Đề Tiếng Anh_11

(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)

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 experience of having an identical twin brother or sister 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, NG in the corresponding numbered boxes provided.

1. Mandy suggests that recent media interest is largely due to new findings in genetic health research.
2. Alex believes that some twin research is flawed because it is designed to confirm specific expectations.
3. Mandy finds it entertaining that the existence of identical twins often makes other people feel uneasy.
4. Alex's twin brother intentionally adopted a Canadian accent to help people distinguish between them.
5. Both speakers indicate that their childhood competitiveness in sports has finally faded with age.

Your answers:

1.	**2.**	**3.**	**4.**	**5.**

For questions 6-10, decide whether the opinions are expressed by only one of the speakers, or whether they both agree.

*Write **M** for Mandy*

***A** for Alex*

***B** for Both speakers*

6. I think some of the research on identical twins is unreliable.

7. I find the false assumptions people make about twins annoying.

8. I've always enjoyed exploiting the similarity between me and my twin.

9. I don’t resemble my twin as much as I used to.

10. I appreciate the perceptions my parents had about being a twin.

Your answers:

6.	**7.**	**8.**	**9.**	**10.**

Part 2: Listen to a talk about design and technology ONCE and do the tasks that follow.

For questions 11-12, choose TWO letters from A-E to indicate TWO true statements about the shift from standard to inclusive design. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided.

A. Inclusive design is essentially a subset of universal design, focusing primarily on people with cognitive challenges.

B. The fundamental goal of inclusive design is to eliminate the need for users to modify a product's original form to make it functional for them.

C. The tech industry’s recent focus on the elderly is driven by a legal mandate to accommodate age-related sensory decline.

D. Modern software interfaces often avoid blue tones because elderly users find it difficult to distinguish this color as their vision changes.

E. Voice-activated technology was originally developed specifically to assist those who find using a physical mouse or keyboard too strenuous.

Your answers:

6.	**7.**	**8.**	**9.**	**10.**

For questions 13-15, choose THREE letters from A-G to indicate THREE true statements about the consequences of design bias. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided.

A. The prevalence of neck and back pain among office workers is largely attributed to the lack of adjustable desk equipment in modern workplaces.

B. Disabled individuals are often forced to rely on companions for travel due to the systemic failure of public transport systems to accommodate wheelchairs.

C. Recent improvements in car safety mean that seatbelts are now equally effective for both men and women during crash tests.

D. The high rate of PPE dissatisfaction among female emergency service workers is primarily due to the aesthetic design of the equipment.

E. Workplace safety legislation in the UK has successfully addressed the physical disparity between male and female personal protective equipment.

F. Standardized office temperatures in most modern buildings are based on a temperature that is statistically proven to maximize energy efficiency.

G. The physiological difference in metabolic rates between genders is the primary factor leading to the discomfort of female employees in climate-controlled offices.

Your answers:

11.	**12.**	**13.**	**14.**	**15.**

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

16. According to the lecturer, what is a significant hurdle specifically associated with "Universal Design" compared to Inclusive Design?

A. The requirement to adapt the original design for every individual user.
B. The necessity of overcoming economic and cultural barriers.
C. The complexity of addressing the requirements of users with cognitive impairments.
D. The legal obligation to provide adjustable equipment in the workplace.

17. What point does the lecturer make regarding the use of sensor-activated taps in public spaces?

A. They were primarily designed to reduce water wastage in high-traffic areas.
B. They provide a dual benefit of improved hygiene and better accessibility.
C. They are increasingly being replaced by manual taps due to maintenance costs.
D. They represent the tech industry's shift toward younger, tech-savvy consumers.

18. What is the lecturer's implication regarding the current state of vehicle safety testing?

A. Crash test dummies are being redesigned to better represent pregnant women.
B. The "average male" standard is an outdated model that is no longer in use.
C. Current testing protocols inadvertently jeopardize the safety of female passengers.
D. Seat belts are the only component of a car that requires adaptation for women.

19. Why does the lecturer mention "small men's" jackets in the context of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)?

A. To illustrate that employers are often unaware of the anatomical differences between genders.

B. To highlight a successful cost-cutting measure used by UK employers.
C. To show that women in the police force prefer smaller, more aerodynamic gear.
D. To argue that the height of a worker is the most critical factor in PPE fitting.

20. What does the lecturer suggest is a consequence of the rigid temperature settings in modern offices?

A. Men are forced to dress inappropriately for a professional environment.
B. Energy is used inefficiently in workplaces where the staff is predominantly female.
C. Metabolic rates among office workers are beginning to equalize due to AC exposure.
D. Building managers are legally required to maintain a constant temperature of 21°C.

Part 3. For questions 21 - 25, answer each of the following questions with NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS taken from the text. Write your answers in the corresponding spaces provided.

21. What specific geographical feature allows the Congolian Rainforest to function as a massive carbon sink?

22. Besides deforestation, what specific type of agricultural expansion is currently endangering the forest?

23. Which illegal activity is identified as the main cause of the disappearance of leopards?

24. What technological device was used to photograph the leopard for the first time in years?

25. What ecological role do leopards occupy at the top of the food chain?

Your answers:

21.	**22.**	**23.**	**24.**	**25.**

Part 4. For questions 26-36, listen to part of a talk about* the Suez Canal TWICE, *and complete the following summary with no more than ONE word taken from the recording for each space. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided.

For centuries, traders moving goods between Asia and the Mediterranean were forced to cross the narrow (26) _____ separating the Red Sea and the Mediterranean, making the journey slow and difficult. Although several attempts were made to build a canal connecting the two seas, these plans were (27) _____ by high costs, political conflict, and the shifting sands of the desert.

In the 19th century, interest in the project revived while Egypt was still part of the (28) _____ Empire, though it was gradually gaining autonomy. After Sa'id Pasha approved Ferdinand de Lesseps' proposal, construction began under harsh conditions. Thousands of Egyptian workers were (29) _____ recruited every month to dig the canal, where disease spread rapidly and cholera ran (30) _____, leading to the deaths of many laborers.

Later, the project relied more on foreign workers and modern machinery, including (31) _____ and bucket excavators, to remove vast quantities of earth. After years of work, the canal was officially (32) _____ on November 17, 1869, creating a new maritime route that significantly accelerated global trade.

Financial difficulties eventually forced Egypt to sell much of its stake in the canal company, allowing Britain to gain control. Nearly a century later, in 1956, control (33) _____ to Egypt when President Gamal Abdel Nasser nationalized it. This decision triggered a tense military (34) _____ with Britain, France, and Israel, but its resolution helped transform the canal into a major source of national revenue and contributed to redeeming the canal's (35) _____ legacy.

Your answers:

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

II. READING (8 points)

II.1. LANGUAGE IN USE (3 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.

Top artists whose music appears on the Billboard charts are known around the world. However, what makes record executives (36) _____ pick the acts that become global superstars? With so many thousands of young singers it may seem quite random. The

reason, however, is the marketability of an artist. Yet, one important fact remains. Despite market appeal, a musician without talent can only go so far. Or can they? These days, talent seems to play less of a role (37) _____; a computer program which was released in 1997. This was the moment when the music industry changed forever. Auto tune uses audio processors (38) _____. Consequently, anyone can make a hit record regardless of their singing ability. This may sound like a guaranteed recipe for success (39) _____. Rarely do manufactured groups have staying power without a foundation of musical skill. After all, tricks aren't an effective mask for a lack of ability, especially on the live circuit. A studio is the only place problems like this can be glossed over. (40) _____ needs to skillfully combine ability and appeal. So, the next time you see a singer on stage, remember an important fact. It was a combination of talent and marketability that got them there!

(Adapted from *On Screen C2*_Students Book)

36. A. ,who choose which artists to promote,

B. choosing which artists to promote

C. as well as choose which artists to promote

D. , chose which artists to promote

37. A. while having technology as auto tune

B. now that we have technology like auto tune

C. the moment we have technology as auto tune

D. at the moment we have technology like auto tune

38. A. so as for correcting mistakes and altering pitch in vocals and instrumental performances

B. with a view to correct mistakes and alter pitch in vocals and instrumental performances

C. so that it is to correct mistakes and alter pitch in vocals and instrumental performances

D. in order to correct mistakes and alter pitch in vocals and instrumental performances

39.

A. and many one-hit wonders will attest that's not always the case

B. ; however, many one-hit wonders will attest, that's not always the case

C. ; nevertheless, many one-hit wonders will attest that's not always the case

D. ,but, as many one-hit wonders will attest, that's not always the case

40.

A. Eventually, the musician that searches for the last success

B. Ultimately, the musician searching for lasting success

C. In the long run, the musician who search for lasting success

D. Finally, the musician searching for the last success

Your answers:

36.	**37.**	**38.**	**39.**	**40.**

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.

Stop anyone in the street and ask them to name a scientist, and the chances are they'll think of Albert Einstein. His face is used to advertise products with intellectual (41) _____ from computers to encyclopaedias.

Most people know little of what Einstein did, except that he developed some mysterious theories under the heading "relativity", which are famous for being incomprehensible, and for coming up with bizarre predictions that (42) _____ counter to everyday experience.

Einstein was part of a gigantic (43) _____ forward in scientific thinking, an intellectual revolution that (44) _____ the birth of twentieth century science. Physicists and mathematicians were trying to create a new, more rational description of the universe by studying relationships between matter and the forces of nature.

Einstein made his profound and far-reaching contributions simply by looking again at the nature of the fundamentals: time, space, matter and energy. Previous descriptions had depended on Isaac Newton's view of a universe in which stars and planets moved in an absolute framework of space and time. Einstein (45) _____ this notion, saying that time and space were not absolute but relative.

(Adapted from *Certificate of Proficiency in English 3*)

41. A. suppositions B. connotations C. assumptions D. inferences

42. A. drive	B. fall	C. flow	D. run
43. A. flight	B. leap	C. dive	D. vault
44. A. ushered	B. notified	C. heralded	D. declared
45. A. overthrew	B. overtook	C. overwhelmed	D. overran

Your answers:

41.	**42.**	**43.**	**44.**	**45.**

Part 3: For questions 46 – 50, complete the passage by filling in each space with one of the words given in the box in its correct form. There are FOUR extra words, and the first one, (0), has been done as an example. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided.

vent	variable	captive	conceive	~~consider~~
affirm	Front	pile	scene	precedent

Home away from home

For some, home swapping may not be worth serious (0) **CONSIDERATION**, but there are many travellers who enjoy this type of budget holiday option every year. Indeed, this trend is currently seeing (46) _____ growth. Ideal for flexible travellers, home swapping (47) _____ the need to book hotels, and avid home-swappers rave about the range of faraway places they've stayed in. As you might expect, people with picturesque beachside villas or swanky flats in the city centre (48) _____ get first pick of the available options, but don't worry: many swappers are just looking for a decent place that's available when they are.

To get started, (49) _____ a list of enticing details about your home to include on the house exchange site. Remember to provide personal references and, of course, lots of photos. After you have uploaded everything, check the site periodically for any new listings. Once you find a potential swap, be clear about your expectations. Agree on how to handle worst-case (50) _____ and pin down all the details before you leave. Then, all that is left is to hope for the best!

(Adapted from *Ready for C2* _ Student's book)

Your answers:

0. consideration	**46.**	**47.**
48.	**49.**	**50.**

Part 4: The passage below contains SIX grammatical mistakes. The first one, (0), has been identified. For questions 51 – 55, UNDERLINE the remaining FIVE mistakes and WRITE THEIR CORRECT FORMS in the numbered boxes provided as the example (0).

It is the ultimate conundrum for vegetarians who think that meat is murder: a revolution in (0) processing food that will see fresh meat grown from animal cells without a single cow, sheep or pig is killed. Researchers have published details in a biotechnology journal describing a new technique which they hailed as the answer for the world's food shortage. Lumps of meat would be cultured in laboratory vats rather than carved from livestock reared on a farm.

According to researchers, meat grown in laboratories would be more environmentally friendly and could be tailored to be healthier than farm-reared meat by controlling its nutrient content and screening it on food-borne diseases. Vegetarians might also be tempted because the cells needed to grow chunks of meat can be taken without harming the donor animal.

Experiments for NASA, the US space agency, have already shown that morsels of edible fish can be grown in petri dishes, though no one has yet eaten the food. Now researchers have taken the prospect of 'cultured meat' a step further by working out how to produce it in an industrial scale. They envisage muscle cells to grow on huge sheets that would be regularly stretched to exercise the cells as they grow. Once enough cells had grown, they would be scraped off and shaped into processed meat products such as chicken nuggets.

Your answers:

0. processed	**51.**	**52.**
53.	**54.**	**55.**

II.2. READING COMPREHENSION (5.0 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.

CABBIES FAR AND WIDE

The study of taxi drivers is a study of contrasts. Within this group we find the two extremes of human nature – the polite and sociable, and the downright rude. This is not to say that taxi drivers can't fall into that broad spectrum that lies in between, but it is the extremes that (56) _____ to be the most common (or at least the most memorable). We have all taken a ride with the driver who acknowledges our presence with a cursory nod and a flick of the meter switch and who responds to our timid questions with nothing (57) _____ grunts. The really unlucky passengers find (58) _____ travelling round and round in acute embarrassment (59) _____ been told in no uncertain terms that it is their fault that the driver has no clue where they are going. Of course, these people are (60) _____ to feel suitably guilty despite never having (61) _____ foot in the city before.

On the other hand, we have the non-stop friendly talker who assails you with irrelevant chit-chat before you have (62) _____ managed to close the door. The conversation includes every topic (63) _____ the sun and by the end of the journey, you are suitably prepared to write the next edition of the "Encyclopaedia Britannica". (64) _____ drivers succeed in telling you all about their family life while trying to learn your entire life history at the same time.

Whichever type of taxi driver you find yourself with, there is (65) _____ doubt that you will reach your destination emotionally exhausted – but can you think of a more interesting way to travel?

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 meaningful passage. Write yours answers (A – H) in the corresponding numbered boxes provided. The first one, (0), has been done as an example.

A. Glass, a product of nature's bounty, is crafted from abundant raw materials, making it an environmentally friendly choice compared to metal or plastic, with limitless recyclability in both colored and crystal-clear forms.

B. From this molten substance, the material is directed at precise intervals to form cylindrical globes, each destined to become a bottle or jar.

C. These raw materials include silica sand, soda ash, and limestone, which together form the essential mixture used in glassmaking.

D. After cooling, the finished bottles are subjected to rigorous automatic and visual inspections to ensure that every detail meets strict quality standards.

E. Once prepared, the mixture is fed into a furnace and heated at around 1500°C, producing a molten liquid with a honey-like consistency.

F. As they move onward, the bottles pass through an annealing process, where controlled cooling prevents thermal shock and relieves internal stress.

G. Each of these globes is placed into molds, where it first forms a preliminary version called a parison before compressed air expands it into the final bottle shape.

H. In many cases, this mixture also contains recycled glass, or cullet, which helps reduce energy consumption during the melting process.

Your answers:

0. A	**66.**	**67.**	**68.**	**69.**	**70.**	**71.**	**72.**

Part 3: Read the following passage and do the tasks that follow.

The New Frontier of Digital Vulnerability

A.

Recent research from MIT highlights a sobering reality: despite record investments in defensive technologies, data breaches increased by nearly 20% in the last year alone. The migration of core systems to the cloud has created a paradox of progress. While cloud environments offer unprecedented scalability and efficiency, they also concentrate vast amounts of sensitive information in centralized digital "vaults." When these vaults are improperly configured, they become high-value targets for adversaries who no longer need to breach a physical perimeter to access a nation's or a corporation's most valuable assets.

B.

The nature of the threat is also evolving through the "productization" of cybercrime. The rise of Ransomware-as-a-Service (RaaS) has created a corporate-style ecosystem for digital extortion. In this model, sophisticated developers lease their malicious code to "affiliates" who may lack deep technical expertise but possess the will to target vulnerable institutions. This democratization of cybercrime means that the volume of attacks is no longer limited by the number of master hackers, but by the number of willing participants in a global, illicit marketplace.

C.

Perhaps most insidious are "side-door" or vendor exploitation attacks. Modern organizations rely on a vast web of third-party software for everything from inventory management to payroll. When an attacker compromises one of these trusted vendors, they gain a "golden ticket" into the networks of every customer using that software. These supply chain incidents are particularly damaging because they exploit the very mechanism-software updates-that is supposed to keep systems secure. A single compromised update can quietly distribute malware to thousands of organizations simultaneously.

D.

Artificial intelligence is now the primary engine driving this escalation. Generative AI (GenAI) has significantly lowered the cost of social engineering. Attackers use large language models to craft perfect, error-free phishing emails in any language, eliminating the typos and awkward phrasing that once served as red flags for savvy users. Furthermore, "deepfake" audio and video are being used to impersonate high-level executives in "Business Email Compromise" (BEC) scams, leading to multi-million dollar unauthorized transfers that bypass traditional text-based security protocols.

E.

On the defensive side, MIT researchers emphasize that "AI-aided threat monitoring" is becoming the only way to manage the sheer scale of modern data. Security Operation Centers (SOCs) are often overwhelmed by "alert fatigue," where thousands of minor notifications obscure a single, critical intrusion. AI systems excel at pattern recognition and anomaly detection, surfacing the most urgent threats in real-time. This allows human

analysts to move from reactive firefighting to proactive hunting, identifying subtle traces of an adversary before they can exfiltrate data.

F.

However, technology is only half the battle. The "human firewall" remains the most common point of failure. Research shows that over 80% of breaches involve some form of human element-be it a reused password, a misplaced device, or a click on a malicious link. MIT Sloan experts argue that cybersecurity must transition from a technical "IT problem" to a foundational organizational culture. This requires moving beyond annual compliance videos to immersive, continuous training that treats every employee as a frontline sensor in the company's defense network.

G.

The geopolitical dimension of these threats has reached a tipping point. Cyberspace is now a primary theater for "gray zone" conflict-actions that fall below the threshold of traditional warfare but are intended to destabilize an opponent. State-sponsored actors increasingly target critical national infrastructure (CNI), such as power grids and water treatment plants. These "cyber-kinetic" attacks demonstrate that the digital world and the physical world are now inextricably linked; a line of code in one country can cause a blackout in another.

H.

Compounding this is the "attribution gap." Unlike a missile launch, which has a clear point of origin, a cyberattack can be routed through multiple neutral countries using compromised servers. This ambiguity allows state actors to maintain "plausible deniability," making it difficult for the international community to enforce norms or retaliate effectively. When the identity of the aggressor is hidden, traditional theories of deterrence-which rely on the threat of certain punishment-begin to break down, leading to a more volatile and unpredictable global environment.

I.

The concept of "Zero Trust" is emerging as the gold standard for navigating this landscape. The traditional "castle and moat" strategy-where everything inside the network is trusted-is obsolete. In a Zero Trust framework, the system assumes that the network is already compromised. Every user, device, and application must be continuously verified, and access is granted only on a "least-privilege" basis. This shift in mindset acknowledges that while breaches are inevitable, their impact can be contained through rigorous, automated verification.

J.

Ultimately, the future of digital security lies in "resilience by design." This means building systems that are not just hard to break, but are also "gracefully degradable." If one part of a network is attacked, the rest of the system should continue to function, ensuring business and societal continuity. As we move toward 2030, the goal is no longer to build a perfect, impenetrable wall, but to cultivate an adaptive ecosystem that can withstand, recover from, and evolve following the inevitable disruptions of a hyper-connected age.

*(*Adapted from *"The Continued Threat to Personal Data",* MIT Technology Review*)*

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

73. Cloud environments are inherently more secure than physical perimeters because they concentrate data in "vaults."

74. The "affiliates" in the RaaS model are typically the ones who write the original malicious code.
75. Supply chain attacks are dangerous because they turn a security-enhancing tool into a vulnerability.
76. GenAI helps attackers by making phishing attempts more difficult for users to identify.
77. AI-aided monitoring has completely eliminated the problem of "alert fatigue" for human analysts.
78. More than three-quarters of security breaches involve some form of human error or behavior.
79. Most countries have now signed an international treaty that has eliminated the "attribution gap."

Your answers:

73.	**74.**	**75.**	**76.**	**77.**	**78.**	**79.**

For questions 80-87, choose from the sections (A-J). The sections maybe selected more than once. Write the letter A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J in the corresponding numbered boxes provided.

80. A mention of the shift from trusting internal users to a model of continuous verification.
81. An explanation of how hackers use non-text media to bypass traditional security checks.
82. A description of "gray zone" conflicts that target a nation's physical utility systems.
83. The suggestion that security training should be an immersive part of company culture rather than a yearly chore.
84. An explanation of how the commercialization of hacking tools increases the total number of attackers.
85. The idea that systems should be designed to maintain some functionality even during an active attack.
86. A reference to the difficulty of holding specific nations accountable for digital aggression.
87. A description of how cloud technology has unintentionally created new high-value targets.

Your answers:

80.	**81.**	**82.**	**83.**	**84.**	**85.**	**86.**	**87.**

Part 4: Read the following passage and do the tasks that follow.

The Paradox of Algorithmic Creativity

[A] The integration of generative artificial intelligence into the creative industries-spanning literature, visual arts, and music-was heralded as a democratic revolution in human expression. The promise was the democratization of virtuosity, allowing individuals to bypass years of technical apprenticeship by utilizing neural networks to synthesize complex aesthetic outputs. This transition marks a pivot toward **computational aesthetics**, where the artist is no longer the primary creator but a curator of machine-generated iterations. **[I]**

[B] The utility of this technological shift is undeniable: algorithms possess an encyclopedic reach, capable of scanning billions of data points to identify patterns that escape human

cognition. AI can generate symphonies in the style of Bach or prose reminiscent of Orwell with startling efficiency, providing a **pardigm shift** in how content is produced. From a commercial standpoint, AI acts as a catalyst for productivity, ensuring that the sheer volume of creative output meets the insatiable demands of the digital attention economy. **[II]**

[C] However, this reliance on algorithmic generation introduces a profound ontological crisis regarding "authenticity." Critics argue that AI does not create so much as it "recombines"; it lacks the lived experience and emotional resonance that underpin genuine artistic innovation. A machine can mimic the brushstrokes of a master, but it cannot replicate the **existential intent** behind them. What appears as a breakthrough is often merely a sophisticated statistical probability-a layer of digital mimicry masking a fundamental lack of consciousness. **[III]**

[D] Furthermore, the proliferation of AI tools has introduced a **semantic devaluation** of human labor. As the market becomes saturated with high-quality, low-cost synthetic media, the value of the human "flaw" or the unique idiosyncrasy of a hand-drawn line is diminished. Philosophers suggest that the quest for perfection through AI strips art of its "aura"-the unique presence in time and space that gives a work its authority. Excellence, in this new era, risks being equated with mere technical polish rather than transformative vision.

[E] Economically, the implementation of high-end AI models is creating a **meritocratic facade**. While the tools are ostensibly open to all, the computational power and proprietary datasets required to train the most advanced systems are held by a handful of tech conglomerates. This creates a systemic imbalance where independent creators are forced to compete against corporate-backed algorithms. **[IV]** An aspiring writer in a developing economy may have access to a basic chatbot, while a major studio utilizes private, hyper-accurate models to dominate the cultural landscape.

[F] Ultimately, the challenge is not whether a machine can produce a beautiful object, but whether a society governed by automated creativity can sustain its cultural soul. The automation of the arts does not necessarily signify the evolution of humanity; it may instead lead to a stagnant loop of self-referential data. The goal for creators is to ensure that AI remains a **subsidiary tool** in the service of human imagination, rather than the architect of our cultural future.

(Adapted from *The Paradox of Algorithmic Creativity, The Guardian)*

For questions 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. According to Paragraph A, what was the primary expectation for generative AI in the arts?

A. To replace human artists in high-stakes commercial projects.
B. To allow people to create complex work without traditional training.
C. To decrease the time spent on administrative tasks in the industry.
D. To ensure that all art remains culturally relevant to younger generations.

89. The author mentions "computational aesthetics" to suggest that:

A. Future art will be judged solely on its mathematical precision.
B. The role of the human artist is shifting toward selection rather than creation.

C. Computer scientists are more creative than traditional painters.
D. High-tech galleries are becoming more popular than traditional museums.

90. In Paragraph C, what is the main critique regarding AI-generated art?

A. It is too expensive for the average consumer to afford.
B. It is often indistinguishable from the work of human masters.
C. It lacks the deep emotional origins that define true creativity.
D. It relies on hardware that is environmentally damaging.

91. Why does the author use the term "semantic devaluation" in Paragraph D?
A. To highlight how the meaning and value of human effort are being eroded.
B. To explain why AI software is becoming cheaper over time.
C. To argue that language models are better at writing than humans.
D. To describe the process of translating art into digital code.

92. What is the "aura" mentioned in Paragraph D?

A. The glowing light emitted by high-resolution digital screens.
B. A specific marketing strategy used to sell expensive masterpieces.
C. The unique, irreplaceable quality of a work created by a human.
D. The popularity of an artist on social media platforms.

93. Look at the four markers [I], [II], [III], and [IV]. Where would the following sentence best fit? *"This concentration of resources means that true creative agency is increasingly becoming a commodity for the elite."*

A. [I] B. [II] C. [III] D. [IV]

94. What is the author's concluding message about AI in the creative process?

A. It is an unstoppable force that will eventually replace all human writers.
B. It should be used as a supporting instrument rather than a primary creator.
C. Governments should ban its use in the arts to protect human jobs.
D. It has successfully evolved humanity into a more imaginative species.

Your answers:

88.	**89.**	**90.**	**91.**	**92.**	**93.**	**94.**

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.

The rise of generative AI was seen as a way to achieve a democratization of (95) _____, though it has shifted the artist's role toward being a curator. While AI offers a (96) _____ in productivity due to its ability to scan massive datasets, critics worry about the lack of (97) _____ in machine-made works. The focus on AI perfection may lead to art losing its "aura" and cause a (98) _____ of the effort put in by humans. Furthermore, the gap between large corporations and independent artists creates a (99) _____ that masks deep inequality. In the end, AI must be treated as a (100) _____ to ensure human imagination stays at the center of culture.

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 that fits each gap. There are TWO extra paragraphs which you do not need to use. Write the letters A-G in the corresponding numbered boxes provided.

The Digital Archive and the Erosion of Forgetting

In the classical tradition, memory was an art-a laborious cultivation of the mind through "memory palaces" and rhythmic recitation. To remember was to possess knowledge internally, weaving it into the very fabric of one's identity. Today, however, we live in an era of total recall, where the silicon chip has replaced the biological synapse as the primary custodian of our past.

[101]

This shift from internal to external storage is not merely a matter of convenience; it represents a fundamental alteration in the human condition. When our experiences are perpetually recorded, the biological necessity of forgetting-the process by which the brain prunes the trivial to highlight the meaningful-is bypassed. We are becoming curators of our own data, burdened by an immutable trail of digital breadcrumbs.

[102]

The philosophical implications are profound. If the self is a project under constant revision, the digital archive acts as an anchor, tethering us to past versions of ourselves that we might otherwise have outgrown. In the pre-digital world, a youthful indiscretion or a failed relationship could eventually fade into the soft focus of the past. Now, those moments remain "hyper-present," searchable and high-definition, demanding a reconciliation that nature never intended.

[103]

Furthermore, this abundance of external memory has birthed a new kind of cognitive dependency. We no longer feel the need to "know" a fact when we can simply "access" it. This offloading of mental labor to search engines has led some critics to warn of a "digital amnesia," where the depth of our personal understanding is sacrificed for the breadth of our networked reach.

[104]

Yet, proponents of the digital archive argue that this is a liberation. By freeing the mind from the drudgery of rote memorization, technology allows us to engage in higher-order thinking and cross-disciplinary synthesis. They suggest that the "extended mind" theory-where our tools are seen as functional parts of our cognition-is simply the next step in human evolution.

[105]

Ultimately, the challenge of the digital age is to learn how to live with a past that refuses to go away. We must develop a new "ethics of forgetting" or perhaps a more robust "art of ignoring." If we cannot find a way to silence the digital noise of our yesterdays, we may find ourselves too exhausted by the weight of our own history to innovate for our tomorrows.

(*Adapted from* "The Digital Archive and the Erosion of Forgetting," *Aeon Magazine)*

Missing Paragraphs (A-G)

A. Ironically, the very permanence intended to protect our legacy may end up devaluing it. When every mundane detail of our daily lives-from a photograph of a meal to a fleeting social media comment-is preserved with the same technical fidelity as a significant life event, the distinction between the profound and the peripheral begins to dissolve.

B. This technological "prosthesis" for the brain means that the boundary between the biological self and the digital tool is blurring. We are entering a phase of human history where our identity is distributed across a network of servers, making the concept of a "private" memory increasingly obsolete.

C. Despite these concerns, some psychologists suggest that having a perfect record can actually aid in trauma recovery. By confronting the objective data of the past, individuals can sometimes bypass the distortions created by emotional pain, leading to a more clinical, and perhaps more effective, form of healing.

D. However, this optimism overlooks the "filter bubble" effect. When we rely on algorithms to retrieve our memories or information, we are often fed back a version of the world that confirms our existing biases. This creates a feedback loop that narrows our intellectual horizons rather than expanding them.

E. The result is a strange paradox: we have more information than any previous generation, yet we feel less certain about our place in time. The "searchable" life is one where context is often lost, leaving us with a collection of facts but a deficiency of wisdom.

F. Cultural critics argue that this shift has a "chilling effect" on social behavior. If every mistake is permanent, the incentive to take risks or experiment with new ideas is diminished. The fear of a "permanent record" encourages a bland conformity, as individuals self-censor to avoid future digital scrutiny.

G. This transition began subtly with the advent of photography and recorded sound, but it has reached a crescendo in the smartphone era. Now, the act of "living" an experience is frequently interrupted by the act of "documenting" it, shifting our focus from the present moment to its future archival value.

Your answers:

101.	102.	103.	104.	105.

III. WRITING (5 points)

Part 1: The table below provides the percentage of goods export, goods import over GDP (%) in Vietnam in two years, 2020 and 2024.

Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comaprisons where relevant. You should write between 150 and 200 words.

In percentage (%)

	Indicators	2020	2024
	EXPORTS - by group	**81.5**	**85.2**
1	Fuels and minerals	1.0	0.7
2	Processing industrial products	72.5	75.1
3	Agricultural products	4.6	6.0
4	Forest products	1.0	1.3
5	Fishery products	2.4	2.1
	IMPORTS - by group		
	Capital goods	**67.3**	**71.1**
6	Machinery, instrument, accessory	37.3	36.1
7	Fuels, raw materials	30.0	35.1
	Consumer goods	**8.5**	**8.8**
8	Food	0.01	0.33
9	Foodstuffs	3.2	3.6
10	Pharmaceutical & medicinal products	1.0	1.0
11	Others	4.3	3.8

(Adapted from *Statistical Yearbook of Vietnam 2024*)

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

In contemporary Western society, the concept of "hyper-individualism" suggests that true success is found only through total self-reliance and independence from others.

Some argue that a fierce commitment to independence fosters resilience, original thinking, and the "pioneer spirit" necessary for groundbreaking innovation. Others contend that the myth of the "self-made" person ignores the essential infrastructure of interdependence, leading to an epidemic of loneliness and the erosion of social safety nets. A third perspective suggests that the drive for total independence is a defense mechanism against the vulnerability required for deep human connection, ultimately hindering emotional intelligence.

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

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