

(Đề thi gồm 19 trang)

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

LISTENING (50 POINTS)

HƯỚNG DẪN PHẦN THI NGHE HIỂU

- Bài nghe gồm 4 phần, mỗi phần được nghe 2 lần, mở đầu và kết thúc mỗi phần đều có tín hiệu.
- Mở đầu và kết thúc phần thi nghe có tín hiệu nhạc.

Part 1. You will hear part of a talk on the radio about grass roofs. Listen and complete the note below. Write ONE word only for each answer. (10 pts)

Type of roof	Advantages	Disadvantages	Verdict
Grass roof	- Cooler in summer, warmer in winter - 1. Little _____ - Encourages biodiversity - Absorbs water run-off	- 2. _____ appearance in winter	- Highly recommended
Tiles	- 3. _____ appearance	- 4. _____ absorption	- Not recommended
Thatched roof	Good insulators	- 5. Very _____	- Not ideal for cities

Your answers

1.	2.	3.
4.	5.	

Part 2. Listen to the news report and decide whether the following statements are TRUE (T) or FALSE (F). (10 pts)

1. Black holes can trap light because of their extremely strong gravity
2. Black holes form when matter expands rapidly.
3. At the center of a black hole, time and space no longer exist.
4. The object at the center of our galaxy is visible to astronomers.
5. Black holes are always smaller than the Sun.

Your answers

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
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Part 3. You will hear an interview in which two environmentalists are talking about environmentalism. Choose the correct answer A, B, C or D which fits best according to what you hear. (10 pts)

1. What does Jarrod say about the people who set fire to a car dealership?

- A. They had valid reasons for doing what they did.
- B. They are not in any way, shape or form environmentalists.
- C. They made environmental progress more difficult.
- D. They did not intend to harm the environment.

2. What does Jarrod suggest about powerful industry leaders?

- A. They do not need a reason to discredit environmentalists.
- B. Their actions could easily be described as criminal.
- C. They are just as guilty as radical environmentalists.
- D. They would also resort to violent tactics if they could.

3. Jarrod uses the term ‘weapons’ to describe _____.

- A. pollution and environmental damage
- B. the inaction of industry leaders
- C. the methods radical environmentalists employ
- D. non-violent means of achieving goals

4. Amanda believes her work at an environmental agency _____.

- A. was severely underpaid, which affected her success
- B. would have been effective if properly funded
- C. suffered from a lack of qualified people in her field
- D. was difficult due to the number of polluting industries

5. At the end of the interview, Jarrod makes the point that _____.

- A. individuals can encourage a change in industries
- B. an international effort has caused worldwide change
- C. governments should do more than just regulate industry
- D. more people are becoming involved in recreation and tourism

Your answers

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
----	----	----	----	----

Part 4. Listen to part of a news report and complete the summary using NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS for each gap. (20 points)

The 2016 climbing season on Mount Everest has already resulted in multiple fatalities within a short period. Most climbers choose to attempt the ascent in spring due to (1) _____ wind conditions and relatively limited snowfall, although temperatures remain far below freezing. At elevations above 26,000 feet, known as the (2) _____, the lack of (3) _____ makes prolonged survival extremely difficult.

The mountain had been closed following a major (4) _____, along with earlier disruptions caused by avalanches. With its reopening, an increased number of climbers has led to severe (5) _____ along the route, delaying progress and extending time spent in hazardous conditions. Fatalities may occur due to avalanches, (6) _____ sustained during falls or ice collapses, harsh weather exposure, and altitude-related illness.

Despite the risks, Everest continues to attract climbers, with hundreds already reaching the summit. However, such incidents may negatively influence (7) _____ in Nepal, a key contributor to the national economy.

A similar pattern can be seen in Egypt, where tourism has declined sharply. Visitor numbers dropped from a peak of over 14 million to approximately (8) _____ million, resulting in a significant reduction in tourist (9) _____. A series of events, including political instability, terrorist attacks, and an aviation disaster, have undermined confidence in the region. This is particularly concerning as tourism accounts for roughly (10) _____ percent of the country's economic activity.

Your answers

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

LEXICO-GRAMMAR (40 POINTS)

Part 1. Choose the answer A, B, C, or D that best completes each of the following sentences. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes. (20 points-1 pt /correct answer)

- This museum has more visitors than _____ any other in the world.
A. really B. practically C. actually D. utterly
- Suddenly, I overheard Melissa and Alex talking about me in the _____ room.
A. attached B. beside C. near D. adjacent
- The singer's performance was so exciting that many of his fans were _____ enthusiasm.
A. carried away with B. moved to C. taken back with D. stirred up with
- It's difficult to translate because there's no _____ for that word in English.
A. twin B. clone C. copy D. equivalent
- It was an extremely hostile article which cast _____ on the conduct of the entire cabinet.
A. criticism B. aspersions C. disapproval D. abuse
- Keeping a relationship going is hard enough, without any _____ pressure from parents.
A. external B. incoming C. outward D. outdoor
- This area is absolutely _____ for more investment.

- A. crying out B. breaking down C. better off D. cutting back
8. Getting divorced was a _____ decision, so I don't blame my ex-wife.
A. relative B. related C. cooperative D. joint
9. We need time to _____ before making a decision.
A. pull it off B. mull it over C. cone it off D. pad it out
- You have to go through a number of _____ stages before you become an expert.
A. medium B. average C. moderate D. intermediate
11. This ticket _____ you to a free meal in our new restaurant.
A. confers B. entitles C. grants D. credits
12. Motorists _____ of speeding may be banned from driving for a year.
A. convicted B. arrested C. charged D. judged
13. That old vase will _____ an attractive lamp-holder.
A. compose B. from C. make D. assemble
14. He tries to _____ himself with everyone by paying them compliments.
A. gratify B. please C. ingratiate D. commend
15. In my opinion, standards of workmanship have _____ over the past twenty years.
A. aggravated B. diminished C. deteriorated D. eroded
16. "It gets quite cold here in the winter." – "Oh dear! I was hoping _____ buy a coat."
A. not to have to B. I don't have to C. I wouldn't D. not having to
17. It would have been a much more serious accident _____ fast at the time.
A. unless he had been driving B. were he driving
C. had he been driving D. If he had driven
18. "Which is more important: luck or effort?" – "Luck is _____ effort.
A. of the same importance B. the same importance as
B. as the same importance as D. of the same important as
19. "Do you like frog legs?" – "_____ them, I don't really know."
A. Never have tried B. Not to have tried
C. Never having tried D. Never had tried
20. _____ ghost exists in the world. That's your illusion.
A. No such a thing as B. No such a thing as a
C. No such thing as a D. No such thing as

Your answers

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.

Part 2. Give the correct form of each bracketed word in the following sentences. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes. (10 points – 1 pt/correct answer)

1. How dare they _____ blame without knowing all the facts first? (**PORTION**)
2. I'd like to make a _____ from my bank account, please. (**DRAW**)

3. Liskeark and Callington are basically _____ from here, so it'll take about the same time to get to either of them. **(DISTANT)**
4. I don't want to _____ the agony for you, but I'm afraid you'll have to wait another two days to know how much money you've won. **(LONG)**
5. You might find it hard to answer all the questions in the _____ time. **(LOT)**
6. I know it's a bit annoying but there's no need to _____ to such an extent. **(ACT)**
7. If one of our nurses has acted _____, you can be assured we will take the strongest possible action against him or her. **(NEGLECT)**
8. Do you really think your plans are going to come to _____ ? **(FRUIT)**
9. I used to think I could change the world, but then _____ set in when I reached my early thirties. **(ILLUSION)**
10. As I told Rose how I felt she was completely _____, so I had no idea at all what she was thinking. **(RESPOND)**

Your answers

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

Part 3. There are FIVE errors in the passage. Find and correct them. The first one has been done as an example. (10 points – 2 pts/correct answer)

	Line
For some people, sport is the most important thing in their <u>lives</u> . In a great	0
many countries all over the world, football, for example, is following with	1
enormous passion by million of people. For such fans, football is much more	2
than just a game - it has a big effect on their emotions. If the team that they	3
support wins, they are extremely happy, but if it should lose, they can become	4
extremely depressing, angry and even aggressive. They regard the players in	5
their team as heroes if they play well but they quickly change their opinion if	6
they start to play badly. In some places they celebrate all night if their team wins	7
an important game and some fans even give their children the names of their	8
favorite players. The fortunes of a team can affect the mood of a whole town or	9
country - if it has won a big competition, products in factories can increase	10
because the workers are very happy. Some people find this attitude to sport	11
ridiculously. They cannot understand why it is possible for adults to get so	12
excited about a group of people kicking a ball around a field. They think that	13
these fans are childish and as they are concerned, fans like that take sport far too	14
seriously.	15

Example: line 0: lifes → lives

No	Line	Mistake	Correction
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			

READING (60 POINTS)

Part 1. Read the text and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes. (10 points - 1 pt/correct answer)

Raising Awareness

In cities around the world a wide range of schemes is being instigated to promote environmental awareness. 'It's just as easy to (1) _____ of litter properly as it is to drop it on the streets,' says city councilor Mike Edwards, who has (2) _____ on the government to mount a concerted campaign to deal with the problem of litter. 'It's just a matter of encouraging people to do so as a (3) _____ of course. Once the habit is ingrained, they won't even (4) _____ they are doing it. After all, think what we have achieved with recyclable waste in the home. Sorting paper, glass, aluminium and plastic waste and then depositing it in the appropriate container outside is (5) _____ a great chore any more. People have become accustomed to doing this, so it doesn't (6) _____ to them that they are spending any additional time in the process. Only if they have to carry this waste for some appreciable distance to find a suitable container do they feel they are (7) _____ . Most people know they should behave in a responsible way and just need (8) _____ to do so. So a quirky, (9) _____ gimmick might be enough to change behaviour. With this in (10) _____ , the city of Berlin is introducing rubbish bins that say 'danke', 'thank you' and 'merci' – Berlin is a cosmopolitan city – when someone drops an item of rubbish into them. It might just do the trick in this city, too.

- | | | | | |
|-----|-------------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1. | A. dispose | B. discard | C. jettison | D. throw |
| 2. | A. appealed | B. called | C. approached | D. urged |
| 3. | A. principle | B. system | C. matter | D. duty |
| 4. | A. notice | B. remark | C. comprehend | D. appreciate |
| 5. | A. almost | B. barely | C. virtually | D. hardly |
| 6. | A. concern | B. occur | C. impress | D. strike |
| 7. | A. inconvenienced | B. sacrificed | C. complicated | D. imposed |
| 8. | A. ordering | B. prompting | C. forcing | D. obliging |
| 9. | A. lighthearted | B. mundane | C. subjective | D. intense |
| 10. | A. context | B. thought | C. spirit | D. mind |

Your answers

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

Part 2. Read the text below and think of the word which best fits each space. Use only ONE word in each space. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes. (10 points – 1 pt/correct answer)

Effective Learning

At one time, many experts believed that students would become more effective learners (1) _____ they were made aware of learning styles that suited them. (2) _____ the 1980s onwards, theorists identified a number of learning styles, some of (3) _____ were visual, verbal, auditory and kinaesthetic learning. A kinaesthetic learner, for example, would benefit from using their body and sense of touch when learning.

Over time, however, these concepts have fallen out of favour. ‘They’re (4) _____ longer up to date,’ says educational psychologist Dr Lorna Mulhall. ‘Taking a flexible approach (5) _____ than sticking to one particular learning style makes better sense. In my experience, (6) _____ an active learner is usually the key to success.’

Research shows that (7) _____ of the best ways to learn something is to imagine teaching it. ‘Think about (8) _____ you will explain it to someone in a classroom,’ says Dr Mulhall. ‘To teach something, you need to understand it.’ Dr Mulhall also recommends some basic principles. These include ‘finding the right environment, efficient note-taking and (9) _____ breaks. (10) _____ comes a point where you can’t absorb any more information and you need to do something different.’

Your answers

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

Part 3. Read the text below and choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think best fits according to the text. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes. (15 points-1.5 pts/correct answer)

Dadaism: An Artistic Revolution

Dadaism appeared in the early 20th century as an extreme art movement that aimed to challenge the standards of traditional art and societal expectations. Originating in Zurich, Switzerland, around 1916, Dada was a response to the horrors of World War I and the disappointment that followed. Artists and thinkers involved with the movement rejected the rationality and materialism they believed had caused the war. Instead, they accepted chaos, absurdity, and spontaneity to express their discontent. The movement quickly spread to other cities, including Berlin, New York, and Paris, where it evolved into various forms of artistic

expression, including visual arts, literature, theater, and music. This spread of Dadaist ideas across Europe and America marked a major change in the field of modern art.

Central to Dadaism was the idea of anti-art, which questioned what art truly is. Dadaists believed that traditional artistic techniques and subjects were not enough to convey the complexities of modern life. They used unconventional materials and methods, often creating works that were intentionally challenging or nonsensical. For example, Marcel Duchamp's "Fountain," a urinal presented as art, showed this rejection of traditional artistic features. By elevating everyday objects to the status of art, Dadaists aimed to disrupt the established art world and provoke critical thought about creativity and artistic value. This extreme approach not only challenged the art community but also encouraged broader reflection on the nonsense of contemporary existence.

The Dada movement was *characterized* by its varied range of styles and techniques, reflecting the individual approaches of its artists. Collage, photomontage, and chance operation became popular methods for Dada artists, allowing them to mix different elements and create new meanings. Artists like Hannah Hoch and Kurt Schwitters used these techniques to review modern society and explore themes of identity and gender. Hoch's work, in particular, challenged traditional ideas of femininity and the role of women in society, making her an important figure within the movement. The use of chance and randomness in the creative process was also a characteristic of Dadaism, as artists sought to accept the unpredictable nature of life. This acceptance of randomness not only reflected the chaos of the world around them but also served as a metaphor for the uncertainty of life itself.

Even though it seemed chaotic, Dadaism was deeply rooted in philosophical ideas. Influenced by the writings of Friedrich Nietzsche and Sigmund Freud, Dadaists explored themes of irrationality, the unconscious, and the rejection of meaning. The movement's acceptance of nihilism and middle-class sentiment connected with the broader cultural shifts of the time, as many sought to break free from traditional values. Dadaists often used humor and irony as tools for review, employing satire to expose the nonsense of war, politics, and societal standards. Although this approach was revolutionary, it also sparked debates within the art community about the role of art in society. Some critics argued that Dadaism's rejection of meaning ultimately undermined the potential for art to inspire change, while others contended that its very absurdity was a powerful form of resistance.

The decline of Dadaism in the early 1920s coincided with the rise of Surrealism, which sought to build upon Dada's foundations while introducing a more structured approach to exploring the unconscious mind. Many former Dadaists, including Andr  Breton, transitioned into the Surrealist movement, bringing with them the principles of spontaneity and absurdity. However, the legacy of Dadaism continued to influence later artistic movements, including Pop Art and Conceptual Art. The Dadaists' challenge to the status quo and their exploration of the boundaries of art paved the way for future generations of artists to question and redefine artistic expression. This ongoing discussion about the nature of art and its societal implications

remains relevant today, as contemporary artists grapple with similar themes of identity, politics, and the role of technology in shaping culture.

In today's discussions, Dadaism remains an important reference point for conversations about the nature of art and its role in society. The movement's focus on anti-art and its critique of established norms connect with contemporary artists who continue to challenge conventions. Also, the Dadaists' exploration of chance and randomness has found new relevance in the digital age, where technology allows for the manipulation of images and ideas in unprecedented ways. As society deals with issues of identity, politics, and the impact of technology on culture, the spirit of Dadaism endures, reminding us of the importance of questioning and redefining the boundaries of artistic expression. Furthermore, the questions raised by Dadaism about creativity and the role of the artist in society continue to inspire new generations, suggesting that the movement's legacy is far from over.

1. According to paragraph 1, what was one of the main reasons for the emergence of Dadaism?

- A. The rise of Surrealism
- B. The horrors of World War I
- C. The popularity of traditional art
- D. The influence of Nietzsche

2. In paragraph 1, which of the following is NOT mentioned as a city where Dadaism spread?

- A. Berlin
- B. Zurich
- C. London
- D. New York

3. What can be inferred about the Dadaists' view of traditional art from paragraph 2?

- A. They believed it was superior to their own work.
- B. They thought it was inadequate for expressing modern complexities.
- C. They aimed to replicate traditional techniques.
- D. They were indifferent to traditional art forms.

4. Why does the author mention Marcel Duchamp's "Fountain" in paragraph 2?

- A. To illustrate the popularity of traditional art
- B. To provide an example of Dadaism's rejection of conventional art
- C. To highlight the technical skills of Dada artists
- D. To discuss the historical context of the Dada movement

5. The word "characterized" in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to

- A. defined
- B. confused
- C. limited
- D. altered

6. Which of the sentences below best expresses the essential information in the following text in paragraph 3?

"The use of chance and randomness in the creative process was also a characteristic of Dadaism, as artists sought to accept the unpredictable nature of life."

- A. Dadaism embraced randomness to reflect life's unpredictability.
- B. Dadaism rejected the idea of chance in art.
- C. Dadaism was chaotic and lacked structure.
- D. Dadaism focused solely on traditional techniques.

7. What is the main purpose of paragraph 4?

- A. To describe the chaotic nature of Dadaism
- B. To discuss the philosophical influences on Dadaism
- C. To highlight the popularity of Dadaism
- D. To explain the techniques used by Dada artists

8. In paragraph 5, there is a missing sentence. The paragraph is repeated below and shows four letters (A, B, C, and D) that indicate where the following sentence could be added.

"Many Dadaists believed that their work would inspire future generations."

Where would the sentence best fit?

(A) The decline of Dadaism in the early 1920s coincided with the rise of Surrealism, which sought to build upon Dada's foundations while introducing a more structured approach to exploring the unconscious mind. (B) Many former Dadaists, including Andr Breton, transitioned into the Surrealist movement, bringing with them the principles of spontaneity and absurdity. (C) However, the legacy of Dadaism continued to influence later artistic movements, including Pop Art and Conceptual Art. (D) The Dadaists' challenge to the status quo and their exploration of the boundaries of art paved the way for future generations of artists to question and redefine artistic expression.

9. Directions: An introductory sentence for a brief summary of the passage is provided below. Complete the summary by selecting the THREE answer choices that express the most important ideas in the passage. Some sentences do not belong in the summary because they express ideas that are not presented in the passage or are minor ideas in the passage.

Dadaism was an influential art movement that emerged in the early 20th century.

Answer Choices

- A. Dadaism challenged traditional artistic norms and societal expectations.
- B. The movement was solely focused on visual arts and literature.
- C. Dadaists used unconventional methods to express their discontent with contemporary life.
- D. The legacy of Dadaism continues to influence modern artistic movements and discussions.

10. What is the main purpose of the passage as a whole?

- A. To provide a historical account of Dadaism

- B. To analyze the techniques used by Dada artists
- C. To explore the significance and legacy of Dadaism in the context of modern art
- D. To critique the philosophical ideas behind Dadaism

Your answers

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

Part 4. Read the text below and do the task. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes. (15 points-1.5 pts/correct answer)

HOW TO SPOT A LIAR

However much we may abhor it, deception comes naturally to all living things. Birds do it by feigning injury to lead hungry predators away from nesting young. Spider crabs do it by disguise: adorning themselves with strips of kelp and other debris, they pretend to be something they are not – and so escape their enemies. Nature amply rewards successful deceivers by allowing them to survive long enough to mate and reproduce. So it may come as no surprise to learn that human beings- who, according to psychologist Gerald Johnson of the University of South California, or lied to about 200 times a day, roughly one untruth every 5 minutes- often deceive for exactly the same reasons: to save their own skins or to get something they can't get by other means.

But knowing how to catch deceit can be just as important a survival skill as knowing how to tell a lie and get away with it. A person able to spot falsehood quickly is unlikely to be swindled by an unscrupulous business associate or hoodwinked by a devious spouse. Luckily, nature provides more than enough clues to trap dissemblers in their own tangled webs- if you know where to look. By closely observing facial expressions, body language and tone of voice, practically anyone can recognize the tell-tale signs of lying. Researchers are even programming computers – like those used on Lie Detector -to get at the truth by analyzing the same physical cues available to the naked eye and ear. “With the proper training, many people can learn to reliably detect lies,” says Paul Ekman, professor of psychology at the University of California, San Francisco, who has spent the past 15 years studying the secret art of deception. In order to know what kind of lies work best, successful liars need to accurately assess other people's emotional states. Ackman's research shows that this same emotional intelligence is essential for good lie detectors, too. The emotional state to watch out for is stress, the conflict most liars feel between the truth and what they actually say and do.

Even high-tech lie detectors don't detect lies as such; they merely detect the physical cues of emotions, which may or may not correspond to what the person being tested is saying. Polygraphs, for instance, measure respiration, heart rate and skin conductivity, which tend to increase when people are nervous – as they usually are when lying. Nervous people typically perspire, and the salts contained in perspiration conducts electricity. That's why a sudden leap in skin conductivity indicates nervousness -about getting caught, perhaps-which makes, in

turn, suggest that someone is being economical with the truth. On the other hand, it might also mean that the lights in the television studios are too hot-which is one reason polygraph tests are inadmissible in court. "Good lie detectors don't rely on a single thing," says Ekman, "but interpret clusters of verbal and non-verbal clues that suggest someone might be lying."

The clues are written all over the face. Because the musculature of the face is directly connected to the areas of the brain that processes emotion, the countenance can be a window to the soul. Neurological studies even suggest that genuine emotions travel different pathways through the brain than insincere ones. If a patient paralyzed by a stroke on one side of the face, for example, is asked to smile deliberately, only the mobile side of the mouth is raised. But tell that same person a funny joke, and the patient breaks into a full and spontaneous smile. Very few people -most notably, actors and politicians- are able to consciously control all of their facial expressions. Lies can often be caught when the liar's true feelings briefly leak through the mask of deception. We don't think before we feel, Ekman says. "Expressions tend to show up on the face before we're even conscious of experiencing an emotion."

One of the most difficult facial expressions to fake- or conceal, if it's genuinely felt - is sadness. When someone is truly sad, the forehead wrinkles with grief and the inner corners of the eyebrows are pulled up. Fewer than 15% of the people Ekman tested were able to produce this eyebrow movement voluntarily. By contrast, the lowering of the eyebrows associated with an angry scowl can be replicated at will but almost everybody. "If someone claims they are sad and the inner corners of their eyebrows don't go up, Ekman says, the sadness is probably false."

The smile, on the other hand, is one of the easiest facial expressions to counterfeit. It takes just two muscles -the zygomaticus major muscles that extend from the cheekbones to the corners of the lips- to produce a grin. But there's a catch. A genuine smile affects not only the corners of the lips but also the orbicularis oculi, the muscle around the eye that produces the distinctive "crow's feet" associated with people who laugh a lot. A counterfeit grin can be unmasked if the corners of the lips go up, the eyes crinkle, but the inner corners of the eyebrows are not lowered, a movement controlled by the orbicularis oculi that is difficult to fake. The absence of lowered eyebrows is one reason why the smile looks so strained and stiff.

Question 1-5

Do the following statements agree with the claims of the writer in Reading Passage?

In boxes 1-5 on your answer sheet, write

YES - if the statement agrees with the information

NO - if the statement contradicts the information

NOT GIVEN - if there is no information on this

1. All living animals can lie.
2. Some people tell lies for self-preservation.
3. Scientists have used computers to analyze which part of the brain is responsible for telling lies.

4. Lying as a survival skill is more important than detecting a lie.
5. To be a good liar, one has to understand other people's emotions.

Question 6-8

Choose the correct letter A, B, C or D.

6. How does the lie detector work?
 - A. It detects whether one's emotional state is stable.
 - B. It detects one's brain activity level.
 - C. It detects body behavior during one's verbal response.
 - D. It analyses one's verbal response word by word.
7. Lie detectors can't be used as evidence in a court of law because _____.
 - A. Lights often cause lie detectors to malfunction.
 - B. They are based on too many verbal and non-verbal clues.
 - C. Polygraph tests are often inaccurate.
 - D. There may be many causes of certain body behavior.
8. Why does the author mention the paralyzed patients?
 - A. To demonstrate how a paralyzed patient smiles
 - B. To show the relation between true emotions and body behavior
 - C. To examine how they were paralyzed
 - D. To show the importance of happiness from recovery

Question 9-10

Classify the following facial traits as referring to:

A: sadness

B: anger

C: happiness

Write the correct letter A, B or C

9. Inner corners of eyebrows raised
10. Lines formed around

Your answers

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

Part 5. You are going to read an article about call-centre workers who give advice to people over the phone. For questions 1-10, choose from the people (A-D). The call-centre workers may be chosen more than once. (10 points-1 pt/correct answer)

A. Claire Lippold, 23, works for the Bat Conservation Trust

I did a degree in biology, and studied bats as part of my thesis. When I saw the ad for this job, I thought it would be perfect for me. We get about ten thousand calls a year, many from people worried that if they have bats in their loft, they can't have any building work done. They need the right advice, because the law protects bats. We're contracted by an organization called Natural

England to arrange a service whereby anybody with bats on their property can have a specialist volunteer come out and give information and advice about the creatures they're living with. Generally, once they have the information, they're happy. It's the sign of a really green environment if you have bats. In the summer, we get calls when bats have flown uninvited into people's houses after dark. We advise turning the lights out, shutting the door, leaving the window open and allowing the bat to find its own way out. One of the most common myths we have to explode is that bats always turn left when they leave roofs. Apparently, that was printed in a magazine recently, so we got a clutch of calls about it. We also get people calling and humming the entire Batman theme tune down the phone. The jokes are pretty predictable, I'm afraid.

B. Anthea McNulty, 26, works for NHS Direct, the phone-in helpline operated by the National Health Service

Having worked in nurse training for a while, I found I missed the patient contact I'd enjoyed doing nursing itself. When I saw this job, I thought of it as a way of getting some of that contact back - without the cleaning up! I remember the dread of what the calls might be about on my first day, but they give you so much training before you're let loose that you can handle it. It was a bit difficult not having the physical clues I'd have been able to pick up on the wards. But you very quickly get used to working with the computer, it makes you feel safe. Occasionally, there are problems with the system but you're never left with a blank screen, and because we're a national service there's always somebody else who can take a call. The most common calls are about coughs and colds, things people can manage on their own, but I need to look out for anything that will indicate that they might need to go and see a doctor. People can be too embarrassed to go to a hospital with what seem like minor ailments, and we do have to reassure them that if they do have to go in, people aren't going to laugh at them.

C. Agnes Thomson, 60, works for a major broadcasting company

Yesterday, I got lots of calls relating to weekly programs, though there was quite a contrast: the radio show for the blind, 'In Touch', and 'Watchdog' on TV. The 'In Touch' callers had heard of some new equipment and wanted further details. 'Watchdog' is a consumer program and people generally call me because they have a problem with a product from a company we've covered on the show. We have regular callers, some very nice and some not so nice, and you get to know them. Quite often people phone to complain spontaneously, and when we call them again within ten days with a response, which we promise to do in some cases, they've forgotten what made them cross. Television programs probably generate more calls, particularly medical programs or programs about children. People have a sense that we're a general repository of knowledge and wisdom- which we're not! There'll have been a show that has covered most things at one time or another so I can always look things up. As a result, I have a lot of what you might call useless knowledge.

D. Caroline Hickman, 34, works for a company with a wide range of household products

I really get a lot out of the work. We have such a wide range of products - from beauty and haircare through to nappies and household cleaners - that no two calls are ever the same. With laundry products, for example, we get lots of specific queries - people want to know what to use with certain types of material. We can't always go into details of all the settings of different brands of machine, though. We also get a lot of calls about skincare from people who want to know about specific ingredients in our products. You also get fascinating insight into the country's lifestyles. For instance, we tend to get lots of calls about cleaning products on a Monday, presumably because people buy them over the weekend, then, towards Friday we'll get haircare and beauty because they're planning a night out. I also long for one-off problems. I can really get my teeth into the ones that come out of the blue. We once had a call from a woman who'd seen a wedding dress on one of our TV adverts and wanted one identical to it for her own big day. We found that it was still at the television studio and was available for her to borrow - which she did. It just goes to show that it's always worth asking!

Which call-centre worker.....

1. used to find it hard to work with only a spoken description of people's problems?
2. gets back to certain callers within a given period of time?
3. can arrange for an expert to visit callers at home?
4. has identified a regular pattern in calls on certain subjects?
5. helps people to solve unexpected problems at night?
6. was sorry not to be in direct touch with the people she had the skills to help?
7. finds some people have unrealistic expectations of the service she can provide?
8. sometimes has to convince people that their problems will be taken seriously?
9. sometimes has to correct information obtained elsewhere?
10. gets the same people calling back more than once?

Your answers

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

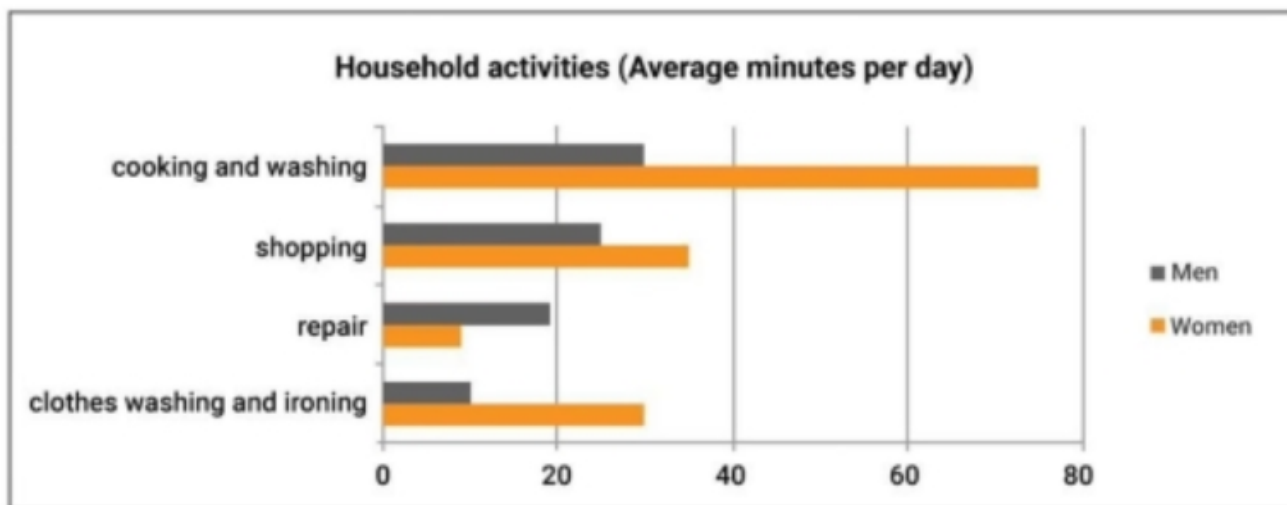
WRITING (50 POINTS)

Part 1 (20 points)

The table and chart show the time spent on leisure and household activities by men and women in a country in 2008.

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

Leisure activities (Average minutes per day)	Men	Women
TV, video, radio	137	118
Reading	18	19
Sport	15	11



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Part 2 (30 points)

Write an essay of 250 words on the following topic:

As global entertainment becomes more dominant, local cultures are losing their unique values. To what extent is this a positive or negative development?

[illegible]

[illegible]