

(Đề thi gồm 18 trang)	KỲ THI CHỌN HỌC SINH GIỎI LẦN THỨ XVII, NĂM 2026 ĐỀ THI MÔN: TIẾNG ANH- LỚP 11 Thời gian làm bài: 180 phút (không kể thời gian giao đề)
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I. LISTENING (5.0 points)

- The listening section is in **FOUR** parts. The recordings of Part 1 and Part 2 will be played **ONCE** only, and the recordings of Part 3 and Part 4 will be played **TWICE**. At the start of each recording, you will hear a sound.
- There will be a piece of music at the beginning and at the end of the listening section. You will have **TWO** minutes to check your answers at the end of the listening section.
- All the other instructions are included in the recording.

Part 1. Listen to a conversation about the effectiveness of cannabis for mental health treatment ONCE and do the tasks that follow.

For questions 1–5, decide whether each of the following statements is True (T), False (F), or Not Given (NG) according to what you hear. Write T, F, or NG in the corresponding numbered boxes provided.

1. Prior to gathering the data, Jack Wilson expected the evidence supporting cannabis for mental health to be much stronger.
2. The Lancet Psychiatry review compared the effectiveness of cannabis for insomnia and autism.
3. Wilson believes that currently, prescribing medical cannabis on a routine basis is hardly justifiable.
4. For over half a century, federal laws have categorized cannabis as a substance without recognized medical value.
5. The Lancet review included several studies focusing specifically on the treatment of depression.

For questions 6–10, decide whether the following ideas are mentioned by only one of the speakers, or by both of them. In the corresponding numbered boxes.

In the corresponding numbered boxes provided,

write **W** for Will Stone (Speaker 1);
 V for Ryan Vandrey (Speaker 2);
 B for Both speakers.

6. Combining data from studies using different products and doses makes it difficult to draw firm conclusions.
7. The researcher suggests that studies excluded from the Lancet analysis show some patients may benefit from cannabis.

8. Cannabis may pose substantial risks for people with severe mental illnesses such as schizophrenia or bipolar disorder.
9. Medical professionals do not yet know exactly which cannabis product a patient should use or what dose is appropriate.
10. There is little to no high-quality data on cannabis for mental health, and it is hard to draw firm conclusions because studies use different products and dose.

Your answers:

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.

Part 2. Listen to a talk about the role of AI in healthcare decision-making ONCE and do the tasks that follow.

For questions 11–12, choose TWO letters from A–E to indicate TWO true statements about the overall impact of AI on healthcare use. Write your answer in the corresponding numbered boxes provided.

- A. AI tools are consistently reliable across both clinical and real-world patient use.
- B. The effectiveness of AI in healthcare largely depends on how users interact with it.
- C. Most users are able to accurately diagnose their conditions using AI platforms.
- D. AI is generally considered a complete substitute for traditional medical consultation.
- E. Despite its limitations, AI can still offer meaningful benefits compared to having no guidance.

For questions 13–15, choose THREE letters from A–G to indicate THREE true statements about the limitations and risks of AI in medical contexts. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided.

- A. AI frequently fails to recognise even straightforward emergency conditions.
- B. Slight variations in how symptoms are described can lead to significantly different advice.
- C. AI tends to consistently overestimate how urgently patients need treatment.
- D. Users' lack of medical knowledge can reduce the effectiveness of AI consultations.
- E. AI performs equally well in complex real-life situations as in controlled studies.
- F. AI may correctly identify conditions but still provide inappropriate recommendations for action.
- G. Time-sensitive cases pose particular challenges for AI in assessing urgency accurately.

For questions 16–20, write the letter A, B, C or D in the corresponding numbered boxes provided. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided.

16. What does the speaker imply about why participants performed poorly in identifying conditions?
- A. The AI systems provided insufficient medical data.
 - B. Participants lacked guidance on what information to provide.
 - C. The scenarios used in the study were unrealistically complex.
 - D. The AI tools deliberately avoided giving direct answers.
17. What is suggested about AI performance compared to doctors?
- A. AI consistently surpasses doctors in diagnosing rare conditions.
 - B. AI matches doctors only when users provide perfect input.
 - C. AI can perform well in theory but struggles in real-world usage.
 - D. AI is more effective than doctors in handling complex time-sensitive cases.
18. Why is “under-triaging” considered problematic?
- A. It causes unnecessary panic among patients.
 - B. It leads patients to delay seeking urgent medical care.
 - C. It results in excessive use of emergency services.
 - D. It reduces trust in healthcare professionals.
19. What is Robert Wachter’s main justification for encouraging AI use?
- A. AI provides more accurate diagnoses than doctors in most cases.
 - B. AI eliminates the need for costly medical appointments.
 - C. AI offers a useful alternative when access to healthcare is limited.
 - D. AI ensures patients receive immediate emergency treatment advice.
20. What concern does Adam Rodman express about the future use of AI?
- A. Patients may become overly dependent on AI for minor health issues.
 - B. AI could replace doctors in routine consultations entirely.
 - C. Patients might receive serious diagnoses without human support.
 - D. Doctors may lose the ability to interpret complex medical data.

Your answers:

11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
16.	17.	18.	19.	20.

Part 3. For questions 21–25, listen to part of a talk about boredom and creativity TWICE and answer each of the following questions with NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS taken from the recording. Write your answers in the corresponding spaces provided.

21. What does boredom prompt the brain to search for?

22. What state is described as a lack of stimulation?

23. What important leadership quality was identified in the IBM study?

24. What kind of thinking is needed alongside convergent thinking?

25. What chemical floods the brain when people become attached to smartphone use?

Part 4. For question 26 – 35, you will hear a linguist talking about Celtic languages TWICE, and complete the following summary with no more than ONE word and/or a short phrase taken from the recording for each space. Write your answer in the corresponding numbered boxes provided.

Celtic languages

According to the linguist, the (26)_____ of Celtic languages is believed to have been the Alps. The Breton language of Brittany was brought there by (27)_____. The Celtic languages lost ground in Britain after a (28)_____ from northern-European occupiers. Irish Gaelic was restricted to the country's (29)_____, which have relatively low numbers of inhabitants. Some well-known (30)_____ in the Scottish Gaelic community are descendants of emigrants to Canada. The Manx language has been revived thanks to the (31)_____ of local community leaders. By the end of (32)_____, virtually no (33)_____ remained. It is believed that the (34)_____ of Cornish speakers forced them to use their language in secret. Despite the Cornish language being (35)_____, the speaker is optimistic about its future prospects.

Your answers:

26.	27.
28.	29.
30.	31.
32.	33.
34.	35.

II. READING (8.0 points)

II.1. LANGUAGE IN USE (3.0 points)

Part 1. For questions 36–40, read the passage below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each space. Write the letter A, B, C or D in the corresponding numbered boxes provided.

True effectiveness stems from a profound shift in mindset—progressing from dependence on others, to self-reliant independence, and ultimately to purposeful interdependence. A considerable number of individuals drift through life in a reactive state, attributing their stagnation to external circumstances or the actions of others. By contrast, highly effective individuals acknowledge their inherent (36)_____. They exercise conscious choice, responding in accordance with deeply held values rather than fleeting impulses.

Proactivity, therefore, transcends mere initiative; it embodies a fundamental acceptance of responsibility for one's life trajectory. Rather than fixating on uncontrollable variables, such individuals (37)_____ into domains within their sphere of influence. This deliberate redirection of focus not only fosters personal growth but also catalyzes meaningful and sustainable change.

Equally critical is the principle of beginning with the end in mind. This entails cultivating a lucid vision of one's desired identity and long-term aspirations. When daily actions are aligned with overarching values and objectives, life acquires coherence, direction, and a sense of purpose. In the absence of such clarity, individuals risk (38)_____ to unproductive busyness devoid of genuine effectiveness.

Finally, the habit of putting first things first demands both discipline and discernment. It requires prioritizing what is truly significant over what merely appears urgent. Effective individuals consistently invest their time and energy in high-impact activities that (39)_____, even when such tasks lack immediate pressure.

Through the sustained application of these principles, individuals transcend reactive patterns and construct a life (40)_____ by purpose, integrity, and enduring impact.

(Adapted from The 7 Habits of Highly Effective People by Stephen R. Covey)

- 36. A. their ability to act with intention and control
- B. the authority granted by external conditions
- C. a tendency to follow habitual patterns
- D. the independence that comes from isolation
- 37. A. direct their energy and attention consciously
- B. allocate their limited resources with caution
- C. channel their efforts strategically and consistently
- D. distribute their time across multiple concerns
- 38. A. giving in gradually without conscious awareness
- B. being overwhelmed by tasks of little importance
- C. succumbing inevitably under external pressure
- D. surrendering control despite strong intentions
- 39. A. contribute directly to the achievement of long-term goals
- B. help them manage short-term demands more efficiently

- C. enable them to respond quickly to urgent situations
- D. allow for flexibility in dealing with unexpected tasks
- 40. A. that is shaped by consistent values and deliberate action
- B. which is influenced by changing external circumstances
- C. that can be described through measurable outcomes only
- D. which is characterised by purpose, integrity, and enduring impact

Your answers:

36.	37.	38.	39.	40.
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Part 2. For questions 41–45, read the passage below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each space. Write the letter A,B,C, or D in the corresponding numbered boxes provided.

The 2026 edition of the World Happiness Report presents a nuanced and multifaceted picture of the relationship between social media use and wellbeing across the globe. Evidence suggests that heavy engagement with social media is associated with a (41)_____ decline in life satisfaction among young people in English-speaking countries and Western Europe, particularly among girls. Over the past decade, life evaluations among individuals under 25 in countries such as the United States, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand have fallen significantly, while levels in other regions have generally improved. However, the impact of social media is far from uniform. Research indicates that its effects depend heavily on the type of platform, the manner and duration of use, as well as demographic variables including gender and socio-economic status. While excessive use is consistently linked to lower wellbeing, complete disengagement may also (42)_____ individuals of certain social and psychological benefits. Notably, moderate use—defined as less than one hour per day—appears to be associated with the (43)_____ levels of wellbeing among adolescents. Beyond digital behaviour, factors such as strong social connections and a sense of belonging exert a far greater (44)_____ on overall life satisfaction. The report also highlights structural differences between platforms, noting that algorithm-driven content is more likely to correlate negatively with wellbeing, whereas platforms facilitating genuine social interaction tend to enhance happiness. Ultimately, the findings underscore the complexity of the issue and suggest that policy responses should aim not merely to reduce usage, but to foster (45)_____, more meaningful online engagement.

(Adapted from <https://www.ox.ac.uk/news/2026-03-19-world-happiness-report-2026-shows-complex-global-picture-social-media-and-happiness>)

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|-----|----------------|----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 41. | A. appreciable | B. discernible | C. pronounced | D. substantive |
| 42. | A. dispossess | B. divest | C. deprive | D. divest |
| 43. | A. maximal | B. optimal | C. paramount | D. consummate |
| 44. | A. bearing | B. leverage | C. impact | D. sway |
| 45. | A. salubrious | B. wholesome | C. healthier | D. ameliorative |

Part 3. For questions 46–50, read the passage, then fill in each of the numbered spaces with the correct form of the words given in the box. Write your answers in the numbered boxes provided. There are FOUR words that you do not need to use. The first one, (0), has been done as an example.

ADAPT	INNOVATE	CREATE	INSPIRE	RESPONSIBLE
MOTIVATE	ACCOUNT	EFFECT	REFLECT	ENGAGE

Learning Beyond the Classroom (0) Innovative learning paradigms have redefined the boundaries of formal education, transforming the classroom from a static space of instruction into a cross-disciplinary incubator of knowledge. In these environments, learners are encouraged to take intellectual (46)_____ for their own progress and to engage in problem-based or real-world inquiry that promotes deep (47)_____ rather than rote absorption. While such autonomy-driven approaches may heighten curiosity and self-direction, they also entail significant risks. Without adequate scaffolding, the self-paced learner can lapse into cognitive overload, emotional fatigue, or academic (48)_____. Teachers thus serve as meta-cognitive architects, designing experiences that are both open-ended and accountable. Empirical studies reveal that students exposed to well-structured out-of-class learning demonstrate enhanced (49)_____ in transferring theory to application and exhibit stronger resilience when confronted with novel challenges. Ultimately, education that extends beyond traditional walls must strike a delicate balance between freedom and (50)_____ if it is to prepare citizens for the volatility of a knowledge-driven world.

Your answers:

46.	47.	48.	49.	50.
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Part 4. The passage below contains FIVE grammatical mistakes. For questions 51 - 55, UNDERLINE the mistakes and WRITE THEIR CORRECT FORMS in the numbered boxes provided. The first one has been done as an example (0).

According to a study on what lies (0) under the heart of success, it seems that the key is not what might be expected, in other words talent, hard work or a good education, but instead it's total, adulterated confidence. Confident people tend not to be put out by their own shortcomings and often have larger than life personalities. This means they make themselves more visible in the workplace, pushing themselves forward at every opportunity and yet getting promotion over those who may well be more competent but appear on the surface to be less talented. Confident people are often admired and their opinions value; consequently, they are able to affect decisions made within a group. This could have implications for the recruitment procedures of many companies, as a typical job interview often involves a group task which unfair favours the over-confident. Such a display of confidence may carry too much weight

with interviewers, and better, quieter candidates may be turned down, leading to a less efficient workforce

Your answers:

0. under → at	51.	52.
53.	54.	55.

II.2. READING COMPREHENSION (5 points)

Part 1. For questions 56 - 65, read the following passage and fill in each of the numbered spaces with ONE suitable word. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided.

Brain drain is just (56)_____ bleeding. After a country or a nation has been (57)_____ a deadly blow in economic or financial (58)_____, its most talented and educated citizens begin to gush out of its ‘wound’, just like blood. It goes without (59)_____ that all people are free to put down roots wherever they like but, when this process takes on whopping (60)_____, it becomes alarming, with far-reaching implications for economy and society at large. (61)_____ put, brain drain is the process whereby human capital seeks and finds more favourable economic and professional conditions with a (62)_____ to plying a particular trade.

There are some ‘push factors’, (63)_____ people to leave their country of origin, and some ‘pull factors’, drawing them in to a specific country. As often as not, economic or political instability, lack of freedom, religious intolerance, all forms of discrimination, high unemployment (64)_____, and poor working conditions are some of the most significant push factors that show young people the door. On the other hand, better-paid jobs, a stronger economy, political stability, a sanitised education or health system, and a rich culture are factors not to be sneezed (65)_____.

Your answers:

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

Part 2. For questions 66–72, rearrange the following sentences from A–H in order to make a complete and meaningful passage. Write your answers (A–H) in the corresponding numbered boxes provided. The first one, (0), has been done as an example.

A. This concept, often referred to as “cognitive reserve,” highlights the brain’s ability to compensate for damage by utilizing alternative neural pathways or strategies.

B. However, such mental engagement alone is not sufficient, as researchers increasingly stress the importance of integrating physical well-being into any long-term strategy for preserving cognitive function.

- C. These findings suggest that the benefits of intellectual stimulation are cumulative, meaning that consistent effort over time yields more substantial protective effects.
- D. For instance, individuals who regularly participate in cognitively demanding activities tend to perform better on memory and reasoning tasks later in life.
- E. Moreover, the interaction between physical and cognitive health appears to be mutually reinforcing, with improvements in one domain often supporting gains in the other.
- F. This explains why activities introduced even later in life can still have a meaningful impact, as the brain retains a degree of plasticity well into old age.
- G. Consequently, adopting a holistic approach that combines mental, physical, and social engagement is widely regarded as the most effective means of maintaining cognitive vitality.
- H. Such an approach not only delays the onset of cognitive disorders but also enhances overall quality of life by promoting sustained independence and well-being.

Your answer:

0.A	66.	67.	68.	69.	70.	71.	72.
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Part 3. Read the following passage and do the tasks that follow.

- A.** A new hygge has dropped, but you'll need to take off your cosy slippers and put down your cinnamon bun to try it. There is a real danger of getting the wrong end of the stick when we get enthusiastic about other nations' lifestyles – such as when the New York Times writes about modern Britons enjoying boiled mutton for lunch, or “cavorting” in swamps, and we all get cross – but this comes straight from the Viking's mouth. That's Meik Wiking, the perfectly named chief executive of the Happiness Research Institute in Copenhagen. Writing in *Stylist*, Wiking suggests we consider adopting a Norwegian concept that requires no blankets or candles: *dugnadsånd*, approximately translated as “community spirit”. He likens *dugnadsånd* to barn-raising in 18th- and 19th-century North America, describing a “collective willingness of people to come together in the context of community projects – emphasising cooperation and selflessness”.
- B.** Could it catch on here? In a way, it already has. There aren't many barns that need raising in 2025, but our communities definitely need and rely on collective action. With bare-bones budgets, threadbare public services and cuts, cuts, cuts, community spirit is already at least partly responsible for ensuring hungry children are fed, effluent discharged into our waterways is highlighted and refugees are welcomed, among other things. There is a very fair question to be asked about whether, really, individuals and communities should be plugging those gaping holes. To British ears, *dugnadsånd* could evoke a dread echo of David Cameron's “big society” – the expedient outsourcing of the state's obligations to a patchwork of charitable and voluntary organisations when what

really needs to happen is for very rich people and corporations to pay vastly more tax.

- C. But if I've grasped dugnadsånd correctly, from what Wiking writes, it is mostly more modest: neighbours helping neighbours, communities clearing rubbish or creating playgrounds. Anyone can be the beneficiary, as well as the giver. "Helping each other out through reciprocation made the whole community stronger, more resilient and, I would argue, also happier," he says. I can well believe that, because there's hard evidence that volunteering is good for you. A 2023 review of 28 studies on volunteering concluded there was "consistent evidence to support effects on general health and wellbeing and quality of life"; there is even evidence of "reduced mortality". Social prescribers refer clients for volunteering opportunities, because believing that you have something to contribute, and acting on it, feels good. Reciprocity is baked in, because everyone benefits.
- D. I know how that feels. I have been a trustee of a local environmental charity for the past few years, and while I rarely feel particularly helpful and sometimes actively the opposite (especially facing budget spreadsheets), I always feel less despairing when I'm there – not least because it has shown me how many people will cheerfully pick nappies and Monster cans out of freezing mud, or do itchy, sweaty battle with invasive plants. My husband (who actually has useful skills) gets something similar from his slots at the local repair cafe: not every lamp or toaster gets fixed, but there is a sense of building something.
- E. It also feels like training for what lies ahead. When government in Britain is bitterly disappointing and in other places is actively, enthusiastically furthering the end of the world, there will certainly be more, and worse, natural disasters and doubtless more human-made ones. Do we really want to try to survive them atomised, sitting on stockpiles of tinned goods? In the New York Times, an exploration of how the horrifying current political climate has supercharged intellectual interest in the idea of solidarity included a description of it that stuck with me: "a distinctive and delicate form of intimacy". It is intimate, also vulnerable, to accept and express when we need help; to want to offer it but not know how, or to feel inept when we do; to accept we need each other. Dugnadsånd – practical solidarity, really – seems like a way of practising that, of training our collective thinking, collective action, but also our collective vulnerability muscles. It is either that, or it's something completely different – over to you, Norway.

For questions 73–79, decide whether each of the following statements is True (T), False (F) or Not Given (NG). Write T, F, or NG in the corresponding numbered boxes provided.

73. The writer suggests that ideas borrowed from other cultures are often interpreted with complete accuracy.

74. The passage implies that community action in Britain has partly emerged as a response to institutional shortcomings.
75. The studies mentioned compare volunteering with paid employment in terms of long-term wellbeing.
76. According to the passage, the form of cooperation described by Wiking is primarily concerned with large-scale structural reform.
77. The writer presents evidence that volunteering may benefit participants physically as well as psychologically.
78. The concept of *dugnadsånd* has been officially adopted by governments in several European countries.
79. In the final section, *dugnadsånd* is presented as a possible means of preparing emotionally and socially for future crises.

Your answer:

73.	74.	75.	76.	77.	78.	79.
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For questions 80–87, choose from the sections (A–D). The sections may be selected more than once. Write the letter A, B, C or D in the corresponding numbered boxes provided.

Which section _____ ?

80. A comparison between an idea from another country and a past government approach.
81. A discussion on how preparing for future challenges requires people to come together.
82. A personal anecdote that highlights both the pros and cons.
83. A description of a concept as explained by someone who specialises in the subject.
84. An explanation of how certain activities can have both direct and indirect positive effects on individuals.
85. Examples of different ways people can contribute to their local environment.
86. The idea that cultural concepts can sometimes be misunderstood.
87. A question about whether individuals should take on responsibilities that might belong elsewhere.

Your answers:

80.	81.	82.	83.	84.	85.	86.	87.
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Part 4. Read the following passage and do the tasks that follow.

Musical Maladies

Norman M. Weinberger reviews the latest work of Oliver Sacks on music.

Music and the brain are both endlessly fascinating subjects, and as a neuroscientist specializing in auditory learning and memory, I find them especially intriguing. So I had high expectations of *Musicophilia*, the latest offering from

neurologist and prolific author Oliver Sacks. However, my reactions to the book are mixed.

Sacks himself is the best part of *Musicophilia*. He richly documents his own life in the book and reveals highly personal experiences. [A] The preface gives a good idea of what the book will deliver. In it, Sacks explains that he aims to convey insights into the “**enormous and rapidly growing body of work** on the neural underpinnings of musical perception and imagery, and the complex and often bizarre disorders to which these are prone.” He seeks to combine “observation and description with the latest in technology” while immersing himself in the experiences of his patients.

The book consists mainly of detailed case studies, often involving Sacks’s own patients. [B] It also references contemporary neuroscientific research. Part I, “Haunted by Music,” introduces Tony Cicoria, a surgeon who developed an intense passion for music after being struck by lightning. This incident raises questions about whether his newfound musicality stems from psychological trauma or changes in his auditory cortex.

Part II, “A Range of Musicality,” explores different aspects of musical perception. Some chapters, however, provide little new information. Chapter 13 merely reiterates that blind individuals often possess superior auditory perception. [C] More compelling cases involve conditions like “amusia,” the inability to perceive music, and “**dysharmonia**,” the selective impairment of harmony perception while melody recognition remains intact.

To his credit, Part III, “Memory, Movement, and Music,” highlights the therapeutic potential of music. For example, “melodic intonation therapy” aids stroke patients in regaining speech. Additionally, music significantly benefits Parkinson’s patients, helping them regain movement. [D] While science has yet to fully explain these effects, the evidence of music’s power is undeniable.

Despite these compelling cases, *Musicophilia* falls short in providing deep scientific analysis. Sacks is more comfortable discussing patients than experiments and is sometimes uncritical of scientific claims. He misses opportunities to challenge popular beliefs, such as the notion that the brain has a distinct “music center.” Moreover, the book lacks a strong call for advanced diagnostic tools and treatments for music-related neurological conditions. Sacks values traditional observation but seems hesitant to fully embrace new technologies.

For questions 88–94, write the letter A, B, C or D in the corresponding numbered boxes provided to indicate the answer which fits best according to what is stated or implied in the passage.

88. The phrase “**enormous and rapidly growing body of work**” suggests that research on music and the brain is _____.

A. declining in relevance
C. largely speculative

B. frequently disputed
D. expanding significantly

89. The author's tone toward **Musicophilia** can best be described as:
 A. entirely approving B. critical but appreciative
 C. dismissive D. overwhelmingly enthusiastic
90. Why does the author mention Tony Cicoria's case in paragraph 3?
 A. To highlight the psychological effects of near-death experiences
 B. To illustrate how brain injuries can lead to sudden musical abilities
 C. To argue that musical talent is innate rather than acquired
 D. To demonstrate that music therapy can improve cognitive function
91. What can be inferred about the author's view on music therapy?
 A. It is a promising field with unexplored potential
 B. It lacks scientific credibility
 C. It is more effective than conventional medical treatments
 D. It only benefits Parkinson's patients
92. Why does the author mention "**melodic intonation therapy**" in paragraph 5?
 A. To emphasize music's role in improving verbal communication
 B. To argue that speech therapy alone is ineffective
 C. To critique the limitations of music-based treatments
 D. To illustrate the relationship between memory and sound processing
93. What does the author suggest about Sacks's approach to science?
 A. He balances observation with rigorous scientific analysis
 B. He prioritizes technology over personal engagement with patients
 C. He avoids discussing scientific research altogether
 D. He is overly reliant on anecdotal evidence
94. Which of the following square brackets [A], [B], [C], or [D] best indicates where in the passage the sentence "**This distinction highlights the complexity of musical perception and how different elements of music can be separately affected by neurological conditions.**" can be inserted?
 A. [A] B. [B] C. [C] D. [D]

Your answers:

88.	89.	90.	91.	92.	93.	94.
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For questions 95–100, complete the summary with no more than TWO words taken from the passage for each gap. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided.

The review presents *Musicophilia* as a book that combines vivid case histories with discussion of music-related neurological phenomena. One striking example is that of Tony Cicoria, whose sudden musical obsession may have resulted either from trauma or changes in his (95)_____. The book also examines disorders such as amusia and dysharmonia, the latter involving impaired harmony perception while (96)_____ remains unaffected.

The reviewer acknowledges the book's strengths most clearly in its treatment of music as therapy. In particular, (97)_____ is said to help stroke patients recover speech, while music also assists those with Parkinson's disease. Even so, the scientific basis for such effects has not yet been fully clarified.

The main weakness of the book, however, is its lack of (98)_____. According to the reviewer, Sacks is more interested in patients than in experiments and too ready to accept questionable claims, including the idea of a separate (99)_____ in the brain. The book is also criticised for failing to argue more forcefully for better diagnostic tools and (100)_____ for music-related disorders.

Your answers:

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

Part 5. In the passage below, five paragraphs have been removed. For questions 101-105, read the passage and choose from paragraphs A - G the one which fits each gap. There is TWO extra paragraph which you do not need to use. Write the letters A - G in the corresponding numbered boxes provided.

Replacing arts subjects in schools

Despite a lack of resources, we need a commitment to creativity in schools.

In 2006, 84-year-old American novelist, Kurt Vonnegut wrote a letter to a class of schoolchildren who had asked him to visit. He was too ill to travel, but offered them instead the following lesson for life: 'Practise any art, music, singing, dancing, acting, drawing, painting, sculpting, poetry, fiction, essays, reportage, not to get money and fame, but to experience becoming, to find out what's inside you, to make your soul grow.'

101.	
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Middle-class parents have long known this; it's why they get their children signed up for music groups before they can walk. Being 'cultured' opens doors even if you don't pursue a career in the arts. Private schools know this too, and usually offer a rich and varied extracurricular programme of artistic activities. But Vonnegut's advice is not so easy to follow for those who have little opportunity or guidance when it comes to the arts.

102.	
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Perhaps an even greater worry is that creative writing, art, drama and music, once an integral part of the curriculum, are having their status reduced in favour of more obviously 'commercially useful subjects. In the UK, for example, there has recently been a huge decline in the number of pupils taking qualifications in arts subjects. In a challenging global economy, the arts are increasingly seen as 'soft subjects'.

103.

This observation was reinforced when my 14-year- old son recently chose subject options for the two subsequent academic years. The fact that his school decided to send an accompanying letter assuring parents that the 'soft subjects' would not be considered

inferior to maths and sciences by the top universities was telling in itself.

104.

So, if schools and government are unable or unwilling to stem the tide in favour of more 'commercially useful' subjects at the expense of artistic ones, where do those whose career aims do not neatly fall into the commercially useful category turn? Charitable

institutions which provide grants and bursaries for talented young people are springing up in many countries, or finding themselves in greater demand. Students who were unable to develop their skills for want of the most basic provision - the cost of a musical

instrument or the train fare to attend a drama school audition - are getting their financial needs met, and are also helped in other ways.

105.

But the obvious problem with charities is that, by definition, they can't be everywhere and such an approach is no substitute for a nationwide educational commitment to the arts that reflects the value of the creative sector to the economy and to personal

wellbeing. The performing arts should not become luxuries for well-off children, because talent doesn't go with money.

Missing paragraphs

- A. But the structure of the timetable they'd decided on, which allowed students to select only one choice between art, music and drama, and none of those if the child also wanted to study a second language, hardly seemed to support that view.
- B. It's an oddly short-sighted view, and one which has been the subject of campaigns which spell out clearly the contribution of the creative sector to the economy. Encouraging young people to study creative arts is all well and good, but it's also useful to provide them with these figures, to reassure them that there are jobs at the end of it.
- C. Schools used to provide these, often backed up by community youth projects. But the latter have had their funding cut, and many state-school teachers find their time and resources stretched so thinly that they are unable to provide the kind of music tuition, theatre or gallery trips and after-school clubs that were previously on offer

- D. To bridge this potential inequality, carving out a space for all young people to express themselves creatively is essential. It is crucial to developing imagination, curiosity and empathy. These are qualities which can do much to shape a more progressive society.
- E. This appears to be happening despite assurances from politicians, who firmly reject the suggestion that the arts are somehow considered less important than subjects such as science and maths. The statistics suggest, however, that whatever ministers or congressmen say, a clear disparity appears to have been created
- F. One such organisation now supports more than 1,000 individuals through different projects, and counts several established actors among its patrons. Many of them say they wouldn't have been able to get started in their careers without similar backing.
- G. There's no question that the opportunity to explore creative expression can broaden people of any age's outlook and allow this to happen. And it comes with some pretty positive side-effects: boosting confidence and encouraging empathy and curiosity about the wider world

Your answers:

101.	102.	103.	104.	105.
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III. WRITING (5.0 points)

Part 1. The table below provides information about the year-on-year growth rate of some key indicators in Vietnam in two years 2023 and 2024.

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

You should write between 150 and 200 words.

Health conditions linked to air pollution in Vietnam (%)

Health conditions	2022	2023
Respiratory diseases	18.0	21.5
Lung cancer	4.2	5.0
Cardiovascular diseases	11.5	13.2
Asthma	6.8	8.1
Premature deaths (per 100,000 people)	65	70
People exposed to unsafe air (%)	72	78

This image shows a full page of primary-ruled paper. It features multiple sets of horizontal dashed lines, each set consisting of three lines (top, middle, bottom) that define writing rows. The lines are evenly spaced across the entire page, providing a guide for letter height and placement. There are no margins, text, or other markings present.

Part 2. Write an essay of at least 300 words on the following topic:

Artificial intelligence is increasingly capable of producing art, music, and literature that rivals human creativity.

Some argue that this development enhances human potential and democratizes creativity. Others believe it undermines originality and devalues human artistic expression.

To what extent do you agree?

[illegible]

Handwriting practice lines consisting of 30 horizontal dashed lines.

(You may write overleaf if you need more space.)

Great appreciation to authors of publishes works of which adaptations have been made in this test paper!