in the company's (18).....

The videos made by Visnews were (19).....on topics of special interest.

The videos made by Visnews were sold in shops and by (20).....methods

At Castle Communications, one 'side deal' involved holding a (21).....at a theme park.

She returned to Visnews and is currently in charge of its (22).....

Kate's present job involves providing companies with the services of (23).....well as with certain (24).....

Throughout her career, she has been given valuable assistance by someone who is employed by a (25).....

II. LEXICO-GRAMMAR (40 points)

Part 1: Choose the word or phrase (A, B, C or D) which best completes each sentence. (20 pts)

26. _____, we decided to cancel the outdoor picnic and stay indoors.

- A. Weather permitting
- B. The weather being bad
- C. Having the weather bad
- D. It being bad weather

27. Teacher: "The assignment is extremely difficult for a weekend task." Principal: " _____, it must be completed by Monday."

- A. Come what may
- B. Be that as it may
- C. Much as it is
- D. As it may be

28. _____ no fewer than ten people injured in the explosion yesterday.

- A. It is reported to be
- B. There are reported to be
- C. There is reported to be
- D. It is reported that

29. The lack of funding _____ led to the eventual collapse of the project.

- A. what
- B. which it
- C. was what
- D. it was what

30. The new reform has brought about significant economic growth. Long _____ it continue to benefit the entire nation.

- A. does
- B. could
- C. may
- D. might

31. The committee's report was _____ with praise for the local charity's outstanding work in the community.

- A. riddled
- B. fraught
- C. replete
- D. infused

32. After the scandal, the politician's reputation was in _____, and it seemed unlikely he would ever hold office again.

- A. tatters B. fragments C. debris D. dust

33. The witness's account of the accident was so _____ that the police were able to reconstruct the scene perfectly.

- A. nebulous B. vivid C. vague D. distorted

34. The company decided to _____ its expansion plans until the economic situation became more stable.

- A. scrap B. shelve C. quench D. curb

35. She is a(n) _____ reader who finishes at least three books a week, ranging from classic literature to modern thrillers.

- A. voracious B. insatiable C. fastidious D. precarious

36. The environmental report _____ with the public, leading to a massive increase in recycling efforts across the city.

- A. touched base B. hit the hay C. bit the bullet D. struck a chord

37. Before we launch the new product, we must _____ and ensure every technical detail has been double-checked.

- A. break the ice B. dot the i's and cross the t's C. jump the gun D. burn the midnight oil

38. The manager's _____ refusal to consider any alternative suggestions led to a breakdown in communication within the team.

- A. flat B. thick C. wide D. sharp

39. I know the first few weeks of the new job are tough, but just _____. You'll get the hang of it soon.

- A. cut corners B. spill the beans C. keep your chin up D. get a head start

40. There is no _____ evidence to support the claim that the new policy will improve economic growth.

- A. wide-ranging B. compelling C. hard-hitting D. deep-seated

Part 2: Complete the following sentences with the correct form of the given words given in the brackets. (10 pts)

41. It is important to maintain your **(COMPOSE)** _____ and put your case in an assertive, not aggressive, manner.

42. Research also suggests that a person's family **(GROUND)** _____ may have an influence on their temper.

43. Their latest effort, the XR 1200 **(CONVERT)** _____, is a significant improvement.

44. The new durable material should mean that your XR 1200 **(LAST)** _____ almost anything else on the road.

45. Human **(BE)** _____ made and make cities, and it is they who kill cities.

46. Humans do both – they make cities and they **(MAKE)** _____ cities by the same means.

47. With two **(LYRIC)** _____, Charles Hart and Richard Stilgoe, he then composed a version of 'The Phantom of the Opera'.

48. He was able to blend such varied and **(SIMILAR)** _____ genres as rock and roll and English music-hall song.

49. He successfully integrated **(OPERA)** _____ forms into music that had a wide mass appeal.

50. His works helped to **(VITAL)** _____ British and American musical theatre in the late 20th century.

Part 3: The passage below contains 5 mistakes. Underline the mistakes and write their correct forms in the space provided in the column on the right. (10 pts)

Strategic Inventory Safeguarding

Retail crime preventing is a fundamental management function, as unchecked shoplifting inevitably leads to inflated prices for all consumers. Adopting a proactive stance—where prevention is prioritized over reactive measures—is essential for operational sustainability. The most effective deterrent remains the presence of personnel who are adept on identifying potential offenders. Furthermore, integrating advanced security technologies, such as video surveillance and magnetic tagging systems, has proven their worth for modern

retailers. Complementing these tech-driven solutions with subtle environmental affections, such as enhanced lighting and strategic mirror placement, optimizes the staff's field of visible and discourages illicitly activity.

Number	Mistake	Correction
51.		
52.		
53.		
54.		
55.		

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)

Dyslexic minds

Why some children (56) _____ so much with reading used to be a mystery. Now researchers know what's wrong - and what to do about it.

When some children look at a page of text, they can see letters' names. They can even tell you what sounds those letters make. Nevertheless, even for (57) _____ high school students, to tell what words those letters form is baffling, to say the (58) _____. They see a wall, a hurdle to get over, and often (59) _____ that some letters are easier to figure out than others.

The condition is called dyslexia, a reading (60) _____ that persists (61) _____ good schooling and normal or even above average intelligence. It's a handicap that (62) _____ 10% of the population, according to experts, though some put the figure higher – up to 20%. The exact (63) _____ of the problem has eluded doctors, teachers, parents and dyslexics themselves since it was first described more than a century ago. (64) _____, it is so hard for skilled readers to imagine what it's like not to be able to effortlessly absorb the printed word that they often (65) _____ the real problem is laziness or obstinacy or a proud parent's inability to recognise that his or her child isn't that smart after all.

- | | | | | |
|-----|----------------|--------------------|---------------|------------------|
| 56. | A. fight | B. strive | C. struggle | D. cope |
| 57. | A. talkative | B. articulate | C. mindful | D. well-educated |
| 58. | A. most | B. least | C. truth | D. fact |
| 59. | A. admit | B. assume | C. predict | D. accept |
| 60. | A. malfunction | B. disease | C. disorder | D. fault |
| 61. | A. despite | B. although | C. besides | D. without |
| 62. | A. affects | B. effects | C. influences | D. attacks |
| 63. | A. type | B. characteristics | C. quality | D. nature |
| 64. | A. However | B. Indeed | C. Really | D. Nevertheless |
| 65. | A. doubt | B. reject | C. wonder | D. suspect |

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)

HARD ROAD TO SUCCESS

In today's music industry it is hard to (66) _____ out in the crowd but the band, Makeover Mayhem, seem to have done just that. They only got together a couple of months ago, but their first album, which was ready for downloading only a week ago, is already speeding (67) _____ the charts. It looks as if they are (68) _____ to become the biggest success story of the year. If this continues, they stand (69) _____ reach number one and make their fortunes. Their music harks (70) _____ to the early rock and roll of the fifties and the reason for their success is probably due to two main things: first, the modern twist which they have put on rock and roll music and, secondly, the (71) _____ of nostalgia that seems to be sweeping through the music-buying public.

In sharp contrast to the band, Josh Logan is an actor who has been struggling for years to (72) _____ a name for himself. But, finally, he has just finished his first lead role in a film at the age of 32. (73) _____ he loves working on films, he finds it difficult to tap into the emotional (74) _____ required when the scenes do not follow on from each other as they do in a stage play. The film (75) _____ to have been released in spring next year, but that has now changed to the autumn, mainly because of the director's pedantic obsession with a perfection that only exists in his head. However, Josh knows that tenacity and belief in what you are doing is a prerequisite for an actor and he is prepared to work long hours to be the best he can be.

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)

AN UNLIKELY MUSE

A new wave of music and arts projects has emerged, focusing on someone who may seem for some a dubious source of inspiration. Imelda Marcos, former first lady of the Philippines, is currently becoming the subject of musicals, song cycles and shows on a worldwide arena.

When the Marcos regime collapsed in 1986, and Imelda and her husband Ferdinand were exiled in Hawaii, they carried with them allegations of embezzlement, corruption and human rights abuses. Imelda had spent the last twenty years living off a seemingly endless supply of funds, living an exotic and glamorous lifestyle and **rubbing shoulders** with powerful figures worldwide. In 1972, when the superstar couple's popularity was

fading and they were at risk of losing their power, Ferdinand Marcos instated martial, leading to an era of chaos and plunder, and what is described by some as the second most corrupt regime of the twentieth century. Ferdinand and Imelda fled in 1986 to escape the People's Power Revolution, Imelda leaving behind some 2000 pairs of shoes.

After her husband died in Hawaii due to ill health, Imelda stood trial in the United States on behalf of her husband. Following that, she returned to the Philippines to face seventy more counts of corruption and tax evasion. She has now returned to congress in the Philippines, her make-up and gowns as flawless as ever.

So what makes Imelda Marcos such an appealing muse? Undoubtedly, Imelda Marcos's resolute character which has withstood exile, legal battles and the wrath of her enemies makes her an appealing heroine, but filmmaker Fenton Bailey attributes her iconicity to her sense of glamour and style, and her role as a cultural trend-setter. And like so many women who let nothing come between them and their goals, she has gained a certain iconic status, particularly among homosexuals, not unlike that of Judy Garland and Lady Gaga.

And now the story of Imelda Marcos can be seen in the format of a musical, an artistic genre which is quite befitting for this flamboyant, entertaining figure of beauty and glamour. 'Imelda – A new musical' has played in Los Angeles and New York. The artistic director of the musical, Tim Dang, realises that the musical glosses over the darker aspects of the Marcos regime, but wanted to portray Imelda as a person with all her faults on display, leaving the audience to come to a verdict. However, despite the glitz of the show, reviews were mixed, stating the 'the serio-comic spoof... had a vacuum at its centre'.

The story of Imelda Marcos has also been immortalised as a song cycle, 'Here Lies Love' written by David Byrne and Norman Cook, in which Imelda comes across as both a hero and villain. Their reasoning was to try to understand the story of how people can attain positions of such power and greed. They were also inspired by Imelda's love of dancing and clubbing, and how her own style of music could be **incorporated** into their own. Byrne adds that their story is not black and white – the couple were very popular at first, and Imelda headed a lot of public works in the Philippines and added much to the nation's sense of culture and identity.

At the Cultural Centre of the Philippines, a tour named 'La Vida Imelda' led by Carlos Sedran describes the life of Imelda Marcos, the cold war and martial law, while also portraying the glamour of the Imelda lifestyle. He describes it as an eternal story, in which her extravagance can be seen as either distasteful or in some ways estimable.

There is a danger that these new art forms airbrush out the **atrocities** which accompanied the ostentation and glamour. It was a time when democracy was suppressed, political enemies disappeared, and billions of dollars which could have helped the poverty-stricken country were spent on the Marcos's extravagant lifestyle. However, the artists involved are keen to make clear that the regime also resulted in great leaps forward in the country's culture, architecture and infrastructure. The Marcos legacy remains in the form of hospitals, Heart and

Lung Centres, Folk Art theatres and homes for children and the elderly, notwithstanding that the Marcos couple set their war-ravaged, poverty-stricken land onto the world stage.

76. *Why are Imelda's shoes mentioned in the second paragraph?*

- A. To illustrate how little she cared for her personal possessions
- B. To illustrate her love of fashion and beauty
- C. To indicate how quickly she had to flee the country
- D. To illustrate the extravagance of her lifestyle

77. *What aspect of Imelda's character is emphasised in paragraph 3?*

- A. her flamboyance B. her beauty C. her doggedness D. her forbearance

78. *Why is Imelda compared with Judy Garland and Lady Gaga?*

- A. Due to her status as a gay icon B. Due to her ambition and drive
- C. Because she has created new fashions D. Because she has triumphed over legal battles

79. *The phrase "rubbing shoulders" in the second paragraph mostly means _____.*

- A. hobnobbing B. abetting C. fostering D. conferring

80. *Why was the musical of Imelda's life criticised?*

- A. Because it did not portray Imelda's faults B. Because the show was too shallow
- C. Because it was too glamorous and showy D. Because it was both serious and comedic

81. *What was it about Imelda's story that interested David Byrne and Norman Cooke?*

- A. The ongoing themes of power, greed and music
- B. The fact that the story had both a clear hero and villain
- C. The reasoning why people such as Imelda become who they are
- D. The fact that her musical taste was similar to theirs

82. *The word "incorporated" in the sixth paragraph is closest in meaning to _____.*

- A. inverted B. infused C. integrated D. interbred

83. *According to Carlos Sedran, how do people respond to Imelda's expensive lifestyle?*

- A. Most people are shocked by it. B. It evokes both positive and negative feelings.
- C. People want to be like her. D. People realise why she did it.

84. *The word "atrocious" in the last paragraph is closest in meaning to _____.*

- A. complexity B. indignity C. mendacity D. barbarity

85. *Which of the following is not mentioned in the text as something Imelda Marcos did for the Philippines?*

- A. She made health services available to the people.
- B. She gave the country a cultural identity.
- C. She reduced the levels of poverty for Filipino people.

D. She drew the world's attention to the country.

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 on the answer sheet. (20 points)

How should reading be taught?

By Keith Rayner and Barbara R Foorman

A. Learning to speak is automatic for almost all children, but learning to read requires elaborate instruction and conscious effort. Well aware of the difficulties, educators have given a great deal of thought to how they can best help children learn to read. No single method has triumphed. Indeed, heated arguments about the most appropriate form of reading instruction continue to polarize the teaching community.

B. Three general approaches have been tried. In one, called whole-word instruction, children learn by rote how to recognise at a glance a vocabulary of 50 to 100 words. Then they gradually acquire other words, often through seeing them used over and over again in the context of a story.

Speakers of most languages learn the relationship between letters and the sounds associated with them (phonemes). That is, children are taught how to use their knowledge of the alphabet to sound out words. This procedure constitutes a second approach to teaching reading – phonics.

Many schools have adopted a different approach: the whole-language method. The strategy here relies on the child's experience with the language. For example, students are offered engaging books and are encouraged to guess the words that they do not know by considering the context of the sentence or by looking for clues in the storyline and illustrations, rather than trying to sound them out.

Many teachers adopted the whole-language approach because of its intuitive appeal. Making reading fun promises to keep children motivated, and learning to read depends more on what the student does than on what the teacher does. The presumed benefits of whole-language instruction – and the contrast to the perceived dullness of phonics – led to its growing acceptance across America during the 1990s and a movement away from phonics.

C. However, many linguists and psychologists objected strongly to the abandonment of phonics in American schools. Why was this so? In short, because research had clearly demonstrated that understanding how letters related to the component sounds in words is critically important in reading. This conclusion rests, in part, on knowledge of how experienced readers make sense of words on a page. Advocates of whole-language instruction have argued forcefully that people often derive meanings directly from print without ever determining the sound of the word. Some psychologists today accept this view, but most believe that reading is typically a process of rapidly sounding out words mentally. Compelling evidence for this comes from experiments which show that subjects often confuse homophones (words that sound the same, such as rose and 'rows). This supports the idea that readers convert strings of letters to sounds.

D. In order to evaluate different approaches to teaching reading, a number of experiments have been carried out, firstly with college students, then with school pupils. Investigators trained English-speaking college students to read using unfamiliar symbols such as Arabic letters (the phonics approach), while another group learned entire words associated with certain strings of Arabic letters (whole-word). Then both groups were required to read a new set of words constructed from the original characters. In general, readers who were taught the rules of phonics could read many more new words than those trained with a whole-word procedure.

Classroom studies comparing phonics with either whole-word or whole-language instruction are also quite illuminating. One particularly persuasive study compared two programmes used in 20 first-grade classrooms. Half the students were offered traditional reading instruction, which included the use of phonics drills and applications. The other half were taught using an individualised method that drew from their experiences with languages; these children produce their own booklets of stories and developed sets of words to be recognised (common components of the whole-language approach). This study found that the first group scored higher at year's end on tests of reading and comprehension.

E. If researchers are so convinced about the need for phonics instruction, why does the debate continue? Because the controversy is enmeshed in the philosophical differences between traditional and progressive (or new) approaches, differences that have divided educators for years. The progressive challenge the results of laboratory tests and classroom studies on the basis of a broad philosophical skepticism about the values of such research. They champion student-centred learning and teacher empowerment. Sadly, they fail to realise that these very admirable educational values are equally consistent with the teaching of phonics.

F. If schools of education insisted that would-be reading teachers learned something about the vast research in linguistics and psychology that bears on reading, their graduates would be more eager to use phonics and would be prepared to do so effectively. They could allow their pupils to apply the principles of phonics while reading for pleasure. Using whole-language activities to supplement phonics instruction certainly helps to make reading fun and meaningful for children, so no one would want to see such tools discarded. Indeed, recent work has indicated that the combination of literature-based instruction and phonics is more powerful than either method used alone.

Teachers need to strike a balance. But in doing so, we urge them to remember that reading must be grounded in a firm understanding of the connections between letters and sounds. Educators who deny this reality are neglecting decades of research. They are also neglecting the needs of their students.

Questions 1-10

The reading passage has six sections, **A-F**.

Choose the correct heading for sections **B-F** from the list of headings below.

*Write the correct number, **i-ix**, in boxes **86-90** on your answer sheet.*

List of Headings

- i** Disagreement about the reading process
- ii** The roots of the debate
- iii** A combined approach
- iv** Methods of teaching reading
- v** A controversial approach
- vi** Inconclusive research
- vii** Research with learners

vii Allowing teachers more control

ix A debate amongst educators

Example

Section A **ix**

86. Section B

87. Section C

88. Section D

89. Section E

90. Section F

Questions 91-95

Do the following statements agree with the information given in the reading passage ?

In boxes 6-10 on your answer sheet, 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. The whole-language approach relates letters to sounds.

92. Many educators believe the whole-language approach to be the most interesting way to teach children to read.

93. Research supports the theory that we read without linking words to sounds.

94. Research has shown that the whole-word approach is less effective than the whole-language approach.

95. Research has shown that phonics is more successful than both the whole-word and whole-language approaches.

Your answers:

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

Part 5: You are going to read some extracts taken from an article on artificial intelligence. Choose from the sections (A-E) the correct answer to each of the question . The sections may be chosen more than once. Write your answers on the answer sheet (10 points).

THE MACHINE AGE

A. As the pace of technological development advances at ever greater speeds, society has had to come to terms with some exceedingly rapid changes. This has led to some deep collective soul searching about the effects of technology on ordinary lives. The question is whether the sudden adoption of the virtual world of cyber space is having a profound effect on human isolation. Do people talk anymore? Or is communication now mainly through the various electronic media that so many people use? Many lament the rise of these media within society and wonder how far this virtual life will go. Will we reach the stage where we can actually transpose our brains into an avatar and live our lives vicariously in cyberspace? This could finally be the route to immortality that has long been a subtle human desire, the ability to cheat death and for all.

B. But just how real the fears about the role of technology in our lives are is a complex question to answer. And there is some evidence that we are simply worrying about the wrong thing. Research does not support the idea that the increased connectivity afforded people by the internet has led to greater social isolation. In fact, it appears to have had the opposite effect, in that the people who are the most connected on social networks tend to have greater social interaction and are more engaged in public life than those who do not use them. The ease of use and convenience of new technologies have induced people to adapt to them and to do so at great speed. It is this speed of change that has alarmed some people. It's a phenomenon that could simply be described as "The Shock of the New" and it's one that has greeted all major societal changes throughout history and it could, reasonably, be regarded as nothing more alarming than a process by which change comes to be accepted.

C. So, are there any valid fears with regard to this sudden rise in technological breakthroughs? One possibly legitimate fear is that the machines may, in the not so distant future, attain greater intelligence than humans. As technology becomes more sophisticated, we come closer to the reality of artificial intelligence that exceeds our own. The danger of this is that with so much of our future lives likely to be very deeply interconnected with machines, they will, in a real sense, control our behavior even if it is only in very subtle, unobtrusive ways. There is also something to be said for the idea that even now machines have extensive control in the developed world. Were they to be suddenly switched off, entire sectors of our society would simply collapse. There would be no access to banking, shopping, transport or communication.

D. In the end, we need to ask ourselves, as a society, whether this interconnectedness with technology is something we should embrace or resist. And the truth of the matter is that it is almost impossible to envisage an ideology that would seek to reverse the march of technology. Technology is now an inherent part of our society and culture and so interwoven into every aspect of our lives that to remove it would essentially mean the collapse of our civilization as it currently exists. No one would have thought it credible that suddenly, in the 19th century, the brakes should have been put on the industrial revolution and Europe and North America should have returned to a rural farming existence. The same argument stands for the technology of today.

E. So, in essence, we have no real choice but to embrace technology and its inexorable rise within society. To try to do otherwise is counterproductive to our own good as a species as well as an exercise in futility. That the machines will gain in intelligence in the near future is inevitable, but there are ways to safeguard our systems from nefarious control, as long as we remember that all systems need to have built-in checks and balances, whether the systems are within or external to the machines in our lives. Humanity is, without doubt, now set firmly on a path which is dominated by the integral coexistence of man and machine.

<i>In which section are the following mentioned?</i>	Your answers:	
A refutation of a popular assumption about the way people socialize nowadays	96.	
The possibility of living forever in the form of an avatar	97.	
An explanation of anxiety about the advancing intelligence of machines	98.	
The idea that face-to-face contact is diminishing rapidly	99.	
Why concern about intelligent machines may be justified	100.	
The possibility of human existence becoming an entirely virtual experience	101.	
The need to ensure that all structures within society have measures to prevent them from becoming corrupt	102.	

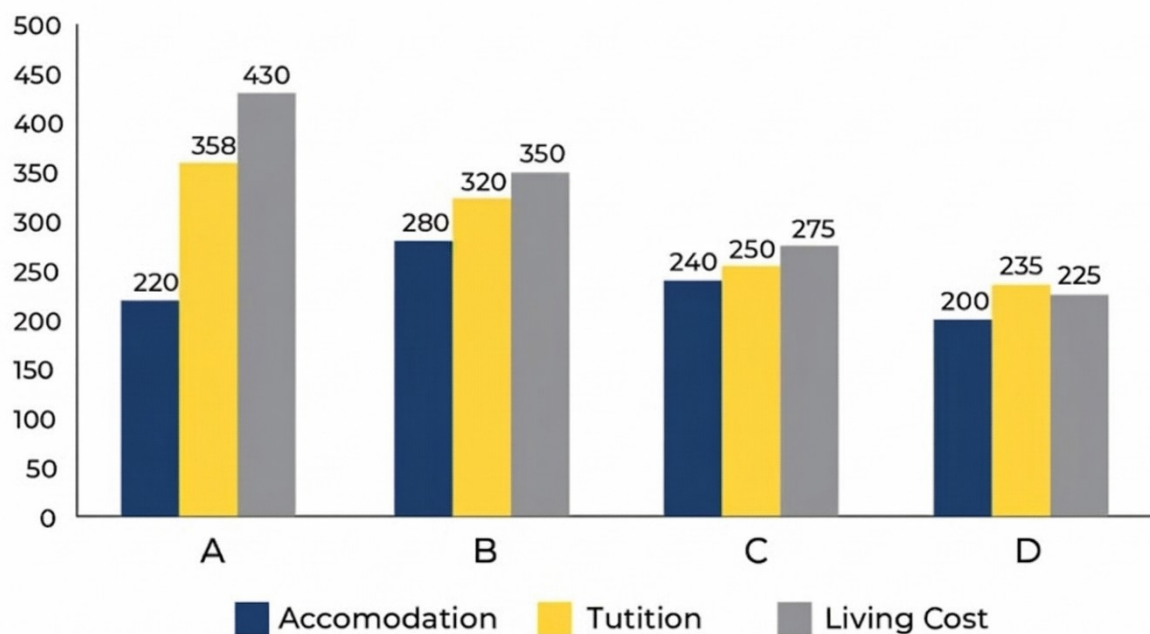
The inevitability of the development of the intellectual capability of machines	103.	
An example from the past used to illustrate the ridiculousness of a current idea	104.	
The parts of society already entirely dependent on machine input	105.	

IV. WRITING (50 points):

1. Chart description (20 pts)

The table and the chart below provide a breakdown of the total expenditure and the average amount of money spent by students per week while studying abroad in 4 countries. *Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.*

Expenditure of studying abroad	
Country	US(\$)
A	875
B	735
C	540
D	435



2. Essay writing (30 pts)

Write an essay of about 250 words to express your opinion on the following issue.

The increasing prevalence of mental health issues, such as anxiety and depression, among high school students has become a global concern. Some argue that schools should be held responsible for providing professional mental health support and counseling, while others believe that the primary role of schools is strictly academic and mental well-being should be managed by parents and medical professionals.

Discuss both views and give your own opinion.

[illegible]

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

- The end -