

STAR EDUCATION

Môn thi: TIẾNG ANH (chuyên)

THI THỬ TUYỂN SINH 10

Ngày thi: 16/03/2025

PHỔ THÔNG NĂNG KHIẾU

Thời gian làm bài: 150 phút, không kể thời gian phát đề

ĐỀ CHÍNH THỨC

I. LANGUAGE USE (4.0 pts) – Questions 1-80

Questions 1-40: GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY (2 pts)

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

1. The roads are _____ in the winter so drive carefully.
A. cautious B. deficient C. rebellious D. perilous
2. The basketball player _____ fans with his mesmerizing ball-handling, and pinpoint accuracy on every shot.
A. dawned B. clouded C. dazzled D. flashed
3. The only people allowed on the _____ are authorized members of staff.
A. outskirts B. interiors C. corridors D. premises
4. As one of the _____ stars of the league, he quickly made his mark with his innovative playmaking.
A. flying B. coming C. rising D. climbing
5. Let's get down to _____ – we need to focus on our priorities and start making progress right away.
A. workload B. overtime C. cooperation D. business
6. Building a strong network is the best way to _____ your career.
A. further B. expand C. swell D. enlarge
7. An employee discount is one of the _____ of a job at the department store.
A. perks B. skills C. duties D. deals
8. Having _____ through the report, I was ready for a rest.
A. tiptoed B. patrolled C. plodded D. strolled
9. Unless you _____ yourself to your work, you'll never fully unlock your potential.
A. resign B. occupy C. hold D. apply
10. Clouds of microplastics _____ in the water column are easily mistaken for food by sea creatures.
A. twisting B. twirling C. swirling D. swiveling
11. The plants in the greenhouse were _____, thriving under the perfect balance of light and humidity.
A. exuberant B. chivalrous C. overcast D. ingenious
12. The earthquake's devastation was unprecedented, with the _____ toll rising steadily as rescue efforts continued.
A. death B. dead C. deadly D. dying
13. Before the birth of the Internet, we couldn't _____ of instantaneous, global communication linking billions of people in real time.
A. reminisce B. conceive C. contemplate D. access
14. This groundbreaking innovation is expected to _____ all previous ones.
A. overdo B. supersede C. excel D. overwhelm
15. Watching her child receive the well-deserved award, the woman _____ with pride.
A. glared B. flared C. glowed D. gleamed
16. Our expansion strategy will proceed as planned, _____ the board of shareholders do not default on their agreements.
A. assuming that B. whether C. whereas D. as if

17. Our financial situation _____ much better now _____ harder over the past few months.
 A. could be – had we been working
 B. could be – if we were working
 C. will be – were we to work
 D. would have been – had worked
18. Possibly no man had more impact on the lives of Americans _____, a pioneer in automobile production.
 A. as Henry Ford
 B. rather than Henry Ford
 C. than did Henry Ford
 D. more than Henry Ford
19. The cherry picking, _____, takes them over a month.
 A. whose work the farmers receive no money
 B. as the farmers receive no money for that work
 C. for which work the farmers receive no money
 D. the farmers receive no money for it
20. Certainly, Susan wouldn't be so stupid _____ her savings under her bed!
 A. as to keep
 B. being kept
 C. enough to keep
 D. keeping
21. I would rather _____ my vacation in Bali than in Miami. I just can't stand the endless noise and crowded chaos.
 A. take
 B. had taken
 C. to have taken
 D. have taken
22. _____ that we had to call off the competition.
 A. Such was a weather
 B. Such terrible weather was it
 C. So terrible a weather was it
 D. The weather was such
23. _____, he continued to press on with unwavering determination.
 A. Though badly wounded he was
 B. Badly wounded as he was
 C. As he was badly wounded
 D. As badly wounded he was
24. He had a passion for storytelling and _____ to be a journalist.
 A. long considering himself
 B. himself long considered
 C. long considered himself
 D. was long himself considered
25. I'm sorry, but I won't be able to attend the meeting because something has _____.
 A. done away with
 B. come off
 C. dropped off
 D. cropped up
26. VietJet Air apologized for the unexpected flight delay, stating that they hoped passengers would not be _____ too much.
 A. inconvenienced
 B. inconvenient
 C. inconvenience
 D. inconveniencing
27. With rising tensions in the region, diplomats warned that a crisis was _____.
 A. immanent
 B. eminent
 C. imminent
 D. incipient
28. Despite the heated debate, Mia maintained her _____ and responded with calm logic.
 A. composition
 B. composure
 C. compensation
 D. complacency
29. The benefits of the job _____ health insurance, annual bonuses, and remote work options, but there are additional benefits as well.
 A. are composed of
 B. consist of
 C. comprise
 D. include
30. After the accident, the paramedics arrived quickly, and the injured cyclist began to _____ after a few minutes.
 A. come round
 B. come across
 C. come up
 D. come off
31. With careful consideration, the architect proposed to _____ the abandoned mansion into a luxury boutique hotel.
 A. convert
 B. renovate
 C. overhaul
 D. repurpose
32. Despite the treacherous conditions and mechanical failures, the mountaineer _____ orchestrate a perilous descent, narrowly escaping disaster.
 A. were able to
 B. managed to
 C. could
 D. succeeded to
33. Mike sighed, wishing Saul _____ his incessant complaints.
 A. had ceased
 B. ceased
 C. would cease
 D. should cease

34. Doctor Christine administered a local anesthetic to _____ the pain before proceeding with the delicate procedure.
 A. dampen B. deaden C. weaken D. soften
35. The leaked documents directly _____ several high-ranking officials in the corruption scandal.
 A. implicated B. accused C. indicted D. incriminated
36. The rigorous training at Pai Mei’s was exhausting, but in the end, it proved _____ as it prepared her for the challenges ahead.
 A. worth B. worthy C. worthwhile D. praiseworthy
37. The refugees endured _____ living conditions, facing extreme cold, scarce food supplies, and inadequate shelter.
 A. harsh B. severe C. brutal D. austere
38. As Hank stepped into the deserted alley, an inexplicable _____ of danger sent a chill down his spine.
 A. hallucination B. intuition C. omen D. premonition
39. Harry Potter had me _____ the pages late into the night yesterday.
 A. turn B. to turn C. turned D. turning
40. Despite his talent, Walter struggled in a highly _____ corporate culture that discouraged creativity and independent thinking.
 A. bureaucratic B. systematic C. conformist D. conventional

Questions 41-50: GUIDED CLOZE TEST 1 (0.5 pts)

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

ALLOCATION CONCEALMENT IN CLINICAL TRIALS

Clinical trials are conducted to test all manners of new treatments. To determine (41) _____ regular aspirin consumption prevents heart attacks or not, you select 10,000 individuals from the general population and randomly choose half of them to take aspirin (42) _____, and follow all 10,000 for many years to see (43) _____ their cardiovascular systems (44) _____. This kind of randomized selection is at the center of such trials. In practice, however, it may be (45) _____.

Benjamin Adams from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and his team have been questioning the effectiveness of allocation concealment—the method of obscuring information (46) _____ patients will receive new treatment versus which will get conventional care. For example, if doctors know that all new patients (47) _____ on odd-numbered days get a new drug which is under investigation, (48) _____ those on even-numbered days get a placebo, they can easily arrange their appointment books (49) _____ only the best interests of their patients at heart to undermine the intent of a randomized trial. Even when there is (50) _____ evidence, Adams contends that doctors tend to believe they know which treatment is the most effective.

41. A. neither B. either C. that D. whether
42. A. every day B. everyday C. on daily basis D. in a day
43. A. why B. when C. how D. where
44. A. hold on B. hold up C. hold forth D. hold through
45. A. seriously mistaken B. considerably faulty C. significantly flawed D. very imperfect
46. A. about which B. about how C. of whom D. of who
47. A. applied B. listed C. registered D. signed in
48. A. when B. but C. meanwhile D. whereas
49. A. for B. with C. of D. in
50. A. negligible B. negligent C. neglectful D. neglected

Questions 51-60: GUIDED CLOZE TEST 2 (0.5 pts)

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

THE TINTIN BOOK

What's the secret sauce behind Georges 'Hergé' Rémi's mesmerizing tales of Tintin, which started as a newspaper strip in Belgium back in the roaring 1920s but has now been translated into over 50 languages and (51) _____ more than 120 million sales? How has this iconic character (52) _____ the test of time? One big reason could be Hergé's eagle eye for detail. He was always in the workshop, tweaking and (53) _____ Tintin's original black-and-white escapades to stay in the (54) _____ with fresh crowds. Plus, he drew (55) _____ from a treasure (56) _____ of personal photographs he'd collected over the years.

Over the span of a remarkable career exceeding five decades, Hergé authored a total of merely 24 volumes in the Tintin series. Had he exhibited lesser (57) _____, it is conceivable that his output could have been significantly greater; however, I harbor reservations regarding the likelihood of achieving the same level of affection and reverence he commands. Recently, upon revisiting a Tintin book after a(n) (58) _____ hiatus, I experienced a (59) _____ between the desire to swiftly navigate the narrative and a concurrent inclination to (60) _____ the intricate visual details.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 51. A. fob off | B. piled up | C. paper over | D. racked up |
| 52. A. stood | B. remained | C. maintained | D. persisted |
| 53. A. smoothing | B. regulating | C. polishing | D. refurbishing |
| 54. A. rails | B. loop | C. circle | D. air |
| 55. A. inspiration | B. aspiration | C. motivation | D. stimulation |
| 56. A. stash | B. deposit | C. hoard | D. trove |
| 57. A. scrupulousness | B. scrappiness | C. scruffiness | D. spuriousness |
| 58. A. broadened | B. extended | C. elongated | D. lengthened |
| 59. A. tension | B. schism | C. fallacy | D. wrongness |
| 60. A. rush through | B. dig in | C. glance at | D. linger on |

Questions 61-70: OPEN CLOZE TEST 1 (0.5 pts)

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

PLAIN ENGLISH

Upon establishing the Plain English Campaign in 1979, Chrissie Maher was largely unaware of the difference she would make to many people's lives. Exasperated by the complicated language of government forms and documents, Chrissie famously (61) _____ hundreds of these to shreds in Parliament Square, London, and from (62) _____ on the campaign began in (63) _____.

Chrissie knew that she was going to have a tough road (64) _____ of her trying to get government agencies and big businesses to drop the jargon and use plain English. But, thankfully, she had (65) _____ up a valuable lesson from her escapade in London—that getting the word (66) _____ can work wonders. So, she kicked off the first-ever Plain English Campaign Awards. Trophies were given to organisations which communicate clearly and booby prizes to whose information was baffling. This had the desired effect, and recipients of booby prizes quickly (67) _____ their writings. Chrissie went on to demand clear information for consumer contracts, (68) _____ many lawyers argued that rewriting legal documents in simple English (69) _____ be unsafe.

The Campaign's standards are now recognised worldwide: their 'crystal mark' is a guarantee that a document is written (70) _____ understandable English.

Questions 71-80: OPEN CLOZE TEST 2 (0.5 pts)

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

OBSERVING LIONS

When it comes to how we see it, lions on the hunt are like a well-oiled machine: in the dying light of sunset, a band of stealthy cats springs (71) _____ from the shadows like trained assassins and surrounds its unsuspecting prey. The lion seems to be (72) _____ archetypal social animal, rising above petty dissension to work together towards a common goal, their next meal. But after spending many years observing these creatures in the wild, we have acquired a (73) _____ exalted view.

When we started our research in 1978, we hoped to get to the (74) _____ of why lions teamed up to hunt, rear cubs and among other things, scare (75) _____ rivals with chorused roars. If the ultimate success of an animal’s behaviour is measured by its lifetime production of surviving offspring, then cooperation does not always cut the (76) _____: if an animal is too generous, its companions benefit at its expense. Why, then, didn’t the evolutionary (77) _____ of genetic self-interest seem to apply to lions?

We confidently assumed that we could iron that problem (78) _____ in a couple of years. But lions are supremely adept (79) _____ doing nothing. To the list of inert noble gases, including krypton, argon and neon, we would add lions. Thus it has taken a variety of research measures to uncover clues about the cats’ behaviour. Because wild lions can live (80) _____ to 18 years, the answers to our question are only now becoming clear.

II. READING (2.5 pts) – Questions 81-105

Questions 81-90: PASSAGE 1 (1.0 pts)

Read the passage below and answer the following questions.

In February 2025, Vietnam’s Ministry of Education and Training rolled out a bold new rulebook – Circular 29 – which aims at taming the country’s sprawling private tutoring industry. Announced in December 2024, this policy tackles the messy mix-up between regular teaching and paid extra lessons, a practice that has continually warped education here. It has brought hope to some students, worry to teachers, and questions from experts. So what is at stake, and can it deliver?

The new policy lays down a firm line: teachers cannot charge fees to tutor students they teach in regular classes. In schools, free extra sessions are allowed only for specific cases, such as kids who are struggling, top-tier students training for competitions, or final-year teens cramming for exams. Beyond school walls, anyone offering paid lessons must register as a business. For primary school pupils, academic tutoring is off the table entirely, and only arts or sports enrichment gets a pass.

At its heart, this is a gutsy stab at fairness, striking at a toxic cycle where many teachers used regular classes to push paid tutoring. Imagine a classroom where neglecting those sessions means lower grades or tough tests, while those who pay get the answers early. A high schooler put it bluntly, ‘Some teachers made life hell if you didn’t sign up for their own classes. This might finally stop that.’ For primary kids, the ban gives them room to develop real-world skills like teamwork instead of slogging through textbooks into the night. The goal is to stop extra lessons from taking over the official curriculum or piling pressure on young students.

But it is not all rosy. Schools are required to start free tutoring quickly, but cash and staff are tight. Cities with lots of tutoring centres might resist, while rural areas lack the means to fill the gap. Checking that people follow the rules is a headache, and without hawk-eyed oversight, the black market for lessons could grow. It’s right to end the unfairness, but some will just find ways around it. An education analyst, cited online, noted, ‘This stops teachers punishing kids who ignore their extra classes, but don’t expect demand to dry up since exams still run the show.’

The education system has modernised its textbooks and loosened up teaching styles, yet exams remain stuck in the past. Banning “forced” extra lessons is necessary—no one disputes that—but it will only shine if we give exams a thorough revision first: their content, the way they’re run, and how they judge students’ skills. Why would parents grit their teeth and fork out cash and time for extra lessons if exams weren’t such a chaotic, baffling mess that leaves everyone rattled for so many years? If tests matched what matters, not so many families would bother. [A]

Let’s take English exams in state schools – pure paper nonsense testing pronunciation with multiple-choice ticks. How can you check a kid’s accent without hearing them speak? And speaking itself, the beating heart of learning a language, gets sidelined in important tests. Some English classrooms in recent years buzz with group presentations, all modern and flashy, but there await the big exams: no mic, no chat – just pen and paper.

Teachers are feeling the pressure too: losing tutoring cash hurts their spirits, and some might quit. Students counting on extra classes to pass tough exams, as a result, are at risk of falling behind. This can be a classic case of how good intentions may pave the road to hell. [B]

Parents driven by a fierce blend of pride and an obsession with achievement are not backing off. One parent told a reporter, ‘I’ll still pay for the best teachers because my child can’t fall behind.’ It’s all about keeping up appearances and chasing top results. They push kids into extra classes not just for learning, but to brag about top marks and elite schools, a badge of honour to flash at neighbors or colleagues. This tangle of ego and scoreboard glory keeps tutoring blazing. [C]

Yet there is still a glimmer of possibility. If this works, it will force teachers to improve their classroom game and rely less on after-hours fixes. Schools will become places for broader learning, where critical thinking matters more than just memorising. Technology could step in with cheap online tools and proper support to fill the tutoring void. Looking further, this could weaken the focus on exams. Success might one day mean more than a high score, though that will take time. The Ministry needs to back this with big moves: rethink assessments, update exams, boost teacher pay. Trying it out and listening to feedback could make it a game-changer. [D]

Vietnam’s education system is fighting a tough battle: teacher pushback and a country still hooked on exam glory. **It’s the gap between new-style learning and old-school testing that keeps extra tutoring alive, regardless of parents’ willingness.** The system is at a turning point: if it succeeds with real exam reform, it could lead Asia in reimagining education, but if it fails, it’s just another noble try swallowed by old tradition. Time, and tenacity, will tell.

81. What is the main idea of the passage?
- A. The new rules will effectively eliminate private tutoring while addressing the needs of teachers.
 - B. The success of the ban depends on a shift in societal attitudes and testing systems.
 - C. The new policy will succeed independently of a shift in societal thinking.
 - D. The educational reforms are likely to fail due to strong resistance from both teachers and parents.
82. What does the high schooler’s comment in paragraph 3 suggest?
- A. Some teachers favor students who attend their free extra classes.
 - B. Students may face punishment for not attending extra sessions.
 - C. Regular lessons are designed to terrorize all students.
 - D. Grades reflect effort instead of extra tutoring attendance.
83. What does the phrase “a gutsy stab” in paragraph 3 mostly mean?
- A. a courageous attempt
 - B. a conservative approach
 - C. a silent breakdown
 - D. an incisive critique

84. Which of the following scenarios, if true, would best demonstrate the underlined claim “**the black market for lessons could grow**” in paragraph 4?
- A. Primary students find ways to buy cheap textbooks from black markets.
 B. Teachers in cities increasingly seek positions at top schools to attract more students to their extra classes.
 C. Exam difficulty in rural areas slightly decreases, and free online study guides are provided.
 D. Parents employ paid tutors, calling them acquaintances who come to help the kids.
85. What does the author’s tone reveal about their stance on the current exam system?
- A. Confident about future improvements
 B. Disapproving of current flaws
 C. Curious about their impact
 D. Dismissive of their relevance
86. According to the passage, all of the following statements about the new policy are true EXCEPT:
- A. It bans teachers from tutoring their own students for pay.
 B. It aims to reduce pressure on students by changing how lessons work.
 C. It eliminates all types of extra lessons for primary students.
 D. It faces challenges because parents still value high exam scores.
87. How does the high schooler’s perspective on extra lessons contrast with the parent’s in paragraph 8?
- A. The student sees them as unfair while the parent sees them as a learning boost.
 B. The student wants them banned while the parent wants them free.
 C. The student blames some teachers while the parent blames hard lessons for their kids.
 D. The student values real-world skills while the parent values top teachers.
88. Which of the following scenarios, if true, would most weaken the author’s underlined claim “**It’s the gap between new-style learning and old-school testing that keeps extra tutoring alive, regardless of parents’ willingness**”?
- A. As tests match new-style learning, students keep flooding extra classes to chase top results.
 B. When exams sync with new-style learning, parents skip extra classes as tests aren’t as intimidating as they used to.
 C. Learning goes traditional to match old-school testing, and extra tutoring fades because teachers no longer earn much from it.
 D. Tests and learning stay mismatched, so extra tutoring rises to cover the gap.
89. What is the function of the author’s reference to Vietnam leading Asia in education reform?
- A. It emphasizes the policy’s potential to pressure the Ministry into action.
 B. It contrasts Vietnam’s ambition with the fact that old traditions are hard to change.
 C. It guesses how big the success could be if the reform succeeds.
 D. It compares Vietnam’s unique challenges with challenges facing other countries in the region.
90. At which of the following places in the passage would the following sentence best fit?
 “**A broader definition of achievement might encourage educators to prioritize diverse skills in their daily teaching plans.**”
- A. [A] B. [B] C. [C] D. [D]

Questions 91-99 – PASSAGE 2 (0.9 pts)

Read the passage below and answer the following questions.

ART MUSEUMS: BEYOND THE CANVAS

A study of the reopened National Gallery of Victoria

Anyone with even a modest interest in cultural institutions knows that art museums are evolving to reflect societal shifts. So, do any of these modern spaces reveal a fundamental change in how we experience art in the early twenty-first century? The answer is somewhat both yes and no. This duality becomes clear when we look at the 2003 renovation of Melbourne's National Gallery of Victoria (NGV), and compare it to the original building's intended vision.

The first building was considered a thoroughly modern museum when it opened to the public in 1968. We should not forget that it was not all bad; there were certainly innovative aspects that one must credit to the vision and insight of the architect, Roy Grounds. For one thing, the 1968 building signaled a strong sense of engagement both in its design and layout.

It was set apart from traditional notions of art museums, and over the years, this idea has been questioned and replaced by the growing impetus towards an alternative model of the museum—one that engages the public in more open-ended ways. The layout of its galleries was designed to facilitate the rapid and efficient circulation of visitors. It also contained a series of greatly expanded temporary exhibition galleries and a vast Great Hall, which represented an unprecedented emphasis on the ancillary roles of corporate functions and public performances in the contemporary museum.

This last feature might have seemed excessive to some, yet how wise it has proven over the years as museums have come to place increasing emphasis on corporate sponsorship and the need to generate additional funds via room hire. Furthermore, the Great Hall has, for forty years, provided an area for children to roam at large before being escorted through the much less spatially accommodating galleries themselves. As an unimposing introduction to the lifelong rigors of visiting art museums, its impact on attendance cannot be overestimated.

At the same time, other aspects of the 1968 NGV have not withstood the test of time so well. Foremost among these are the huge expanse of the exterior's windowless wall and the surrounding moat, which creates a rather unwelcoming expression of the institution.

With these considerations in mind, Mario Bellini's redeveloped NGV opened in 2003, and his design reflects what the new, improved, twenty-first-century global museum feels it should be emphasizing to its visitors. Here, the institution's energies are focused not so much on the technical subtleties of how to design the galleries themselves, but rather on presenting to the public a spectacular image of the museum itself as a welcoming yet efficient facilitator of social interaction, popular entertainment, and public knowledge.

All of this is certainly impressive, but where has the art gone? We are not allowed to see the exhibitions until we have completed the necessary inductions. We are greeted by a hugely expanded cloakroom, screening off our vision to the right, followed by a large visitor information office leading to the ticket booths. Above us is the café, and to our left, we cannot escape the NGV shop, set alongside the exit.

And what of the redesigned galleries themselves? In fact, they represent a wonderfully elegant reframing of the permanent collections in ways that should offer first-time visitors and seasoned members alike many new avenues for engagement in the years to come. But herein lies the conundrum posed by the NGV renovation and by the global sweep of new museum projects more generally. The mainstay elements of a permanent collection can become all too easily lost in the increased prominence that these rebranding exercises tend to place on the more glamorously spectacular aspects of the institution itself.

At its most extreme, this results in the construction of new buildings that supplant the artworks inside them, becoming the major attractions themselves.

These challenges are most keenly felt in the area of the temporary exhibition. Entrance to the NGV permanent collection is now free, so the NGV needs something to keep the paying public coming back. The answer lies in the international 'blockbuster' exhibition.

For example, The Impressionists netted a total of 380,000 visitors, making it one of the most popular exhibitions in Australian history. There has also been, it needs to be said, a commendable attempt to leaven the international masterpieces with selected highlights from the permanent collection. Overall, though, the prevalence of these 'rental' blockbusters cannot help but introduce a certain 'off-the-rack' feeling to the institution's exhibition program.

More importantly, they narrow the options for other worthy but less glamorous projects, and they take energy away from the curators' potential to do further work on and around the permanent collection itself.

Yet the show must go on, and shows can't exist without the public. Even the most adroit organization, as the NGV assuredly is, needs to be able to juggle numerous, often conflicting priorities:

- The need to advance scholarship versus the imperative of access.
- The need to introduce audiences to new areas versus the necessity of luring them in with instant brand recognition.

Nobody said it was going to be easy, and the effect of too much innovation in museums can be disastrous.

For questions 91 – 96, decide if the following statements agree with the information given in the excerpt. Write on your Answer Sheet.

- | | |
|------------------|--|
| True | if the statement agrees with the information in the passage. |
| False | if the statement contradicts the information in the passage. |
| Not Given | if there is no information on this. |

91. Roy Grounds's design failed to recognise the importance of functions and performances in museums.
92. The writer criticises the old NGV because the building tended to make art seem remote.
93. Allowing children to move freely in parts of the gallery will encourage museum visitors in the future.
94. Mario Bellini's work on subsequent museum projects has been less successful than that on the NGV.
95. The NGV monitors the number of first-time visitors to permanent collections.
96. The dominance of blockbuster exhibitions promotes a sense of individuality in the museum programme.

*For questions 97-99, Choose **THREE** features from the below that best describe the challenges faced by modern art museums. Write your answers, in any order, on the Answer Sheet.*

- A. They must find ways to attract visitors beyond traditional art lovers.
- B. They risk prioritizing artistic over entertainment scholarship.
- C. They struggle to accommodate both permanent collections and blockbuster exhibitions.
- D. They need to focus more on technological advancements.
- E. They must ensure financial sustainability while maintaining artistic integrity.
- F. They should follow the same exhibition model as other international galleries.
- G. They are pressured to expand their physical space constantly.
- H. They must limit visitor numbers to preserve the exclusivity of exhibitions.
- I. They should reduce corporate sponsorship to maintain artistic independence.

Questions 100-105: PASSAGE 3 (0.6 pts)

You are going to read an article. *FOUR* paragraphs and *TWO* sentences have been removed. Choose from the list of paragraphs (A-F) and the list of sentences (G-K) the one which fits each gap (100-105). There are two extra paragraphs and three extra sentences which you do not need to use. Write your answers on the Answer Sheet.

FREE WILL AND EVOLUTION

In 2016, the world was dominated by the liberal package of individualism, human rights, democracy, and the free market. **100.** [.....*MISSING SENTENCE*.....] Since science does not deal with questions of value, it cannot determine whether liberals are right in prioritizing liberty over equality or the individual over the collective. Yet, like any religion, liberalism is based on beliefs it considers factual. However, these claims do not hold up to rigorous scientific scrutiny.

101. [.....*MISSING PARAGRAPH*.....]

Attributing free will to humans is not just an ethical judgment but is presented as a factual claim. This idea made sense in the days of Locke, Rousseau, and Jefferson, but it clashes with modern life sciences. The contradiction between free will and contemporary science is "the elephant in the laboratory"—a reality many prefer to ignore.

In the eighteenth century, *Homo sapiens* was a "black box," its inner workings unknown. When someone committed a crime, the accepted answer was "because he chose to." But over the past century, neuroscience has dismantled this idea. Inside the "black box," there is no soul, no free will—only genes, hormones, and neurons governed by physical and chemical laws. Today, explaining behavior as a "choice" is insufficient. Instead, geneticists and neuroscientists offer a detailed explanation: actions result from electrochemical brain processes shaped by evolutionary pressures and genetic mutations.

102. [.....*MISSING PARAGRAPH*.....]

Decisions stem from biochemical chains, each determined by prior events, meaning they are not truly free. **103.** [.....*MISSING SENTENCE*.....] Even when randomness and determinism combine, the outcome is probabilistic, but probability is not the same as freedom.

104. [.....*MISSING PARAGRAPH*.....]

To the best of our scientific understanding, determinism and randomness have taken the entire "cake," leaving nothing for "freedom." The sacred word "freedom" turns out to be, like "soul," an empty term with no discernible meaning, existing only in the imaginary stories humans have invented.

105. [.....*MISSING PARAGRAPH*.....]

When faced with scientific explanations, people often dismiss them, insisting that they feel free and act according to their own desires. This is true—humans follow their desires. If "free will" simply means the ability to act on one's desires, then not only humans but also chimpanzees, dogs, and parrots have it.

List of paragraphs

- A.** These brain processes may be deterministic, random, or a combination of both—but never free. When a neuron fires an electric charge, it may respond to external stimuli or result from a random event, like the spontaneous decay of a radioactive atom. Neither scenario allows for free will.
- B.** The robot's choices may appear random, but with sufficient data, underlying patterns could emerge, allowing for partial prediction. Furthermore, the absence of legal accountability does not equate to a complete lack of autonomous decision-making—modern AI systems already exhibit the capacity for independent choices.
- C.** Suppose we build a robot whose central processing unit is linked to a radioactive lump of uranium. When choosing between two options—say, pressing the right button or the left button—the robot counts the number of uranium atoms that decayed during the previous minute. If the number is even, it presses the right button; if odd, it presses the left button. We can never be certain about its actions, but nobody would call it "free," nor allow it to vote or be held legally responsible.
- D.** While liberalism emphasizes individual rights and free markets, it has continually adapted to scientific and philosophical challenges rather than being fundamentally undermined by them. Moreover, science itself does not operate in a moral vacuum—ethical considerations shape research priorities, and many scientific advancements have reinforced, rather than invalidated, core liberal values such as human dignity and equality.
- E.** Liberals emphasize individual liberty because they believe humans have free will. According to liberalism, voter and consumer decisions are neither deterministic nor random. While influenced by external factors, individuals ultimately make their own choices. This is why liberalism values personal freedom, encouraging people to follow their hearts, as no outsider can truly know their desires better than they do.
- F.** Evolution delivers the final blow to free will. Just as it contradicts eternal souls, it cannot accommodate true freedom. If humans were free, natural selection couldn't have shaped them. According to evolution, animal choices—habitat, food, mates—reflect their genetic code. Fit genes lead to survival and reproduction, while unfit genes result in extinction. If choices were truly free, natural selection would have nothing to act upon.

List of sentences

- G.** Spontaneous combinations may bring surprises but do not ensure success.
- H.** Random subatomic events do not grant freedom either—they are merely chaotic.
- I.** Human freedom has an even lower probability than other scientific principles.
- J.** The values presented are meaningless to the advancement of science.
- K.** However, twenty-first-century science is undermining its foundations.

III. WRITING (3.5 pts) – Questions 106-130

Questions 106-115: WORD FORMATION (1.0 pts)

Provide the most suitable form of the given word to complete each space in the passage below. Write ONLY ONE word for each space. Write your answers on the Answer Sheet.

<p>For a society to endure, its 106. _____ behaviour must be as complex as the challenges it faces, 107. _____ including competition from neighbours. Should one group embrace a 108. _____ society, its rivals would also need to adapt in kind to stay relevant and strong. Hierarchies expanded, and with them, social complexity deepened. Larger hierarchies not only achieved more victories in war but also sustained larger populations through economies of scale, which in turn 109. _____ technical and social innovations such as 110. _____ irrigation, food storage, 111. _____, and a unifying religion. These advances led to the creation of 112. _____ that mirrored the society’s increasing sophistication and organization. As societies progressed, they established 113. _____ 114. _____ systems that encouraged collaboration and resource distribution among their people. Cities, kingdoms, and empires emerged, each leaving behind a legacy that serves as tangible reminders of their complexities and accomplishments. The 115. _____ of these elements set the stage for future civilizations, guiding the path of human development.</p>	<p>106. COLLECT 107. INTRIGUE 108. HIERARCHY 109. ABLE 110. HYDRATE 111. RECORD 112. FACT 113. FLEDGE 114. COMMUNITY 115. PLAY</p>
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Questions 116-120: ERROR CORRECTION (0.5 pts)

Identify the FIVE errors in the following passage and correct them. Indicate the lines where the errors are found and how to correct them. Write your answers on the Answer Sheet.

Example ():*

Lines	Errors	Corrections
<i>1</i>	<i>goal</i>	<i>goals</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	Text
1	Cole Palmer was the star of Chelsea’s 4-2 win over Brighton, scoring four goal in 20 minutes and
2	proving why he should be central in England’s attack. His unpredictable and creative style makes
3	him a nightmare for defenders, especially against teams that rely on strict tactical systems. Brighton
4	started well and even took the lead, but their overly high defensive line allowed Palmer and his
5	teammates to repeatedly exploit open spaces. He netted three goals in only 10 minutes, including
6	one from the penalty spot and the other with a brilliant free kick. Although Brighton responded with
7	a second goal, their tactical mistakes were overshadowed by their attacking efforts. Chelsea’s attack,
8	featuring Palmer, Noni Madueke, Jadon Sancho, and Nicolas Jackson, looked balanced and
9	dangerous. While the team is still finding consistency, Palmer’s brilliance is a major reason for its
10	progress. His ability to read the game and create chance makes him not just valuable, but priceless
11	for Chelsea’s future.

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(s) given in brackets. Do NOT make any changes to the word given. You must write from THREE to EIGHT words, including the given word, in each blank.

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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121. People wrongly equate those who start playing pickleball with rich kids horsing around. (MISAPPREHENSION)

People are _____ to pickleball are rich kids horsing around.

122. We advise you not to let them know exactly what happened. (RECORD)

It is _____ about what happened.

123. Mom said, "You have become extremely good at painting because you practice hard every weekend!" (ART)

Mom said that I had _____ to my painstaking honing the skills every weekend.

124. Mary completely distrusted Peter, for he had revealed the plan to everyone.

That _____ (LET) on the plan made _____ (BIT) him.

125. I hate causing you to lose interest, but his latest film can't compare with his previous ones.

Much _____ (OFF), his previous films _____ (AHEAD) his latest one.

126. You can do my job tonight because you are going to work extra hours anyway. (STAND)

If you are going to work extra hours, you may _____ me.

127. If it is necessary, you can use the car whenever you want. (DISPOSAL)

The car _____ be.

128. The kids liked the stranger immediately although he looked completely different from their parents.

The kids _____ the stranger (LIKING) despite _____ (RESEMBLANCE) their parents.

129. I was so annoyed with myself because I had left behind my purse with all the cash in it. (KICKED)

I _____ my purse with all the cash in it.

130. She said firmly, "Touch me one more time, and I'll scold you hard!" (TELLING-OFF)

She threatened _____ I touched her again.

THIS IS THE END OF THE TEST