

Đề Tiếng Anh_11 (Đề thi gồm 26 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 (6.0 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. You will hear a discussion about the use of artificial intelligence in education and do the tasks that follow. You will hear the recording ONCE only. (1.5 points)

For questions 1 – 5, decide whether the following statements are True (T), False (F), or Not Given (NG). Write T, F, or NG in the corresponding numbered boxes provided.

1. The speaker initially believed AI would make teaching writing skills unnecessary.
2. Students who used AI tools for generating answers performed better than those who did not use them.
3. AI can be effectively used as a tool to identify students' mistakes rather than simply provide answers.
4. The speaker suggests that students had already tended to read less complex texts before AI became widely used.
5. The speaker reports that students show greater motivation when using AI as a writing tutor.

For questions 6 – 10, decide whether the following ideas are expressed by the male speaker, the female speaker, or both. Write M, F, or B in the corresponding numbered boxes provided.

Write: • M for the male speaker

- F for the female speaker
- B for both speakers

6. The reliability of AI detection tools can be significantly reduced through strategic prompts.
7. Incorrect assumptions about AI use negatively impacted teacher–student relationships.
8. Learners need to critically verify information generated by AI.
9. Inaccurate information from AI could lead to inaccurate citations.
10. Concerns about the impact of uncertainty on students’ mental well-being.

Your answers:

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

Part 2. Listen to a talk about future farming ONCE and do the tasks that follow. (1.5 points)

For questions 11 – 12, choose TWO letters from A–E to indicate TWO true statements about the development and challenges of agriculture. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided.

- A. The first agricultural revolution allowed humans to establish permanent settlements and societies.
- B. Modern agriculture occupies less than one third of the Earth's land surface.
- C. Expanding farmland remains necessary to meet future global food demands.
- D. The next agricultural revolution must increase production without further damaging the environment.
- E. Advances in technology will enable farmland expansion without harming environmental conditions.

For questions 13 – 15, choose THREE letters from A–G to indicate THREE true statements about future farming technologies. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided.

- A. Future farms will rely entirely on automation and robotics.
- B. Sensors in the soil help optimize water and fertilizer use.

- C. Modern farming methods aim to integrate agriculture with natural ecosystems.
- D. Future farms are carefully designed systems to minimize labor and maximize output.
- E. Conventional farming methods helped preserve wildlife while increasing productivity.
- F. Field robots distribute fertilizer evenly across entire farms.
- G. Affordable farming methods can also contribute to sustainable agricultural goals.

For questions 16 – 20, write the letter A, B, C or D in the corresponding numbered boxes provided to indicate the correct answer according to what is stated or implied by the speaker.

16. The example of Costa Rica is used to illustrate that _____.

- A. agricultural expansion has led to a decline in forest areas
- B. farming can contribute to environmental restoration while producing food
- C. tropical farming systems are less productive than conventional ones
- D. wildlife protection is only possible outside agricultural land

17. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a benefit of the farming approach in the United States?

- A. Supporting biodiversity
- B. Producing a valuable food source
- C. Increasing dependence on artificial feed
- D. Contributing to carbon storage

18. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a feature or impact of rice production in the passage?

- A. It plays a crucial role in supporting livelihoods for a large number of people.
- B. It is responsible for a notable proportion of global methane emissions.
- C. It relies heavily on flooded farming methods that consume large amounts of water.
- D. It is increasingly dependent on advanced mechanized harvesting technologies.

19. What can be inferred about the role of post-harvest innovations in India?

- A. They primarily aim to modernize large-scale agricultural supply chains.

- B. They help address inefficiencies that occur after food production.
- C. They are designed to replace traditional storage methods entirely.
- D. They mainly focus on increasing the speed of food distribution.

20. What does the speaker imply about future farming practices?

- A. Different approaches must be combined to make farming more sustainable
- B. Advanced technology will be the key solution to global food production
- C. Changing diets is the most effective way to reduce pressure on land
- D. Current farming methods are no longer suitable for future needs

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 fungi and their roles in nature. TWICE. Answer each question with NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS taken from the recording. Write your answers in the spaces provided. (1 point)

21. What ability of fungi is mentioned besides absorbing oil spills?

22. What is the network, like fiber optic cables, that connects plants called?

23. Which insects are recruited by fungi to collect plant material?

24. What phenomenon in medieval Europe may have been caused by contaminated grain?

25. Which type of fungus is essential for producing everyday foods like bread and beer?

Part 4. For questions 26–35, listen to part of a talk about humanoid robots TWICE, and complete the following summary with NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS

taken from the recording for each space. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided. (2 points)

China marked the Lunar New Year with a high-profile showcase of humanoid robots, featuring performances such as synchronized dances and (26) _____. The event was described as a cultural landmark comparable to the (27) _____, showcasing the country's cutting edge industrial policy and China's ambition to dominate the future of robot manufacturing. But to a US audience, it might look like a scene out of a (28) _____, like iRobot, or Black mirror.

Despite such perceptions, experts emphasize that robots cannot work out moves (29) _____, as their actions are pre-programmed and just repetition. This explains why they are (30) _____ during performances. In contrast, more independent robots are still developing basic capabilities. For instance, one widely shared example showed a robot running right into a mirror because it was (31) _____ about the house, but it had not been programmed how to handle a mirror. Similarly, just last year models of soccer-playing robots were seen (32) _____ and face-planting their way through a three-on-three tournament.

Nevertheless, China continues to push forward, with robots now performing complex movements such as kung fu kicks and backflips. The country is investing tens of billions of dollars into its (33) _____, betting that productivity gains from automation will offset pressures from its aging workforce. This progress is part of a broader technological competition, often described as a big (34) _____, with significant military implications. In this context, systems including drones and (35) _____ are being rapidly developed, setting up a future of combat powered by algorithms.

Your answers:

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

II. READING (10 points)

II.1. LANGUAGE IN USE (3.0 points)

Part 1. For questions 36–40, choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D) to each of the following questions. (0.5 points)

In discussions of urban resilience, planners increasingly argue that cities function less as static infrastructures than as adaptive ecologies. Stormwater systems, for instance, are no longer conceived solely as engineering solutions but as layered landscapes that absorb shocks while providing public amenities. Retrofitting, however, rarely begins on blank canvases; it is grafted onto networks (36) _____. This inherited complexity often slows implementation, encouraging critics to portray resilience planning as aspirational rhetoric. Yet empirical research highlights junctures (37) _____ and incremental adjustments precipitated system-wide transformation.

Such moments underscore that governance is neither entirely top-down nor wholly emergent. Municipal agencies coordinate standards, while neighbourhood groups pilot interventions (38) _____. Subsequently, positive testing results would be scaled across districts. Evaluating outcomes remains contentious because benchmarks are frequently revised mid-project, (39) _____ and carry out straightforward comparisons across sites. Nonetheless, where partnerships deepen and knowledge circulates across sectors, (40) _____.

Question 36.

- A. whose existing layering still conditions how interventions propagate
- B. which demand a long-term investment from the planners to gain sustainability
- C. in which fundamental elements are preplanned beforehand
- D. that connect the initial structures with newly adapted features

Question 37.

- A. due to the correlation between systemic mechanism and surface transformations
- B. in which primary policies are rarely promoted by contemporary arrangements
- C. in order that minor changes in policies can effectively regulate core values
- D. where modest policy shifts unexpectedly reconfigured governance arrangements

Question 38.

- A. which trials the regulating system that have already existed
- B. by evaluating their first recorded trial results
- C. initially trialled under initial provisional funding schemes
- D. using the financial subsidies from the authorities

Question 39.

- A. thereby catalysing the process of conducting short-term research
- B. thus complicating analysts' attempts to draw longitudinal conclusions

- C. which promotes the testing implications on a large scale
- D. causing the higher-ups to cautiously reconsider the initial testing results

Question 40.

- A. scattered evaluations have shown resilience can emerge from iterative collaboration
- B. there have shown scattered evaluations resilience emerging from collaboration
- C. scattered evaluations showing resilience emerges from iterative collaboration
- D. have scattered evaluations shown resilience emerging iterative collaboration

Your answers

36.	37.	38.	39.	40.
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Part 2. For question 41 – 45, read the following article and decide which answer (A, B, C, or D) best fits each of the numbered blanks. Write the letter A, B, C or D in the corresponding numbered boxes provided. (0.5 points)

Artificial intelligence tools are increasingly embedded in academic writing workflows. Students now rely on automated suggestions to refine clarity and structure. (41) _____, instructors warn that overdependence may obscure the development of independent reasoning. Research indicates (42) _____ learners benefit most when AI tools are used as scaffolding rather than substitutes.

To encourage responsible use, universities have issued (43) _____ outlining transparency and attribution practices. Early trials report (44) _____ improvements in drafting efficiency, though educators emphasise the need for critical evaluation. Ultimately, AI integration may represent a (45) _____ for augmenting rather than replacing human cognition.

Question 41.

- A. Likewise
- B. However
- C. Consequently
- D. Furthermore

Question 42.

- A. many
- B. much
- C. each
- D. every

Question 43.

- A. comprehensive institutional guidelines
- B. universal well-rounded instructions
- C. properly supported guiding posts
- D. specific data-powered strategies

Question 44.

- A. dependable
- B. sustainable
- C. noticeable
- D. indispensable

Question 45.

A. paradigm

B. limitation

C. obstacle

D. concession

Your answers

41.	42.	43.	44.	45.
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Part 3. For questions 46-50, read the passage, then fill in each blank with the correct form of the words given in the box. Write in the space provided. There are FOUR words that you do not need to use. The first one, (0), has been done as an example. (1 point)

ESCALATE	MOMENT	CAST	POWER	GROUND
MEASURE	ALTERNATE	STOP	LEVEL	PARALLEL

Amid the (0) _____ energy crisis, many governments have resorted to (46) _____ measures to stabilize supply, yet such short-term solutions often fail to address deeper structural issues. In some regions, communities that lack access to reliable energy sources have become economic (47) _____, excluded from opportunities for growth and development. However, recent (48) _____ innovations in renewable technology offer a more sustainable path forward. These solutions, particularly when designed as (49) _____ systems tailored to local conditions, can significantly improve efficiency and accessibility. As global awareness continues to grow, the transition toward cleaner energy is gaining considerable (50) _____, driven by both public demand and policy reform. Nevertheless, maintaining this progress requires consistent investment and international collaboration, ensuring that advances are not only achieved but also equitably distributed across nations.

Your answers

0. <i>escalating</i>	46.	47.
48.	49.	50.

Part 4. The passage below contains SIX grammatical/lexical mistakes. For questions 51-55, IDENTIFY the mistakes and CORRECT them. Write your answers in the table provided. The first one has been done as an example. (1 point)

Line	The question of why we sleep has been <u>in</u> people's minds at least since the time of Aristotle, who believed that the warming and cooling of the body as a result of digestion causing sleep. Though we know this is incorrect today, other early theories have held up better. The possibility
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5	of a 'sleep toxin' – a substance that built up during the day, causing drowsiness, and was subsequently relieved by sleep – was put across by Henri Pieron in the early 1900s, and this conception is not unlike some contemporary ideas about sleep that researchers are pursuing today. It was not until 1953 that Nathaniel Kleitman and his colleagues identified two different kinds of sleep; REM and non-REM sleep. Many say that
10	this breakthrough is paving the way for modern sleep research. But since then, despite the great deal of effort that has been made to better understand sleep, it is still largely a mysterious phenomenon.
15	Among living things, sleep is practically universal. Even jellyfish, which have no brains, experience something called sleep pressure – the need to rest longer after being kept awake. Tiny worms, with only a few neurons, spend time in a sleep-like state and die more quickly when exposed to stress unless this state is prevented. Sharks and dolphins, which must keep moving at all times in order to breathe, have the ability to sleep with one hemisphere of the brain at a time. Yet, when an animal sleeps, it cannot protect itself from danger, it cannot eat or reproduce. Sleep is high-risk and costly, so why is it such a universal phenomenon?

Your answers

	Line	Mistake	Correction
0	1	in	on
51.			
52.			
53.			
54.			
55.			

II.2. READING COMPREHENSION (6.0 points)

Part 1. For questions 56-65, read the passage and fill each of the following numbered blanks with ONE suitable word. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided. (1.5 points)

Many forms of collecting have been dignified with a (56) _____ name: an archtophilist collects teddy bears, a philatelist collects postage stamps, and a deltiologist collects postcards. Amassing hundreds or even thousands of postcards, chocolate wrappers or (57) _____, takes time, energy and money that could surely be (58) _____ to much more productive use. And (59) _____ there are millions of collectors around the world. Why do they do it?

Certain people who (60) _____ in collecting because they want to make money - this could be called an instrumental reason for collecting; that is, collecting as a (61) _____ to an end. They'll look for, say, antiques that they can buy cheaply and expect to be able to sell (62) _____ a profit. But there may well be a psychological element, too - buying cheap and selling dear can give the collector a (63) _____ of triumph. And as selling online is so easy, more and more people are joining in. Many collectors collect to develop their social life, attending meetings of a group of collectors and exchanging information on items. This is a (64) _____ of joining a bridge club or a gym, and similarly brings them into contact with like-minded people. (65) _____ motive for collecting is the desire to find something special, or a particular example of the collected item, such as a rare early recording by a particular singer.

(Adapted from Cambridge IELTS 12)

Your answers

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

Part 2. For questions 66–72, rearrange the following sentences A–H in order to make a complete and coherent passage. Write your answers (A–H) in the corresponding numbered boxes provided. The first one (0) has been done as an example. (0.7 points)

- A. Considering the whole span of earthly time, the opposite effect, in which life actually modifies its surroundings, has been relatively slight.
- B. During the past quarter century this power has not only increased to one of disturbing magnitude but it has changed in character. The most alarming of all man's assaults upon the environment is the contamination of air, earth, rivers, and sea with dangerous and even lethal materials.
- C. In this now universal contamination of the environment, chemicals are the sinister and littlerecognized partners of radiation in changing the very nature of the world—the very nature of its life.
- D. Only within the moment of time represented by the present century has one species—man—acquired significant power to alter the nature of his world.
- E. Strontium 90, released through nuclear explosions into the air, comes to earth in rain or drifts down as fallout, lodges in soil, enters into the grass or corn or wheat grown there, and in time takes up its abode in the bones of a human being, there to remain until his death.

- F. The history of life on earth has been a history of interaction between living things and their surroundings.
- G. This pollution is for the most part irrecoverable; the chain of evil it initiates not only in the world that must support life but in living tissues is for the most part irreversible.
- H. To a large extent, the physical form and the habits of the earth's vegetation and its animal life have been molded by the environment.

(Adapted from Silent Spring)

Your answers

0. F	66.	67.	68.	69.	70.	71	72.
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Part 3. The passage below consists of five Parts marked A-E. For questions 86-95, read the passage and do the task that follows. Write your answers (A-E) in the corresponding numbered boxes provided. (1.5 points)

**The Past, Present and Future of Martian Exploration:
Unravelling the Red Planet's Mysteries and Potential for Humanity**

The quest to comprehend Mars has fascinated humanity for decades. Here we explore the past, present and future of Martian exploration with contributions from experts in these respective fields.

A

The name 'Mars' has its origins in Roman mythology. Over two thousand years ago, the Romans named the planet after their god of war, Mars, who was considered the counterpart to the Greek god Ares. Mars was associated with aggression, strength and military prowess, making it a fitting name for the red planet that appeared fiery and intense in the night sky. The reddish hue is caused by iron oxide (rust) on its surface, by the way. Mars was considered at that time a symbol of masculine energy and was frequently depicted in artwork and mythology. The Ancient Egyptians also identified Mars in their celestial observations. They referred to the planet as 'Horus the Red', associating it with their falcon-headed god, Horus, who represented the sky and kingship. Mars played a central role in Egyptian astrology and religious beliefs, as its movements were believed to hold divine messages and influence human affairs.

B

Humanity has long been captivated by the idea of Martians and 'little green men'. These concepts gained popularity in the past, particularly during the golden age of science fiction in the mid-20th century. The distant appeal of Mars became a fertile

ground for imaginative speculation. From H.G. Wells' *War of the Worlds* to Ray Bradbury's *The Martian Chronicles*, Mars became a backdrop for thrilling tales of alien civilisations, daring expeditions and encounters with extra-terrestrial beings. The notion of Martians, often depicted as intelligent and advanced beings, fascinated the public's imagination and fuelled greater interest in the prospect of life beyond Earth. These imaginative depictions of Mars and its possible inhabitants shaped the popular perception of the red planet and contributed to its enduring status as a symbol of extra-terrestrial exploration and the mysteries of the universe. As we became more scientifically capable in the second half of the 20th century, we were able to get a better look at the surface of Mars and the reality of what we might find there. While this scientific approach may have disappointed alien hunters, it ushered in a new era of exploration of this distant world.

C

The first successful fly-by missions by Mariner 4 took place in 1965. The Viking programme, with the successful landing of Viking 1 and 2 in 1976, marked a significant milestone in this endeavour. These spacecraft conducted experiments to analyse the Martian soil and search for signs of life. Subsequently, the Sojourner rover (1997) and its successors, Spirit and Opportunity (2004), demonstrated the capability of rovers to travel across the Martian surface and conduct scientific investigations. The Mars Science Laboratory mission, with the Curiosity rover (2012), further expanded our understanding of Mars' geology, climate and the possibility of humans living on it. This was followed by the Insight lander (2018), which focused on studying the planet's interior structure. These accomplishments paved the way for more ambitious explorations and propelled Mars exploration to new heights. Launched in 2020, NASA's Perseverance rover represents the latest mission to Mars. Equipped with advanced scientific instruments and a ground-breaking sample-caching system, it aims to search for signs of very small-scale past life, collect samples for potential return to Earth and test technologies for future explorative missions that could involve colonisation. China's Tianwen-1 mission, which also launched in 2020, consists of an orbiter, a lander and a rover. The mission's rover, Zhurong, will explore the surface of the planet, playing special attention to its rocks and soil.

D

NASA, in collaboration with the European Space Agency (ESA), plans to launch the Mars Sample Return mission in the 2030s. This endeavour aims to collect samples gathered by the Perseverance rover and return them to Earth, enabling detailed laboratory examination and potentially confirming the presence of ancient Martian

life. Of course, space missions to Mars with human crews have received much attention in recent decades, but no such mission has yet taken place. Multiple space agencies, including NASA and private companies like SpaceX, have expressed intentions to send humans to Mars in the future. Although a definitive timeline remains uncertain, preliminary plans suggest that human missions may occur within the next two to three decades.

E

Successful colonisation would only be possible if there were sustainable life-support systems, efficient resource utilisation, and a reduction of the negative effects of the hostile Martian environment, including radiation and extreme temperatures. Additionally, the establishment of long-term habitats and self-sustaining ecosystems would be vital for sustained human presence. Colonising Mars represents an extraordinary endeavour with formidable challenges. However, recent technological advancements and accumulated knowledge from Martian exploration have increased the chance of achieving this ambitious goal. The chances of success ultimately depend on addressing critical factors. Advancements in robotics, life support systems and resource-utilisation technologies have paved the way for potential projects. Additionally, ongoing research in areas such as 3D printing, renewable energy and closed-loop ecosystems offers promising avenues for sustaining human presence on Mars. International cooperation allows for shared expertise, resources and financial support, increasing the likelihood of overcoming challenges and accelerating progress.

(Adapted from Prosperity CPE Reading 2023)

For question 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. Mars was the primary inspiration of a significant figure in Roman mythology.

74. Mars attracted public interest through science fiction stories about aliens and Martians.

75. The Viking missions marked the most important progress in human's attempt to explore Mars.

76. The Perseverance rover is looking for proofs of any organism ever existed on Mars.

77. Future missions aim to bring Mars samples back to Earth for analysis.

78. Scientists are confident that successful exploration missions on Mars only take few decades.

79. Humans are already half-way in the preparation for colonisation of Mars.

Your answers

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

In which Parts are the following mentioned?

the timeframe for the possibility of inhabitants on Mars

the technical requirements that need to be fulfilled to allow people to achieve a goal

the conviction that another planet could affect what happens on Earth

attempts to establish how feasible it would be for people to live on Mars

plans to analyse geological samples from Mars on Earth

the factors affecting the chances of achieving a scientific goal

showing that a long-held belief about Mars is not true

an interest in rock formations on Mars and the planet's composition

Your answers

80.	81.	82.	83.	84.	85.	86.	87.
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Part 4. Read the passage and do the tasks that follow. (1.3 points)

There has, in recent years, been an outpouring of information about the impact of buildings on the natural environment; Information which explains and promotes green and sustainable construction design, strives to convince others of its efficacy and warns of the dangers of ignoring the issue. Seldom do these documents offer any advice to practitioners, such as those designing mechanical and electrical systems for a building, on how to utilise this knowledge on a practical level.

While the terms green and sustainable are often considered synonymous, in that they both symbolise nature, green does not encompass all that is meant by sustainability, which can be defined as minimizing the negative impacts of human activities on the

natural environment, in particular those which have long-term and irreversible effects. Some elements of green design may be sustainable too, for example those which reduce energy usage and pollution, while others, such as ensuring internal air quality, may be considered green despite having no influence on the ecological balance.

Although there are a good many advocates of ‘green’ construction in the architectural industry, able to cite ample reasons why buildings should be designed in a sustainable way, not to mention a plethora of architectural firms with experience in green design, this is not enough to make green construction come into being. The driving force behind whether a building is constructed with minimal environmental impact lies with the owner of the building; that is, the person financing the project. If the owner considers green design unimportant, or of secondary importance, then more than likely, it will not be factored into the design.

The commissioning process plays a key role in ensuring the owner gets the building he wants, in terms of design, costs and risk. At the predesign stage, the owner’s objectives, criteria and the type of design envisaged are discussed and documented. This gives a design team a solid foundation on which they can build their ideas, and also provides a specific benchmark against which individual elements, such as costs, design and environmental impact can be judged.

Owners who skip the commissioning process, or fail to take ‘green’ issues into account when doing so, often **come a cropper** once their building is up and running. Materials and equipment are installed as planned, and, at first glance, appear to fulfil their purpose adequately. However, in time, the owner realises that operational and maintenance costs are higher than necessary, and that the occupants are dissatisfied with the results. These factors in turn lead to higher ownership costs as well as increased environmental impact.

In some cases, an owner may be aware of the latest trends in sustainable building design. He may have done research into it himself, or he may have been informed of the merits of green design through early discussion with professionals. However, firms should not take it as read that someone commissioning a building already has a preconceived idea of how green he intends the structure to be. Indeed, this initial interaction between owner and firm is the ideal time for a designer to outline and promote the ways that green design can meet the client’s objectives, thus turning a project originally not destined for green design into a potential candidate.

Typically, when considering whether or not to adopt a green approach, an owner will ask about additional costs, return for investment and to what extent green design should be the limiting factor governing decisions in the design process. **(1)** Many of

these costs are incurred by the increased cooperation between the various stakeholders, such as the owner, the design professionals, contractors and end-users. **(2)** However, in green design, they must be involved from the outset, since green design demands interaction between these disciplines. **(3)** This increased coordination clearly requires additional expenditure. **(4)** A client may initially balk at these added fees, and may require further convincing of the benefits if he is to proceed. It is up to the project team to gauge the extent to which a client wants to get involved in a green design project and provide a commensurate service.

Of course, there may be financial advantage for the client in choosing a greener design. Case studies cite examples of green / sustainable designs which have demonstrated lower costs for long-term operation, ownership and even construction. Tax credits and rebates are usually available on a regional basis for projects with sustainable design or low emissions, among others.

For question 88 – 94, write 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 examples of green and sustainable designs given in paragraph 2 show that

- A. designs must be sustainable in order for them to be described as green.
- B. for the purposes of this paper, the terms green and sustainable have the same meaning.
- C. some sustainable designs are green, while others are not.
- D. some designs are termed green, even though they are not sustainable.

89. According to paragraph 3, what is the reason for the lack of green buildings being designed?

- A. few firms have any experience in design and constructing buildings to a green design.
- B. construction companies are unaware of the benefits of green and sustainable designs.
- C. firms do not get to decide whether a building is to be constructed sustainably.
- D. firms tend to convince clients that other factors are more important than sustainability.

90. Which of the following is NOT true about the commissioning process?

- A. It is conducted before the building is designed.

- B. It is a stage that all clients go through when constructing a building.
- C. It is a step in the design procedure in which the client's goals are identified.
- D. It provides the firm with a measure of how well they did their job.

91. In paragraph 5, what does the phrase 'come a cropper' mean?

- A. experience misfortune
- B. change one's mind
- C. notice the benefits
- D. make a selection

92. In paragraph 6, the writer implies that...

- A. most clients enter the commissioning process with a clear idea of whether or not they want a green building.
- B. designers are usually less concerned about green design than the clients are.
- C. the commissioning process offers a perfect opportunity to bring up the subject of green design.
- D. firms should avoid working with clients who reject green designs in their buildings.

93. Where in paragraph 7 does this sentence belong?

In a typical project, landscape architects and mechanical, electrical and plumbing engineers do not become involved until a much later stage.

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

94. Green buildings are most likely to incur more expense than conventional buildings due to...

- A. higher taxes incurred on sustainable buildings.
- B. higher long-term operational costs.
- C. the higher cost of green construction materials.
- D. increased coordination between construction teams.

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 space. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided.

Recent discourse has generated extensive information about sustainable construction, yet little practical guidance is offered to (95) _____, particularly those responsible for technical building systems. Although the terms green and sustainable are often conflated, sustainability more broadly concerns minimizing long-term environmental harm, while green design may address issues such as indoor air quality without necessarily affecting ecological balance.

Ultimately, building owners determine whether sustainable principles are adopted. The commissioning process is therefore crucial, as it establishes clear objectives and provides a (96) _____ for evaluating cost, performance, and environmental impact. When this stage is neglected, buildings may initially appear successful but later incur higher operational expenses and dissatisfaction among (97) _____.

Designers should not assume that clients possess (98) _____ sustainability goals; instead, early collaboration offers opportunities to promote environmentally responsible solutions. Although enhanced coordination among stakeholders may increase upfront costs, project teams must deliver a (99) _____ aligned with client expectations. Over time, however, reduced operational costs, alongside financial incentives such as (100) _____, often make sustainable construction economically attractive.

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

Part 5. In the passage below, five paragraphs have been removed from the passage. For questions 101 - 105, read the passage and choose from paragraphs A-G the one which fits each gap. There is TWO extra paragraphs which you do not need to use. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes. (1 point)

A rapid, whole-genome sequencing trial in Australia has helped diagnose and treat hundreds of critically ill children with rare genetic conditions, reports Alice Klein

The lives of critically ill babies in Australia have been saved after their genomes were rapidly sequenced as part of a trial.

Some babies are born extremely sick: for example, they may have seizures or be unable to breathe on their own. It has traditionally been difficult to determine what

causes their symptoms. In many cases, children have died or have had disabilities due to missing out on a diagnosis and then not receiving the appropriate treatment.

To address this, a small number of hospitals worldwide have experimented with sequencing sick babies' genomes to uncover if they have one of more than 7000 rare genetic conditions.

101. _____

Stark and her team launched an Australia-wide trial into whole-genome sequencing for critically ill infants. The trial, which ran from 2018 to 2022, involved 450 babies and children at every children's hospital in the country.

102. _____

“When he was first born and they put him on my chest, they noticed he wasn't really breathing,” says his mother Cody. River was put on a machine to help him breathe, but he continued to get sicker. Tests showed he had an enlarged liver and spleen and low platelets, and he required several blood transfusions. At one point, Cody says doctors told her that River may not survive the night.

103. _____

Following his diagnosis, River's parents agreed to start him on an experimental treatment for Gaucher disease called amroxol when he was 2 weeks old. Now, “he's a typical 2-year-old boy, he's very full of energy”, says Cody.

104. _____

Of those who received a diagnosis, around 10 per cent then had effective treatment. This proportion is expected to increase as more treatments become available, says Stark. For example, five gene therapies – which replace faulty genes with functioning copies – have recently been approved in the US.

105. _____

The diagnosis time of less than three days was key to the trial's success, she says. A decade ago, sequencing a person's genome typically took four to six weeks, says Stark. “For babies in intensive care, time is really of the essence.”

(Adapted from News Scientist March 18th 2023)

Missing paragraphs:

A. As part of the trial, River's parents agreed to have his genome sequenced. The results showed he has a rare condition called Gaucher disease, caused by a faulty variant of the gene GBA. This causes the build-up of fatty substances in the body and can result in a life expectancy of less than 2 years in severe cases.

B. On average, it took 2.9 days and cost AUS\$15,000 (US\$10,000) per child to collect a blood sample, sequence their genome, analyse it and return a report to doctors. River Weatherby in Sydney was one of the babies in the trial.

C. On average, these studies diagnosed genetic conditions in around 37 per cent of critically ill infants, said Stephen Kingsmore, president of Rady Children's Institute for Genomic Medicine in California, at the annual meeting of the Royal College of Pathologists of Australasia (RCPA) in Melbourne in February. "These studies have been really successful, but they've tended to be limited to single children's hospitals," says Zornitza Stark at the Victorian Clinical Genetics Services in Australia.

D. River was one of 240 trial participants who were diagnosed with a genetic condition. The remaining 210 may have genetic conditions that haven't yet been characterised or may have been unwell due to a non-genetic cause, such as a bacterial infection, says Stark, who presented the trial results at the RCPA meeting.

E. Stark and her colleagues are now seeking government funding to make such sequencing available in clinics across Australia, not just as part of a trial. In October 2022, England's National Health Service announced that it would offer rapid whole-genome sequencing to severely ill infants and children.

F. The children who were diagnosed with genetic conditions that don't yet have treatments still benefited, says Stark. "Having a specific diagnosis tends to improve overall medical care because it means you don't have to have unnecessary investigations or see specialists who aren't relevant," she says. Those for whom no genetic condition was identified also had better outcomes as a result of being in the trial. "Providing a negative result can help the clinical team direct their thinking away from certain diagnoses and sometimes give them the confidence to forgo invasive tests, such as lung or liver biopsies," says Stark.

G. The swift turnaround also meant the trial saved the Australian healthcare system AUS\$25,000 per child on average by reducing the need for other expensive tests and shortening the time spent in intensive care.

Your answers

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

Part 1. The table shows the average length of YouTube video advertisements and average length of time viewers spend watching them. (2 points)

Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main features. You should write at least 150 words.

Type of YouTube ad	Average length of YouTube ad (seconds)	Average time viewed (seconds)
Public service	66.7	28.1
Business and finance	35.1	24.6
Entertainment and news	30.8	26.5
Travel	28.7	23.0
Technology	39.3	20.9
Retail	26.5	20.1
Consumer electronics	24.9	17.3
Clothing	23.4	16.6
Pharmaceuticals	21.8	16.0
Lifestyle	33.7	14.3
Overall	38.1	20.4

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[illegible]

Part 2. Write an essay of at least 300 words on the following topic. (points)

The growing popularity of short-form content (e.g., TikTok videos) has transformed the way young people consume information.

Some argue that it makes learning more engaging and accessible. Others believe it encourages superficial understanding and shorter attention spans. A further viewpoint holds that its impact depends largely on how audiences engage with such content.

Which view(s) do you agree with? Provide specific reasons and examples to support your answer.

[illegible]

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THE END