

Thành phố Hồ Chí Minh, ngày 20 tháng 02 năm 2025

**CẤU TRÚC ĐỀ THI TUYỂN SINH LỚP 10
CỦA TRƯỜNG PHỔ THÔNG NĂNG KHIẾU NĂM HỌC 2025 - 2026**

Môn: Tiếng Anh (Chuyên)

I. Thời gian làm bài: 150 phút, không kể thời gian giao đề

II. Cấu trúc đề thi: Trắc nghiệm kết hợp Tự luận.

Đề thi môn Tiếng Anh (Chuyên) gồm **130 câu hỏi**, chấm trên thang điểm **10,00 đ**, làm tròn đến **2 chữ số thập phân**.

Đề thi gồm 3 phần: Language Use (4,00 điểm), Reading (2,50 điểm) và Writing (3.50 điểm).

STT	Chủ đề	Nội dung	Số câu	Điểm/ câu	Điểm
1	Phần 1: Language Use	Grammar and Vocabulary <i>Gồm 40 câu hỏi trắc nghiệm 4 lựa chọn về kiến thức ngữ pháp và từ vựng.</i>	40	0,05 đ/ câu	2,00 đ
2		Guided Cloze test <i>Chọn 1 trong 4 lựa chọn để hoàn tất từng chỗ trống trong đoạn văn. Có 2 đoạn văn, mỗi đoạn 10 chỗ trống.</i>	20	0,05 đ/ câu	1,00 đ
3		Open Cloze test <i>Điền 1 từ vào từng chỗ trống trong đoạn văn. Có 2 đoạn văn, mỗi đoạn 10 chỗ trống.</i>	20	0,05 đ/ câu	1,00 đ
4	Phần 2: Reading	Reading	25	0,10 đ/ câu	2,50 đ
5		<i>Gồm 3 đến 4 bài đọc hiểu với các dạng câu hỏi đọc hiểu khác nhau nhằm đánh giá năng lực đọc ý chính, đọc chi</i>			
6					

		<i>tiết, đọc hàm ý, đọc suy luận, đọc luận điểm, đọc hiểu cấu trúc đoạn văn, đọc hiểu cấu trúc bài văn...</i>			
7	Phần 3: Writing	Word formation <i>Gồm 10 câu, mỗi câu 1 chỗ trống hoặc 1 bài đọc có 10 chỗ trống, yêu cầu thí sinh dùng từ phái sinh của từ cho sẵn để điền vào chỗ trống.</i>	10	0,10 đ/ câu	1,00 đ
8		Error Identification <i>Tìm và sửa 5 lỗi sai trong một đoạn văn.</i>	5	0,10 đ/ câu	0,50 đ
9		Sentence Transformation <i>Viết lại câu với gợi ý cho sẵn, với phần viết lại từ ba đến tám chữ.</i>	10	0,20 đ/ câu	2.00 đ
Tổng cộng			130		10,00 đ

III. Một số lưu ý

- Các chủ điểm bài đọc hiểu và điền từ phù hợp với học sinh trung học cơ sở theo Chương trình phổ thông 2018: *Cộng đồng của chúng ta, Di sản của chúng ta, Thế giới của chúng ta, Tầm nhìn tương lai.*

- Các chủ điểm kiến thức ngôn ngữ bao gồm:

- + Word classes (nouns, pronouns, verbs, adverbs, adjectives, prepositions, articles, conjunctions, ...)
- + Phrases (noun phrases, adjective phrases, adverb phrases, participle phrases, ...)
- + Clauses (Relative clauses, Adverbial clauses, Noun clauses, ...)
- + Tenses
- + Sentence structures (simple, compound, complex sentences, ...)
- + Passive Voice
- + Modal verbs

- + Subjunctives
- + Conditionals
- + Reported speech
- + Comparison
- + Gerund & Infinitive
- + Inversion
- + Punctuation
- + Phrasal verbs, Collocations & Idioms
- + Communicative Functions (Functional language)



Họ và tên thí sinh:..... Số báo danh:

- * Thí sinh viết câu trả lời vào **Phiếu làm bài (Answer Sheet)**.
- * Chỉ những câu trả lời ghi ở **ANSWER SHEET** mới được chấm điểm.
- * Thí sinh **KHÔNG** được sử dụng tài liệu, kể cả từ điển.
- * Giám thị **KHÔNG** giải thích gì thêm.

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Write your name, candidate number and exam room number on your Answer Sheet.

Read the instructions for each part of the paper carefully.

Answer all the questions. Write your answers on the Answer Sheet.

You **MUST** complete the Answer Sheet within the time limit.

At the end of the test, hand in both this question paper and your Answer Sheet.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

There are 130 questions in this paper.

- Questions 1-80 carry 0.05 marks each.
- Questions 81-120 carry 0.1 marks each.
- Questions 121-130 carry 0.2 marks each.

TRƯỜNG PHỔ THÔNG NĂNG KHIẾU, ĐHQG-HCM

PART 1. LANGUAGE USE (4.00 pts) – Questions 1-80

Questions 1 – 40 GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY (2.00 pts)

Choose the answer (A, B, C, or D) which fits best. Write your answers on the Answer Sheet.

1. – “When will the Johnsons arrive?” – “Oh, they _____ at noon on their usual flight.”
A. will have been arriving B. will have arrived C. arriving D. arrive
2. _____ publishing their findings, the researchers discovered a significant oversight.
A. Upon B. While C. During D. Meanwhile
3. Don’t worry about her rude remarks; just take them with a pinch of _____.
A. sugar B. salt C. pepper D. spice
4. The film received _____ praise for its innovative visuals.
A. acclaiming B. resounding C. tepid D. mild
5. – “I don’t know where I’ve seen her before, but her face _____.”
A. rings a bell B. strikes a chord C. plays a tune D. hits the mark
6. If they ask her “Why do you always wear that necklace?”, she just smiles and never answers, which makes everyone curious about it _____.
A. all the way B. all the same C. all the more D. all the time
7. The economic implications of the policy are far more serious than _____.
A. what initially predicted B. was initially predicted
C. which was predicted initially D. that was initially predicted
8. He prefers working from home, but his colleagues _____ otherwise.
A. do B. are C. prefer D. think
9. The project remains in its _____ stages but shows promise.
A. formative B. primitive C. elementary D. initial
10. _____ the research grant, the team would not have completed the project.
A. Except for B. But for C. Unless for D. Without for
11. I don’t have time to go into detail now, so let me just give you the _____ version.
A. short and sweet B. quick and fast C. short and quick D. sweet and sharp
12. After years of hard work, she finally _____ recognition as a leader in her field.
A. attained B. gained C. acquired D. achieved
13. – “Neither the players nor the coach _____ satisfied with the referee’s decision.”
A. were B. has been C. have been D. was
14. _____ described by critics as “a masterpiece of modern art” has now been revealed to be a forgery.
A. What is B. What has C. Being D. It is
15. The politician’s speech was full of hot _____ but lacked real substance.
A. water B. steam C. air D. wind
16. – “I just know something is about to go wrong; I _____.”
A. feel it in my bones B. hear it in the air C. see it in my dreams D. sense it in the wind
17. The CEO’s resignation left employees feeling _____ about the company’s future.
A. reassured B. apprehensive C. indifferent D. elated
18. The young scientist’s contributions have _____ her as a rising star in the field.
A. cemented B. confirmed C. validated D. established
19. The company’s profits _____ steadily since the implementation of the new strategy.
A. have been increasing B. are increasing C. had increased D. were increasing
20. – “Samantha seems to be struggling with city life.” – “Well, it’s clear she _____ to living in such a busy environment.”
A. didn’t use B. isn’t used C. doesn’t get used D. hasn’t been used
21. – “The building’s construction was carried out _____ strict safety regulations.”
A. according with B. in accordance with C. in accordance to D. according to
22. The scientist’s groundbreaking research has _____ the way for future discoveries.
A. paved B. cleared C. lit D. carved
23. Every student, _____ their financial background, has the right to access quality education.
A. no matter what B. no matter with C. what’s the matter with D. no matter what is
24. The project is hanging by a _____ due to lack of funding.
A. rope B. thread C. string D. wire
25. – “The train is always late, so don’t _____ waiting for it to arrive on time.”
A. hold your breath B. waste your time C. cross your fingers D. keep your hopes
26. The athlete’s performance was nothing short of _____.
A. average B. exceptional C. disappointing D. routine
27. The data _____ analyzed before the deadline next week.
A. must be B. must have been C. must being D. must have being
28. The company’s failure to adapt to market changes will _____ its downfall.
A. herald B. precipitate C. prolong D. alleviate

29. The participants, _____ of whom had prior experience, adapted quickly to the new protocol.
A. most B. the most C. much D. the majority
30. If it hadn't been for his quick thinking, the situation _____ far worse.
A. would be B. will be C. could have been D. might be
31. It is essential that every applicant _____ the necessary documentation by the deadline.
A. submits B. submit C. submitted D. will submit
32. No sooner _____ the meeting started than the fire alarm went off.
A. had B. had C. was D. is
33. When I asked him about the missing documents, he completely _____ the issue.
A. beat around B. ran through C. walked into D. passed over
34. – "Do you think I've met Sarah before?" – "I'm not sure. You _____ her at that conference last year."
A. had to meet B. may have met C. needn't have met D. didn't need to meet
35. The proposal was rejected out of hand, _____ disappointing the research team.
A. much to B. far from C. as to D. due to
36. The refugees sought shelter in makeshift camps, _____ they endured harsh conditions with little access to basic necessities.
A. while B. where C. although D. given that
37. – "You _____ apologize to your friend for being late."
A. better to B. should better C. would better D. had better
38. – "Do you think Anna will win the competition?" – "Absolutely! She's very likely _____ the first prize."
A. that she will win B. to be winning C. that she wins D. to win
39. The new employee is still finding his _____ in the company, but he's learning quickly.
A. legs B. feet C. head D. arms
40. Exhausted after hours of hiking, they rested under a tree, _____ the breathtaking view of the valley.
A. admiring B. admired C. having admired D. to admire

Questions 41 – 60 GUIDED CLOZE TEST (1.00 pts)

Choose the answer (A, B, C, or D) which fits best. Write your answers on the Answer Sheet.

Guided Cloze 1

For more than a decade, comic book films have been (41) _____ and fairly reliable moneymakers, but the genre has suffered a series of shocking failures in 2023 that (42) _____ questions about its future. Well-established (43) _____ the franchises and characters were, from Marvel's 'Ant-man' and 'the Marvels' to D.C.'s 'Aquaman' and 'The Flash', box office figures were disappointing to (44) _____ the least. Most notably, 'The Marvels' struggled to crawl past (45) _____ \$200 million while its (46) _____ 'Captain Marvel' (47) _____ \$1.1 billion in 2019. Some have argued these failures can be blamed entirely on the movies themselves not being up to snuff. (48) _____, most of this year's superhero flops earned lukewarm reviews, and Marvel was coming off poorly received films like "Eternals" and "Thor: Love and Thunder" that likely tainted the brand.

Regardless, it could also be that audiences are simply (49) _____ from being flooded with endless superhero content. After Marvel's Disney+ shows were added to the pool in early 2021, it feels like homework to stay up to date with the movies' (50) _____ universe.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|----------------|---------------------|
| 41. A. universal | B. ubiquitous | C. prevalent | D. indispensable |
| 42. A. put up | B. pose | C. raise | D. bring into |
| 43. A. despite | B. though | C. as | D. considering |
| 44. A. claim | B. suppose | C. state | D. say |
| 45. A. to make | B. and made | C. having made | D. making |
| 46. A. predecessor | B. precursor | C. antecedent | D. successor |
| 47. A. raked in | B. cashed out | C. piled up | D. ploughed through |
| 48. A. As such | B. After all | C. Altogether | D. Hence |
| 49. A. cast aside | B. run dry | C. snowed in | D. burnt out |
| 50. A. intertwined | B. convoluted | C. intricate | D. sophisticated |

Guided Cloze 2

Microplastics, as the name (51) _____, are tiny plastic particles. Officially, they are (52) _____ as plastics less than five millimeters (0.2 inches) in diameter—smaller in diameter than the standard pearl used in jewelry. There are two categories of microplastics: primary and secondary.

Primary microplastics are tiny particles (53) _____ for commercial use, such as cosmetics, as well as microfibers shed from clothing and other (54) _____, such as fishing nets. Secondary microplastics are particles that result from the (55) _____ of larger plastic items, such as water bottles. This breakdown is (56) _____ by exposure to (57) _____ factors, mainly the sun's radiation and ocean waves.

The problem with microplastics is that—like plastic items of any size—they do not readily break down into

harmless molecules. Plastics can take hundreds or thousands of years to (58) _____ and in the meantime, wreak havoc on the environment. On beaches, microplastics are (59) _____ as tiny multicolored plastic bits in sand. In the oceans, microplastic pollution is often (60) _____ by marine animals.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|----------------|------------------|
| 51. A. implies | B. means | C. points | D. aims |
| 52. A. defined | B. discussed | C. clarified | D. shown |
| 53. A. carried | B. destroyed | C. advertised | D. designed |
| 54. A. processes | B. textiles | C. ingredients | D. components |
| 55. A. mixture | B. collection | C. breakdown | D. production |
| 56. A. led | B. continued | C. caused | D. seen |
| 57. A. economic | B. social | C. personal | D. environmental |
| 58. A. deteriorate | B. decompose | C. rot | D. spoil |
| 59. A. visible | B. usable | C. manageable | D. convertible |
| 60. A. marked | B. consumed | C. worsened | D. cleaned |

Questions 61 – 80 OPEN CLOZE TEST (1.00 pts)

Complete each blank with ONE most suitable word. Write your answers on the Answer Sheet.

Open cloze 1

Everyone who uses the wealth of language wants to use it in some way (0) that is characteristically his own. He wants it, (61) _____ a sense, as his private property. This desire is the most genuine tribute we (62) _____ to our heritage because it is unspoken and often unacknowledged, but it is steady.

Henry Seidel Canby said that style is like happiness: “Everyone recognizes it; everyone describes it, (63) _____ no two people agree as (64) _____ its exact nature.” There are many views and many mysteries (65) _____ which the student can delve, but for working purposes, style may be (66) _____ upon as our personal appearance in print, our self-image given in speech. When we become personal about the language, we become conscious (67) _____ style, for it is through style (68) _____ we make the language our own. A style,

representing the sum total of choices made in daily speech and writing, expresses our individual connection with that vast and confusing body of knowledge known as language. It is (69) _____ of our surest and most creative conceits that the way we write and talk must have features that mark us (70) _____ from the mass.

Open cloze 2

If you (71) _____ writing a novel, I would strongly urge you to look to yourself before you went elsewhere for ideas. As a writer, you couldn't possibly judge (72) _____ the majority of your readers would be, nor could you classify them as if it is often desirable to do with an audience sitting in one room. You would know only that you were writing for an unseen multitude scattered about the country. (73) _____ would therefore be sensible for you to concentrate (74) _____ sharing some of your own experiences and emotions with your readers and hoping that enough of (75) _____ would be interested in the story and characters you create to make your material popular. At any (76) _____ moment, however, you would be dealing with only one person at a (77) _____. There wouldn't be others peering over a reader's shoulders and influencing him to react as a group. You wouldn't worry if thousands of people rejected your book so (78) _____ as other thousands bought and enjoyed it.

A talk is different. It is really alive at the moment of delivery, and so is the audience. The speaker deals with a mass, many people gathered together and each feeling the subtle influence of the other at the same time. A speech that falls (79) _____ on its face, so to (80) _____, in the first few minutes is almost impossible to revive. You cannot afford to lose the interest of a substantial portion of the people before you because soon you have lost them all.

PART 2. READING (2.50 pts) – Questions 81-105

For questions 81-85, read the passage below and answer the questions that follow. Write your answers on the Answer Sheet.

THE TRUTH ABOUT INTELLIGENCE: CAN I BECOME CLEVERER?

Brain-training is thriving despite doubts it can actually boost your smarts. But there is a way to increase your IQ score and keep your brain sharp for longer

By Linda Geddes | 18 July 2018 | Newscientist.com

During the early 1990s, a paper was published in Nature revealing that students performed better on an intelligence test if they listened to Mozart while taking it. So was born the billion-dollar brain-training industry. [A]. Sadly, other researchers have been unable to replicate the “Mozart effect”. Studies of computer games that claim to improve mental performance have produced mixed results too. “Brain training, Baby Einstein, and so on have been fairly disappointing in terms of being able to boost IQ,” says Stuart Ritchie at the University of Edinburgh, UK.

However, one intervention has repeatedly been shown to work: education. True, intelligent children often remain in school for longer, but that can't be the whole story. [B]. During the 1960s, the Norwegian government added two extra years of compulsory education to its curriculum and rolled out the change gradually, allowing comparisons between different regions. When researchers investigated IQ scores from tests taken by all Norwegian men as part of their compulsory military service, they concluded that the additional schooling added 3.7 IQ points per year.

This pattern has been seen elsewhere. [C]. In a recent meta-analysis, Ritchie and a colleague concluded that each additional year of schooling boosted IQ by between 1 and 5 points. "That's not to say that if we left people in school forever they would all become super-geniuses; it must **plateau out** at some point," he says. "But given the variance in schooling we have now, education does provide some degree of boost." It might simply be that reading, studying arithmetic and **accruing** general knowledge are good training for the kind of abstract thinking you need to perform well in IQ tests. Schooling may also teach children to maintain their concentration. Or it could be doing something else.

Whether adult education has a similar effect is less clear. "It is plausible," says Ritchie, although it hasn't been tested directly. [D]. One study, which compared people's IQ scores at the ages of 11 and 70 found that being in a more complex job was related to being smarter in later life – even after controlling for how smart a person was to begin with. This group still had some age-related decline, but it was less pronounced than in other people. "That is evidence consistent with the 'use it or lose it' hypothesis," says Ritchie.

81. According to the passage, what could be concluded about the Mozart effect?
- A. There may be some validity of the Mozart effect, however, this phenomenon requires additional research and more rigorous scientific evidence to be proven.
 - B. Further empirical investigation is needed to verify the validity of the Mozart effect, and to establish whether it is a genuine phenomenon that can enhance an individual's cognitive abilities.
 - C. The Mozart effect has produced inconsistent and conflicting results across different studies, leading to ambiguity regarding the true nature and validity of this effect.
 - D. There is no scientific evidence to substantiate the existence of the Mozart effect, thereby making it a questionable claim that lacks substantial empirical proof to back it up.
82. What would be the best place to insert the sentence "*But not all learning is in the classroom*"?
- A. [A]
 - B. [B]
 - C. [C]
 - D. [D]
83. What would be the closest definition of the term "**plateau out**" in the context of the article?
- A. To reach a point where progress slows down and further improvement becomes increasingly difficult until no further progress can be made.
 - B. To go through a process of diminishing returns where further progress leads to decreasing benefits.
 - C. To reach a state of stability, where further improvement is no longer possible.
 - D. To attain the highest level of progress, after which no additional effort leads to significant gains.
84. What word would best replace the word "**accruing**" in the context of the article?
- A. Learning
 - B. Accumulating
 - C. Acquiring
 - D. Procuring
85. What can be inferred about the relationship between complex jobs and cognitive abilities based on the passage?
- A. Complex jobs enhance cognitive abilities because intelligent people tend to choose more challenging careers.
 - B. The cognitive benefits of complex jobs are strong enough to prevent normal age-related mental decline.
 - C. People in complex jobs experience mental decline with age, but at a slower rate than others.
 - D. Complex jobs improve cognitive abilities in the same way that additional years of education boost IQ scores.

For questions 86-89, you are going to read a text with 6 paragraphs (A-F). Decide which paragraph gives you the information in the following sentences. Write your answers on the Answer Sheet.

The Digital Shift in Employment

- (A) The job market has seen a seismic shift in recent years, primarily due to the pervasive integration of digital technology. From the initial job search to the final hiring process, technology is at the forefront. Nowadays, job seekers are expected to navigate numerous online platforms, from LinkedIn to specialized job boards. The process has expanded from merely submitting a resume to cultivating a digital presence that can attract potential employers.
- (B) Once a candidate has been spotted, the interview process has also transitioned to the digital realm. Video interviews via platforms such as Zoom or Skype are now commonplace. This shift has not only made it more convenient for employers to screen candidates but has also expanded the talent pool, as geographical limitations become less of an impediment to finding the right fit for a job.
- (C) Artificial Intelligence (AI) and machine learning are revolutionizing how employers assess candidates. Many companies now use sophisticated algorithms to sift through applications before a human eye ever sees them. These algorithms can scan for keywords, evaluate experience, and even predict a candidate's fit within the

company culture. While this efficiency is advantageous for employers, it requires job seekers to be more strategic in their applications.

- (D) The nature of the jobs themselves has evolved, with many roles now necessitating a degree of technical proficiency that was not required a decade ago. For instance, marketing positions often require knowledge of data analytics and social media strategy, merging creative skills with technical understanding. As a result, the workforce is continuously upskilling to meet the demands of these tech-infused roles.
- (E) Remote work, which has surged in popularity due to advancements in technology and external factors such as the global pandemic, is expected to persist as a standard mode of operation. Companies are investing in cloud services, collaborative online tools, and secure remote access to systems, signaling a long-term commitment to this model. The ability to work from anywhere has also reshaped the concept of work-life balance, making it a significant consideration for job seekers.
- (F) Finally, the rise of the gig economy has introduced a new dimension to employment, with platforms like Upwork and Freelancer facilitating short-term, flexible job opportunities. This model is powered by technology, enabling individuals to offer their skills on a global market. It underscores the increasing importance of digital literacy, as the ability to navigate these platforms can determine one's success in securing work.

86. Certain job positions now demand a combination of creative and tech skills.

87. Short-term job opportunities have become more accessible through specific platforms.

88. The method for applying for jobs has grown to include maintaining an online profile.

89. Job interviews can now be conducted regardless of where the candidate is located.

For questions 90-99, you are going to read an article. Choose the item (A, B, C or D) that best answers each question or completes the sentences about the passage. Write your answers on the Answer Sheet.

Suppose that 54.3 percent of a country's population had cancer. That figure might set off a nationwide panic—a search for something wrong with people's diet, the environment, activity levels. In fact, that's the percentage of Americans who show a positive skin response to one or more allergens. Allergic reactions, such as sneezing, itching, and rashes, are due to the immune system mistakenly attacking harmless substances like pollen, dust mites, or certain foods. Even if symptoms are rarely life-threatening, allergies can prove to be a great source of discomfort for sufferers, who are supposed to just 'deal with it.'

Allergies have been labeled as an "epidemic of modernity," with industrialized countries experiencing a much higher **prevalence**. Factors like diet, pollution, and environmental changes have all contributed to the increase. In contrast, regions with limited industrialization, such as parts of South America and Africa, report significantly lower rates of allergies, suggesting that modernization plays a critical role in the rise of allergic reactions.

For children in the United States, food allergies are increasingly common, affecting about six percent. Due to this, federal legislation mandates that food manufacturers clearly label major allergens. For families dealing with severe allergies, special provisions, such as designated allergy-free tables in schools and support groups, are essential for managing these challenges.

Allergic reactions develop when the immune system identifies a harmless substance as a threat and creates antibodies against it. The first exposure to an allergen may cause no symptoms, but the body "remembers" and reacts more strongly on subsequent exposures. This immune response can progress, potentially becoming more severe with each encounter. [A]

There is a hereditary component to allergies, meaning genetics can increase a person's risk of developing allergies or asthma, particularly if parents have similar conditions. However, genetics alone cannot explain the rapid increase in allergy rates, which has led researchers to investigate environmental and lifestyle factors. One such factor is diet: the rise in processed foods, reduced intake of fruits and vegetables, and lower levels of antioxidants may contribute to the increased likelihood of allergies. Antibiotic overuse is another probable cause, as it disrupts gut bacteria that may help suppress allergic reactions. Additionally, exposure to environmental pollutants, like diesel fumes near highways, has been shown to increase sensitivity to allergens. [B]

The "hygiene hypothesis" is a popular theory explaining the allergy epidemic. It suggests that modern society's obsession with cleanliness prevents people, especially children, from being exposed to bacteria and allergens that would help build a stronger immune system. In highly sanitized environments, immune systems may overreact to harmless substances, leading to allergies. [C]

However, the "right kind of dirt" seems necessary to provide this benefit. For instance, inner-city neighborhoods, which are often exposed to pollutants, still show high allergy rates, indicating that certain pollutants rather than a lack of exposure to natural microbes might be the issue. [D]

While we still lack clear solutions to prevent allergies, some scientists believe that exposing children to microbes and allergens early in life may help reduce allergy rates. However, the best approach remains uncertain, as some early exposures could make allergies worse later on. Food allergies, in particular, may need entirely different treatment methods.

Despite these challenges, there is hope. Today, a growing market offers allergy sufferers various products and services, such as hypoallergenic hotels and improved ventilation systems. Scientists are also exploring genetic engineering, like creating hypoallergenic plants that do not trigger allergic responses. Such innovations offer some relief, but the question remains: can allergies be fully prevented, and if so, what new triggers might arise for the immune system to react against?

90. What is the main idea of the passage?
- A. Genetic inheritance plays a primary role in deciding allergic response.
 - B. Industrialized societies have seen a significant rise in allergies due to various factors.
 - C. Allergies are becoming more common yet less severe in modern life.
 - D. Food allergies are the most severe type of allergic reaction affecting Americans today.
91. Why is an analogy to cancer used in the first paragraph?
- A. To draw attention to the dangers of allergy
 - B. To question the priority of finding a cure for one over the other
 - C. To draw a link between the causes of the two
 - D. To contrast public perception towards the two
92. What is the purpose of mentioning "the hygiene hypothesis" in the passage?
- A. To explain that cleanliness reduces the prevalence of allergies in industrialized societies.
 - B. To suggest that excessive cleanliness may prevent immune systems from developing properly.
 - C. To show that allergies are mainly caused by pollution and environmental factors.
 - D. To argue that exposure to allergens early in life has no effect on the development of allergies.
93. According to the passage, what is true about children's food allergy in the U.S.?
- A. Certain accommodations should be made to help children affected.
 - B. It is the most common type of allergy affecting children.
 - C. The government has restricted the inclusion of certain allergens in food.
 - D. Over 1 in 10 children are affected by some sort of food allergy.
94. What is closest in meaning to the word 'prevalence' in paragraph 3?
- A. intensity B. severity C. occurrence D. spread
95. What is true about how allergies work?
- A. Those with a weak immune system tend to get severe allergic response.
 - B. Allergy sufferers might see no reaction from the first contact with allergens.
 - C. Suffering from multiple allergies can worsen the reaction to each.
 - D. Immune systems of allergy sufferers might fail to detect serious threats.
96. What is mentioned as a possible dietary factor that leads to allergy?
- A. Vehicular emission poisoning B. Lack of gut bacteria
 - C. Overconsumption of antioxidants D. Misuse of certain medicines
97. There are four locations, marked [A], [B], [C], and [D]. Which location would the sentence below best fit?
- A. [A] B. [B] C. [C] D. [D]
98. What innovation is **NOT** mentioned as a solution for allergy?
- A. Modifying genetic make-up of plants B. Medicines that suppress allergic reactions
 - C. Special accommodations for allergy sufferers D. Upgraded air circulation system in buildings
99. What does the author imply by: '**Such innovations offer some relief, but the question remains: can allergies be fully prevented, and if so, what new triggers might arise for the immune system to react against?**'
- A. It is not worth investing in allergy relief innovations.
 - B. Our immune system is a flawed design that needs improvement.
 - C. Allergy is certainly not the only threat posed by our immune system.
 - D. A cure to allergy might be impossible.

For questions 100-105, six paragraphs have been removed from a book extract below. Choose from the paragraphs A-G the one that fits each gap. There is one extra paragraph which you do not need to use. Write your answers on the Answer Sheet.

LANGUAGE AND REALITY

One morning in the rainforested uplands of Kri territory in central Laos, I was traveling between village hamlets as I sought to learn more about the Kri language during my first field expedition to the area. All my energy was focused on building a vocabulary of the language. I had my notebook at the ready every minute. Two village men, Baai and Kham, were heading in the same direction as I was, and so they gave me a ride in their longboat.

100

That morning, we sat in file, pushing along through a still and spacious river pool with no perceptible flow. The only sound was the light cutting of oars into the mirror-like water and the trickle of runoff. Suddenly, an enormous bird emerged from the jungle overstory to our right, arcing high over the open expanse of river and heading north. At the front of the boat, Baai pointed up. He turned to look at Kham and called out *vung vaawq*!

101

Later that evening, I puzzled over that moment as I checked my notes. From photographs, I figured out which bird Baai had referred to. But why, in that moment, had Baai turned to look at Kham and say the bird's name? Just think about what this little example of language use consists of. A man sees something interesting, turns to his companion, and says the word for the thing out loud. If languages are problem-solving systems, what problem was Baai solving by calling out the word for the crested argus that day?

102

Words directly reflect this perceptual prominence. According to this view, when Baai turned to Kham and said *vung vaawq*, it was an intellectual act, a sheer expression of mental interest in distinguishing bird species and an act that was possible because the Kri language has a word for this bird.

103

This is the case with the Kri word for the crested argus. Kri speakers do not hunt, breed, catch, or otherwise use these birds, or any other birds for that matter. Does this mean the word *vung vaawq* cannot be explained in utilitarian terms?

104

Let's return to the crested argus. That day on the river, when Baai turned to Kham and said the name of the bird, one possibility is that he was taking a simple opportunity for social bonding through sharing experience. In that boat, both men individually had the same visual experience of seeing the bird, but when Baai looked at Kham and called its name, it was a public act that took two parallel experiences and converted them into a shared experience. Pointing something out serves a bonding function between people by aligning their attention on a common focus.

105

After all, Kri speakers know well over a hundred bird species names and yet have virtually no direct interactions with birds or any practical uses for them. They don't raise or eat birds apart from chickens. According to the commonsense referential view of language, we have words to convey information about the world and to update others about things they haven't experienced themselves. But in this case, the function of the word arguably has more to do with matters of social coordination and social bonding.

- A. A long-standing scientific debate points to some possible answers. Why is it that "only a small subset of the species diversity in any one local habitat is ever recognized linguistically by local human populations"? The cognitive anthropologist Brent Berlin has pointed to two possible explanations. One is the *intellectualist* view: languages make the distinctions they make because human beings are inherently interested in acknowledging—by naming—the distinctions that are perceptually most prominent in nature.
- B. Kri territory is nestled just to the west of the Annamite Cordillera, the mountain chain whose ridge serves as the Laos-Vietnam border, near where Vietnam is at its narrowest. The riverine environment features chains of river pools, expanses of still water that create breaks in the forest canopy. Traveling along these pools quietly in a canoe is a time to see wildlife, such as bands of macaques coming down to drink at the edge of the river, or to hear the calls of gibbons from the distant hilltops.
- C. There are words for plants that appear to be of no direct utility to people who know the word—that is, where there are no consequences of knowing or not knowing those plants. But there is what we might call *indirect utility*. An example of the indirect utility of knowing a particular tree species is being able to distinguish it from others.
- D. We should also note that Baai's act of saying the bird's name may also have been a display of expertise. Maybe he was bragging: I know what that bird is called. Could it be that the only reason the Kri language even has a word for that bird is so that speakers can display that they know it?
- E. This is the Kri word for the crested argus (*Rheinardia ocellata*), a spectacular peafowl-like pheasant of the forest. And as quick as that, the great bird was gone. That was all. Everyone was silent, and on we went.
- F. One idea is that the ideal communicative system would combine "perfectly informative (lossless) communication with perfect simplicity (no cognitive cost)," that is, telepathy or mind reading. But nothing remotely like literal mind reading is necessary if your purpose is to coordinate with someone.
- G. Another view is *utilitarian*. According to this view, the naming of a plant or animal in a language will be guided by the "practical consequences of knowing or not knowing [that] plant or animal" in the relevant cultural context. An obvious problem with this claim is that languages often have words for plants and animals that are of no obvious utility to speakers, whether this utility be concerned with the need to pursue, avoid, or otherwise be invested in the ability to identify a life form.

PART 3. WRITING (3.50 pts) – Questions 106-130

Questions 106 – 115 WORD FORMATION (1.00 pts)

Provide the most suitable form of the given word in brackets to complete each space in the passage below. Write no more than ONE word for each space. Write your answers on the Answer Sheet.

A good example of how a (0) **skilled** (SKILL) speaker can (106) _____ (COME) a poor voice is the late Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt. Here was a woman who was in constant demand to address audiences on a variety of subjects. Yet, by certain standards, her shrill, sometimes grating, often uneven tones would have been judged totally unsatisfactory for public speaking. That her remarks were (107) _____ (ENTHUSE) received by people all over the world was a tribute to the sheer force of personality she was able to inject into the rather (108) _____ (ATTRACT) vocal instrument she had at her (109) _____ (DISPOSE). Sincerity, (110) _____ (WAVER) hope and idealism, personal warmth and integrity, and dedication to mankind's needs broke through the barrier of harsh sounds and (111) _____ (SEEM) gave them a special and (112) _____ (RESIST) appeal.

Your attitude toward your voice should be this. Accept the fact that by the time you are old enough to organize and deliver a sustained talk, your body structure (especially the mouth, throat, and chest areas), your physical habits of sound production, and your central (113) _____ (NERVE) system have largely determined what your voice will be for the rest of your life. Only prolonged and rather expensive training and instruction may (114) _____ (MATERIAL) change the general quality of your voice, and there is no guarantee since intensive psychiatric attention may also be necessary. It makes more sense to spend your time learning a few techniques that can help you exert the force of your personality through your voice in such a way that it becomes (115) _____ (ACCEPT) to an audience regardless of how far from ideal it is.

Questions 116 – 120 ERROR CORRECTION (0.5 pts)

Identify the FIVE errors in the following passage and correct them. Indicate the line at which mistakes are found, and how to correct them. Write your answers on the Answer Sheet.

Example():*

Line	Error	Correction
1	<i>introduce</i>	<i>introduces</i>

(*) this example can not be written on your answer sheet

Write NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS for each error/ correction on the answer sheet.

Line

- 1 Framing often introduce analogies and metaphors that can function as “tools of thought.”
- 2 An example is how you think about electricity. What is it, and how does it work? When
- 3 people talk about electricity, they sometimes portray it as a moving crowd of individuals.
- 4 Others describe them as being like flowing water. In an experiment, people were asked to
- 5 solve a set of problems involved an electrical circuit with different combinations of
- 6 batteries and resistors. Batteries and resistors have different properties, and understanding
- 7 them demands different kinds of reasoning. People were performed differently depending
- 8 on which of these two analogies they were using. The experiment showed “that subjects
- 9 using the water model (given that they understood the way water behaves) differentiated
- 10 batteries more correctly than resistors, and that subjects who used a moving crowd model
- 11 were more accurate for resistors than for batteries.” When the authors put it, “Generative
- 12 analogies can serve as inferential frameworks.”

Questions 121 – 130 SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION (2.0 pts)

Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given in the brackets. Do NOT make any changes to the word given. You must write from THREE to EIGHT words, including the given word.

Example:

0. Do you mind if I watch you while you paint?
→ Do you _____ you while you paint? (OBJECTION)

Write on your answer sheet:

0	<i>have any objection to my watching</i>
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Write only the missing words on the answer sheet.

121. For the audience, the effortless performance of the acrobats was astonishing. **(HOW)** The audience was _____ performed.
122. It appears that our sales team provided this customer with inaccurate information about the product features, and I believe we should apologise to her. **(MISINFORMED)**
I believe we owe this customer an apology, as she seems _____
_____ the product features by our sales team.
123. Despite their contrasting personalities and diverse interests, Karen and Mark have managed to cultivate a strong and harmonious bond. **(ALONG)**
Having contrasting personalities and diverse interests does not prevent Karen and Mark from _____ another.
124. Though he had been under extensive training, John failed to meet the qualifying criteria for the Olympic team by a small margin in the final race. **(SHORT)**
Despite his extensive training, John _____ qualifying for the Olympic team by just a few seconds in the final race.
125. The stock market is in decline and no one knows how things will turn out. **(RECOVER)** Whether the stock market _____ guess.
126. The sky was so breathtakingly beautiful, with vibrant hues of fiery orange and enchanting pink, that it left us in awe of the mesmerizing sunset. **(WITH)**
The sky was painted _____, showcasing vibrant hues of fiery orange and enchanting pink, that it left us in awe of the mesmerizing sunset.
127. They will do whatever it takes to save the company. **(STOP)**
They will _____ the company going.
128. The rebel minister refused to do what the president said when it came to citizen's privacy abuses. **(ACCOUNT)**
"On _____ to the president's line when it comes to citizens' privacy abuses!" said the rebel minister.
129. Nothing good can come out of blaming him for what happened. **(GAINED)**
There is nothing _____ finger at him for what happened.
130. The manager has recently been made aware of the staff complaining about their workload and lack of support. **(ATTENTION)**
It _____ that the staff are complaining about their workload and lack of support.

HẾT

Read the instructions carefully.

Only answers that follow the instructions will be counted for marking.

I. LANGUAGE USE (4.0 pts)									
<i>Grammar and Vocabulary (2.00 pts)</i>									
01. D	02. A	03. B	04. B	05. A	06. C	07. B	08. A	09. A	10. B
11. A	12. A	13. D	14. A	15. D	16. A	17. B	18. D	19. A	20. B
21. B	22. A	23. A	24. B	25. A	26. B	27. A	28. B	29. A	30. C
31. B	32. B	33. A	34. B	35. A	36. B	37. D	38. D	39. B	40. A
<i>Guided Cloze test (1.00 pts)</i>									
41. B	42. C	43. B	44. D	45. D	46. A	47. A	48. B	49. D	50. B
51. A	52. A	53. D	54. B	55. C	56. C	57. D	58. B	59. A	60. B
<i>Cloze test 01 (0.50 pts)</i>									
61. in		62. pay		63. but		64. to		65. into	
66. looked		76. of		68. that		69. one		70. off	
<i>Cloze test 02 (0.50 pts)</i>									
71. were		72. who		73. it		74. on		75. them	
76. given		77. time		78. long		79. flat		80. speak/say	
II. READING (2.50 pts)									
81. C	82. D	83. A	84. B	85. C	86. D	87. F	88. A	89. B	
90. B	91. D	92. B	93. A	94. C	95. C	96. D	97. C	98. B	
99. C	100. B	101. E	102. A	103. G	104. C	105. D			

III. WRITING (3.50 pts)		
Word formation (1.00 pts) – write ONE WORD only for each space.		
106. overcome	111. seemingly	
107. enthusiastically	112. irresistible	
108. unattractive	113. nervous	
109. disposal	114. materially	
110. unwavering	115. acceptable	
Error identification (0.50 pts) – write NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS for each error/ correction. 116 – 120		
Line	Error	Correction
4	them	it
5	involved	involving
7	were performed	performed
10	a	the
11	When	As
Sentence transformation (2.00 pts) – write from THREE to EIGHT words, including the word given.		
91. astonished by/at HOW effortlessly the acrobats	96. WITH such (a) breathtaking beauty	
92. to have been MISINFORMED about	97. STOP at nothing to keep	
93. getting ALONG with one	98. no ACCOUNT will I	
94. fell SHORT of	99. to be GAINED from/by pointing a/the	
95. will RECOVER is anybody's/anyone's	100. has recently come/been brought to the manager's ATTENTION	

THIS IS THE END OF THE ANSWER SHEET