

ĐỀ THI CHÍNH THỨC

Môn thi: **TIẾNG ANH**
Thời gian: **180** phút (không kể thời gian giao đề)
Ngày thi: **24/02/2023**
Đề thi gồm có **12** trang

SỐ PHÁCH

- Thí sinh **KHÔNG** được sử dụng tài liệu, kể cả từ điển.
- Giám thị **KHÔNG** giải thích gì thêm.

I. LISTENING (5.0 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 nghe có tín hiệu.
- Mở đầu và kết thúc bài nghe có nhạc hiệu. Thí sinh có 02 phút để hoàn chỉnh bài trước nhạc hiệu kết thúc bài nghe.
- Mọi hướng dẫn cho thí sinh đã có trong bài nghe.

Part 1. For questions 1-5, listen to a discussion on the subject of gyms and decide whether the following statements are True (T), False (F), or Not Given (NG) according to what you hear. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided.

1. Heidi thinks that there are appealing aspects to the government's planned campaign.
2. Rob believes that the problems of obesity and inactivity can be solved through individual effort.
3. Heidi protests against consuming gyms' health-and-fitness and recreational products.
4. The host of the discussion disapproves of the operation of the gym business.
5. Heidi says that encouraging gym-goers to fit exercise into their daily routines works to gyms' advantage.

Your answers:

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
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Part 2. For questions 6-10, listen to a news report about Pelé and answer the questions. Write NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER taken from the recording for each answer.

6. What words does Katie use to characterise Pelé?

7. What company does the sports editor Dan Rohn work for?

8. In what respect is Pelé thought to surpass all football players including Maradona?

9. What did the 'image of beaming Pelé in the gold of Brazil' give Brazil, according to Dan Rohn?

10. For many people around the world, what features define Pelé as the global football superstar?

Part 3. For questions 11-15, listen to a talk about climate creativity and choose the correct answer A, B, C, or D which fits best according to what you hear. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided.

11. According to the speaker, the essentials of the science of climate change have been existing for _____.
 - A. no less than three decades
 - B. no more than three decades
 - C. exactly three decades
 - D. approximately three decades
12. Due to the disparity between scientific consensus and political will, the climate crisis should be seen as _____.
 - A. a human and scientific problem
 - B. a human and political problem
 - C. a cultural and scientific problem
 - D. a cultural and political problem
13. Which of the following definitions of creativity is NOT mentioned by the speaker?
 - A. It is a source of alternative perspectives on the world for human beings.
 - B. It is a method of attracting human beings' imagination and attention.
 - C. It is a means of turning our understandings of the world into valuable things.
 - D. It is a creation of human beings to engage with different cultures.
14. Which category of reasons has to do with reflection and self-expression of people's feelings?
 - A. Persuasion.
 - B. Exploration.
 - C. Innovation.
 - D. Participation.
15. According to the speaker, the concept of culture refers to _____.
 - A. the set of beliefs, values and expectations people use to change a community
 - B. the set of beliefs, values and expectations people use to build a community
 - C. the set of beliefs, values and expectations people share in a community
 - D. the set of beliefs, values and expectations people maintain in a community

Your answers:

11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
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Part 4. For questions 16-25, listen to a lecture about sugar consumption and complete the following summary. Write NO MORE THAN ONE WORD taken from the recording for each blank. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided.

Sugar, an addictive substance, is a direct or contributory cause of various serious (16) _____ such as diabetes, heart disease, obesity and mood disorders. Such health issues, which are increasing at an (17) _____ rate, can be avoided by taking different measures to bring down our intake of sugar. One effective solution is to skim through ingredients on manufactured products to realise added sugar under different names. Bearing that in mind, consumers are urged to opt for products with natural (18) _____ such as honey which is better for (19) _____ and contains fewer empty calories than refined or processed sugar. In case processed sugar is favoured, it is recommended to use it in its (20) _____ state, such as brown sugar, instead of common white table sugar. Besides, it is essential that people refrain from consuming soft drinks or even fruit juices, each of which contains a high concentration of sugar and (21) _____ intake. Instead, we should drink water or herbal teas which give us some flavour and provide extra (22) _____. It is equally important to stay away from (23) _____ labelled manufactured food products since sugar is often added to compensate for the flavour from missing lipid. Similarly, sugarless products should also be avoided as they are likely to contain even more harmful chemical sugar (24) _____. All in all, most dietary experts reach a consensus that people should get the sweetness our (25) _____ may want through natural sources, rather than sweets or sugarless alternatives with chemicals.

Your answers:

16.	21.
17.	22.
18.	23.
19.	24.
20.	25.

II. LEXICO-GRAMMAR (2.0 points)

Part 1. For questions 26-40, choose the correct answer A, B, C, or D to each of the following questions. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided.

26. Thanks to VAR technology, the replays later showed that there was no foul by the defender in the penalty area, so the red card was eventually _____.
A. decimated B. decelerated C. rescinded D. reneged
27. Insurance companies had to _____ \$10 million in earthquake damage claims.
A. dip in B. rip at C. give off D. cough up
28. John, who is always unwilling to spend much money on anything, will never buy you such an expensive diamond ring – he’s so _____.
A. tight-fisted B. pig-headed C. highly-strung D. bald-faced
29. The ships won’t be allowed to set sail if the storm shows no signs of _____.
A. abetting B. abating C. affixing D. abutting
30. The police knew very well that David was a _____ and that he would lie convincingly before them.
A. fast worker B. total wreck C. live wire D. cool customer
31. The President will decide whether to release the prisoners or not; that’s his _____.
A. prerogative B. derogation C. imperative D. depredation
32. No decision has been made about the building of the new underground train system. The local authorities are still _____.
A. speaking their mind B. comparing apples and oranges
C. sitting on the fence D. holding all the aces
33. My doctor advised total _____ from strong or alcoholic drinks until my health had shown a tremendous improvement.
A. abstinence B. absorption C. distension D. dissension
34. When they came under heavy fire, all the soldiers were required to _____.
A. fall down B. fall back C. fall over D. fall off
35. The manager’s sudden decision to retire brought down the _____ on his distinguished career.
A. curtain B. lights C. door D. blind
36. He was in a great hurry. That’s why there was such a strange _____ message on my voicemail that I couldn’t make out what was being said.
A. warbled B. dubious C. garbled D. innocuous
37. Those mediocre amateur performance artists seem to be _____, but they will soon fade into obscurity.
A. having their work cut out B. riding the crest of a wave
C. standing firm D. laying down their life
38. She finally _____, admitting that she had taken the mongrel dog while its owner had left home for work.
A. threw in the towel B. made a clean breast of it
C. read the riot act D. let her hair down
39. My friends and I took a route _____ leading to the valley, which was very time-consuming.
A. garrulously B. gregariously C. circuitously D. felicitously
40. You shouldn’t _____ in public. If I were you, I wouldn’t say anything about myself at all.
A. toy with the idea B. go the whole hog C. wipe the slate clean D. wash your dirty linen

Your answers:

26.	27.	28.	29.	30.	31.	32.	33.
34.	35.	36.	37.	38.	39.	40.	

Part 2. For questions 41-45, write the correct form of each bracketed word in each sentence in the numbered space provided in the column on the right.

41. (SYNCHRONISE) _____ learning refers to the interaction between teachers and students which occurs intermittently with a time delay.
42. The prime minister (RESOUND) _____ rejected any idea of reforming the system.
43. (CONTAIN) _____ became a sunrise industry when the first of converted ships sailed from New York to Houston in the 1950s.
44. Constant interference and (MANAGE) _____ cannot help to solve such big business affairs. It’s high time high-ranking managers acted together.
45. We all want a green global economy, but there are technological obstacles to (CARBON) _____ it.

Your answers:

41. _____
42. _____
43. _____
44. _____
45. _____

III. READING (5.0 points)

Part 1. For questions 46-55, read the passage and fill each of the following numbered blanks with ONE suitable word. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided.

According to the UN's Human Development Index, Norway is the best (46) _____ to live on the planet. It certainly (47) _____ one of the best places to be a baby. In (48) _____ to most European countries, the Norwegian birth rate is a healthy 1.9. Norway's reputation as a child-friendly society is particularly founded (49) _____ a succession of government initiatives to improve parents' rights and economic circumstances. (50) _____ leave is 42 weeks with full pay, and paternity leave is 4 weeks. There is financial support for (51) _____ who choose to look after their children rather than return to the (52) _____. And the baby industry is (53) _____, giving birth to a plethora of new activities: baby-massage, baby-cinema, baby 'n' book days at (54) _____ library, even *baby-au-lait* (a (55) _____ for breastfeeding-friendly cafés).

Your answers:

46.	47.	48.	49.	50.
51.	52.	53.	54.	55.

Part 2. Read the following passage and do the tasks that follow.

"Television makes you stupid."

Virtually all current theories of the medium come down to this simple statement. As a rule, this conclusion is delivered with a melancholy undertone. Four principal theories can be distinguished.

The manipulation thesis points to an ideological dimension. It sees in television above all an instrument of political domination. The medium is understood as a neutral vessel, which pours out opinions over a public thought of as passive. Seduced, unsuspecting viewers are won over by the wire-pullers, without ever realising what is happening to them.

The imitation thesis argues primarily in moral terms. According to it, television consumption leads above all to moral dangers. Anyone who is exposed to the medium becomes habituated to libertinism, irresponsibility, crime, and violence. The private consequences are blunted, callous, and obstinate individuals; the public consequences are the loss of social virtues and general moral decline. This form of critique draws, as is obvious at first glance, on traditional, bourgeois sources. The motifs that recur in this thesis can be identified as far back as the eighteenth century in the vain warnings that early cultural criticism sounded against the dangers of reading novels.

More recent is the simulation thesis. According to it, the viewer is rendered incapable of distinguishing between reality and fiction. The primary reality is rendered unrecognisable or replaced by a secondary, phantomlike reality.

All of these converge in the stupefaction thesis. According to it, watching television not only undermines the viewers' ability to criticise and differentiate, along with the moral and political fibre of their being, but also impairs their overall ability to perceive. Television produces, therefore, a new type of human being, who can, according to taste, be imagined as a zombie or a mutant.

All these theories are rather unconvincing. Their authors consider proof to be superfluous. Even the minimal criterion of plausibility does not worry them at all. To mention just one example, no one has yet succeeded in putting before us even a single viewer who was incapable of telling the difference between a family quarrel in the current soap opera and one at his or her family's breakfast table. This doesn't seem to bother the advocates of the simulation thesis.

Another common feature of the theories is just as curious but has even more serious consequences. Basically, the viewers appear as defenceless victims, the programmers as crafty criminals. This polarity is maintained with great seriousness: manipulators and manipulated, actors and imitators, simulants and simulated, stupefiers and stupefied face one another in a fine symmetry.

The relationship of the theorists themselves to television raises some important questions. Either the theorists make no use of television at all (in which case they do not know what they are talking about) or they subject themselves to it, and then the question arises – through what miracle is the theorist able to escape the alleged effects of television? Unlike everyone else, the theorist has remained completely intact morally, can distinguish in a sovereign manner between deception and reality, and enjoys complete immunity in the face of the idiocy that he or she sorrowfully diagnoses in the rest of us. Or could – fatal loophole in the dilemma – the theories themselves be symptoms of a universal stupefaction?

One can hardly say that these theorists have failed to have any effect. It is true that their influence on what is actually broadcast is severely limited, which may be considered distressing or noted with gratitude, depending on one's mood. On the other hand, they have found ready listeners among politicians. That is not surprising, for the conviction that one is dealing with millions of idiots "out there in the country" is part of the basic psychological equipment of the professional politician.

One might have second thoughts about the theorists' influence when one watches how the veterans of televised election campaigns fight each other for every single minute when it comes to displaying their limousine, their historic appearance before the guard of honour, their hairstyle on the platform, and above all their speech organs. The number of broadcast minutes, the camera angles, and the level of applause are registered with a touching enthusiasm. The politicians have been particularly taken by the good old manipulation thesis.

For questions 56-62, decide whether the following statements are True (T), False (F), or Not Given (NG). Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided.

- 56. Shadowy moulders of public opinion manipulate the mindset of viewers unaware of what is taking place.
- 57. Watching television too much creates a new type of human being who can be thought of as a zombie or a mutant.
- 58. Seen from the point of view of simulation theory, viewers could make out the everyday world and its fictional counterpart.
- 59. Cultural critiques based on moral grounds are as valid today as they were in the far past.
- 60. Theorists could themselves fall victim to television.
- 61. According to stupefaction theory, watching television enhances critical thinking.
- 62. In our modern society, the advent of TV poses a great danger to the values of reading novels.

Your answers:

56.	57.	58.	59.	60.	61.	62.
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For questions 63-68, read the following sentences and fill in each blank with NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS taken from the passage. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided.

- 63. In terms of ideology, TV can be seen as a vehicle of _____.
- 64. Depending on a TV viewer's frame of mind, theory developers' brutally restricted effect on what is on air might be either _____ or appreciated.
- 65. When people watch how senior politicians fight each other in their election campaigns on TV with all their seemingly luxurious possessions, they may _____ about the influence of the theoreticians.
- 66. The imitation thesis claims that people who are exposed much to the medium will suffer individual consequences, and _____ will be lost.
- 67. Due to the fact that the theorists do not make use of television or are not free from it, it is wondered how they can get away from TV's _____.
- 68. While the viewers seem to be _____, the program producers appear to be cunning criminals.

Your answers:

63.	64.	65.
66.	67.	68.

Part 3. In the passage below, seven paragraphs have been removed. For questions 69-75, read the passage and choose from paragraphs A-H the one which fits each gap. There is ONE extra paragraph which you do not need to use. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided.

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN SPORT

The first sports game was televised in the USA more than fifty years ago. Over the following decades television provided sports coaches with a wealth of information to analyse. By viewing recordings, they could study the number of passes received, tackles avoided, distances covered, speeds achieved and a host of other factors relating to the performance of their teams or athletes. Most of this data, though, consisted of bare statistics without any meaningful context. However, the use of artificial intelligence (AI) is now enabling an alternative approach to coaching.

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There may be limitless ways in which AI technology can be developed, but certain practical applications are already apparent. Recently, a research experiment was conducted into the Spanish football league using an AI algorithm to analyse the passing strategies of 20 teams. The research revealed that two teams, Barcelona and Real Madrid, had more than 150 recurring passing patterns. However, the algorithm detected just 31 passing patterns used by Atlético Madrid. All of Atlético's other plays were one-offs that were never repeated, and the team won the league that season. One conclusion seems to be that teams with a less predictable style of play win more games.

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Since then, there has been a great deal of interest in the potential of AI. Professor of sports education Rebecca Graves believes that AI can provide coaches with invaluable insights. 'Tactics were once closely guarded secrets,' says Professor Graves, 'but now a coach with access to AI can identify how a rival team is likely to play a match based on historic form. Once this was largely guesswork but now it can be achieved with some confidence.' The expense of AI technology means it will probably remain beyond the reach of all but elite teams, but among this group the implications are enormous.

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Part of the appeal of AI lies in its versatility. Ice hockey coaches in Finland are using AI to analyse the success of different plays. An Indian company has employed wearable technology developed in other fields to analyse stride patterns. This analysis has allowed its technicians to develop sneakers in various styles aimed at both long- and short-distance runners.

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AI doesn't get tired, has extraordinary powers of vision, particularly for objects moving at speed, and is capable of making complex calculations very quickly. For all these reasons AI is increasingly being used in the high-pressure world of judging gymnastics performances. Research has shown that, particularly over a whole day's worth of events, computers are just as reliable as human judges when it comes to giving gymnasts a score.

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It should not be forgotten, either, that many sports stars and sports teams are commercially dependent on their fans. If sufficient supporters do not buy tickets to games or pay to view a recording, the teams might struggle to survive.

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Another innovation is seen in Minor League Baseball in the USA, which is promoting the sport and seeking new fans with the use of AI-enhanced journalism. In this way baseball is keeping supporters informed with all the up-to-the-minute developments in ways not possible with more traditional approaches.

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Missing paragraphs:

- A. But now teams and stars are making increasing use of chatbots and other 'virtual assistants' to provide fans with statistics, news and background information about their favourite players.
- B. What's more, according to Dr Johann Muller, a sports scientist who has studied the Spanish research findings, the number of injuries a team suffers increases when they play in a style that prioritises offence.
- C. Professor Graves argues that AI allows preparations for a match to be tailored to individual players with much greater precision. She identifies fitness work, skills development, diet and numerous other factors that can be minutely customised, based on an individual's particular strengths and weaknesses.
- D. Analysts believe these sorts of initiatives are crucial to increasing a player or team's revenue stream. It's just one more way that sports stand to benefit from AI technologies, on and off the field.
- E. AI means the development of computer systems that can perform tasks usually associated with human intelligence, such as decision making. Increasingly, computers are being trained to understand the rules and objectives of sports so they can coach more directly. AI can analyse not only a player's actions, but also relate those actions to the wider context, including the directives of the coach and the actions of other players. Sports scientists believe that AI is revolutionising sports coaching by analysing patterns of behaviour in ways simply not possible before.
- F. Coaching practices in professional basketball, American football and tennis are also being transformed by AI. In addition, the technology has applications in highly technical sports such as car racing. Coaches involved in the National Association for Stock Car Auto Racing (NASCAR) believe that AI algorithms not only help drivers go faster but also enhance the safety of the sport because of their ability to monitor and predict potential problems.
- G. How is AI helping us? The leading approach to AI right now is machine learning, in which programs are trained to pick out and respond to patterns in large amounts of data, such as identifying a face in an image or choosing a winning move in the board game Go.
- H. However, computer scientist Henri Simeonson has been quick to warn about some potential difficulties. In particular, Simeonson is concerned that AI is vulnerable to hackers, who might be able to influence the outcome of a tournament.

Your answers:

69.	70.	71.	72.	73.	74.	75.
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Part 4. For questions 76-85, read a passage on modern physics and choose the answer A, B, C, or D which fits best according to the text. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided.

- 1. A physicist, an engineer, and a psychologist are called in as consultants to a dairy farm whose production has been below par. Each is given time to inspect the details of the operation before making a report.
- 2. The first to be called is the engineer, who states: "The size of the stalls for the cattle should be decreased. Efficiency could be improved if the cows were more closely packed, with a net allotment of 275 cubic feet per cow. Also, the diameter of the milking tubes should be increased by 4 percent to allow for a greater average flow rate during the milking periods."
- 3. The next to report is the psychologist, who proposes: "The inside of the barn should be painted green. This is a more mellow colour than brown and should help induce greater milk flow. Also, more trees should be planted in the fields to add diversity to the scenery for the cattle during grazing, to reduce boredom."

4. Finally, the physicist is called upon. He asks for a blackboard and then draws a circle. He begins: "Assume the cow is a sphere ..."
5. **This old joke**, if not very funny, does illustrate how, at least metaphorically, physicists picture the world. The set of tools physicists have to describe nature is limited. Most of the modern theories you read about began as simple models by physicists who didn't know how else to start to solve a problem. The class of things that we do know how to solve exactly can be counted on the fingers of one, maybe two, hands. For the most part, physicists follow the same guidelines that have helped keep Hollywood movie producers rich: **If it works, exploit it. If it still works, copy it.**
6. I like the cow joke because it provides an allegory for thinking simply about the world, and it allows me to jump right into an idea that doesn't get written about too much, but that is essential for the everyday workings of science: *Before doing anything else, abstract out all irrelevant details!*
7. There are two operative words here: abstract and irrelevant. Getting rid of irrelevant details is the first step in building any model of the world, and we do it subconsciously from the moment we are born. Doing it consciously is another matter. Overcoming the natural desire not to throw out unnecessary information is probably the hardest and most important part of learning physics. This leads us to the second operative word: abstract. Of all the abstract thinking required in physics, probably the most challenging lies in choosing how to approach a problem. The mere description of movement along a straight line – the first major development in modern physics – required enough abstraction that it largely eluded some pretty impressive intellects until Galileo.
8. Four hundred years ago, Galileo created modern science by describing motion. One of the most obvious traits about the world, which makes a general description of motion apparently impossible, is that everything moves differently. **[A]** A feather wafts gently down when loosened from a flying bird, but pigeon droppings fall like a rock unerringly on your windshield. Bowling balls rolled **haphazardly** by a three-year-old serendipitously make their way all the way down the alley, while a lawn mower won't move an inch on its own. **[B]** Philosophers before him had argued that a medium – air, water, etc. – is essential to the very existence of motion, but Galileo stated cogently that the essence of motion could be understood only by removing the confusion introduced by the **particular circumstances** in which moving objects find themselves. **[C]** "Have you not observed that two bodies which fall in water, one with a speed a hundred times greater as that of the other, will fall in air with speeds so nearly equal that one will not surpass the other by as much as one hundredth part?" **[D]**
9. He claimed, rightly, that if we ignore the effect of the medium, all objects will fall exactly the same way. Moreover, he anticipated the onslaught of criticism from those who were not prepared for his abstraction by defining the very essence of *irrelevant*: "I trust you will not follow the example of many others who divert the discussion from its main intent and fasten upon some statement of mine which lacks a hairbreadth of the truth and, under this hair, hide the fault of another which is as big as a ship's cable."
10. This is exactly what he argued that the ancient Greek philosopher Aristotle had done by focusing not on the similarities in the motion of objects but on the differences that are attributable to the effect of a medium. In this sense, a theoretical world in which there was no medium to **get in the way** was only a "hairbreadth" away from the real one.
76. A likely consequence of implementing the psychologist's proposal would be that _____.
- cows living in more nature-like conditions would yield considerable production of milk
 - planting more trees would diversify the food source for cows, which results in large quantities of milk
 - cows would not be caged cattle anymore
 - cows' indoor and outdoor living spaces would be more aesthetic
77. The phrase **This old joke** in paragraph 5 is mentioned to _____.
- entertain the readers
 - ridicule the cow
 - establish the timeline of the joke
 - introduce an idea
78. What can be inferred about rich Hollywood producers from the sentences "**If it works, exploit it. If it still works, copy it.**"?
- They know the formula of success better than physicists.
 - They even do not grasp the reasons for the success of their products all the time.
 - They always prepare their work in a highly methodical manner.
 - They pay more attention to the solutions to practical problems than physicists.
79. What can be inferred from paragraph 7?
- The core development of physics pertains to the nature of abstraction and irrelevance.
 - Infants must be taught the ways to construct worldviews using the plentiful sources of data they were given.
 - A person is supposed to be deeply conscientious in order to choose how to approach a problem.
 - Excluding unnecessary details and sharpening concrete thinking are required for approaching problems of modern physics.
80. What does the word **haphazardly** in paragraph 8 mostly mean?
- Rigorously.
 - Expediently.
 - Randomly.
 - Precautiously.

sharing. They ceased crafting statues, Lipo claims, precisely because daily existence became less of a challenge, and it was no longer so important that they work together.

- E. An ancient temple known as Gobekli Tepe in south-east Turkey is another site where a giant team-building project might have taken place. Since excavations started, archaeologists have uncovered nine enclosures formed of massive stone pillars. Given the vast size of these pillars, a considerable workforce would have been needed to move them. But what archaeologists have also discovered is that every so often, the workers filled in the enclosures with broken rock and built new ones. The apparent disposability of these monuments makes sense if the main aim was building a team rather than a lasting structure. Indeed, the many bones from animals such as gazelle found in the filled-in enclosures suggest people held feasts to celebrate the end of a collaborative effort.
- F. A number of researchers share Lipo's view that the need to cooperate is what drove monument makers. But as you might expect when a major shift in thinking is proposed, not everyone goes along with it. The sceptics include Tristram Kidder. For him, the interesting question is not 'Did cooperative building promote group survival?' but 'What did the builders think they were doing?' All human behaviour comes down to a pursuit of food and self-preservation, he says. As for why people came to Poverty Point, he and his colleagues have suggested it was a pilgrimage site.
- G. If Lipo is right, have we in any way inherited our ancestors' tendency to work together for the sake of social harmony? Evolutionary biologist David Sloan Wilson thinks we have. Wilson cites the Burning Man festival, promoted as an experiment in community and art, which draws thousands of people to Nevada's Black Rock Desert each summer. Among the ten principles laid down by co-founder Larry Harvey are 'inclusion' and 'communal effort'. Another is 'leaving no trace', meaning that whatever festival-goers create they destroy before departing. In this way, the desert landscape is only temporarily disturbed. Wilson says there is evidence that such cooperative ventures matter more today than ever because we are dependent on a wider range of people than our ancestors were. Food, education, security: all are provided by people beyond our family group. Recently, as part of his Neighbourhood Project in Binghamton, Wilson and his colleagues helped locals create their own parks. 'This brought people together and enabled them to cooperate in numerous other contexts,' he explains. This included helping with repairs after a series of floods in 2011. Social psychologist Susan Fiske of Princeton University also sees value in community projects. Her research shows, for example, that they can help break down the ill-informed views that people hold towards others they have observed but do not usually interact with. So if modern projects really help build better communities, that will surely be a monumental achievement.

In which paragraph are the following mentioned?

Your answers:

- A change in weather patterns forced people living around the Poverty Point monument to move away. 86. _____
- Tristram Kidder was dubious about Carl Lipo's identification of the key reason for monument making. 87. _____
- Islanders stopped making statues when their lives became easier. 88. _____
- Participants in the festival cooperate so human activities won't permanently affect the desert environment. 89. _____
- The older members of the tribes at Poverty Point did not have great power over their people. 90. _____
- The builders had no intention of creating permanent structures. 91. _____
- A large crowd of people would have been required to build the mound. 92. _____
- The whole monument at Poverty Point was made out of earth. 93. _____
- People's negative impressions towards one another can change when community projects encourage more interaction among them. 94. _____
- Tristram Kidder's work at Mound A revealed something previously unknown to researchers. 95. _____



Question 1. Some people think that increased access to social media is of great benefit to people. Some others think otherwise, claiming that it does more harm than good. Discuss both these views and give your opinion.

Question 2. Some people think that students can learn better without taking tests/exams. Some others think otherwise, believing that learning without taking tests/exams is not learning at all. Discuss both these views and give your opinion.

Question 3. Some teachers think that students can study better when they do projects individually. Some others think otherwise, suggesting that they can study better when they do projects in groups/teams. Discuss both these views and give your opinion.

Question 4. Some people think that global warming is a natural phenomenon. Some others think otherwise, saying that it is caused by human activities. Discuss both these views and give your opinion.

Question 5. Some young people think that video games cause violence. Some others think otherwise, believing that video games bring more good than harm. Discuss both these views and give your opinion.

Question 6. Some people think that a sense of competition should be encouraged in children. Some others think otherwise, claiming that cooperation, rather than competition, should be encouraged. Discuss both these views and give your opinion.

Question 7. Some people think that admission to university should be based solely on students' school academic records. Some others think otherwise, claiming that scores of the entrance exams should be the sole criterion. Discuss both these views and give your opinion.

Question 8. Some people think that technology has improved the way we communicate. Some others think otherwise, claiming that it has decreased much quality of our face-to-face communication. Discuss both these views and give your opinion.

Question 9. Some people think that protecting the environment should be prioritised. Some others think otherwise, claiming that priority should be given to economic growth. Discuss both these views and give your opinion.

Question 10. Some people think that because the goal of learning a foreign language is communication, grammar learning is no longer important. Some others think otherwise, claiming that grammar still has a place in foreign language learning. Discuss both these views and give your opinion.

Môn: TIẾNG ANH
Ngày thi: 24/02/2023**A. HƯỚNG DẪN CHUNG**

1. Giám khảo chấm đúng theo hướng dẫn của Bộ Giáo dục và Đào tạo.
2. Nếu thí sinh có cách trả lời khác đáp án nhưng đúng thì giám khảo vẫn chấm điểm theo biểu điểm của Hướng dẫn chấm thi.
3. Giám khảo không quy tròn điểm thành phần của từng câu, điểm của bài thi.

B. BẢNG PHÂN BỐ ĐIỂM

STT	Phần thi	Số câu hỏi	Điểm
1.	Listening	25	5,0
2.	Lexico-grammar	20	2,0
3.	Reading	50	5,0
4.	Writing	03	6,0
5.	Speaking	01	2,0
Điểm toàn bài			20,0

C. ĐÁP ÁN VÀ BIỂU ĐIỂM**I. LISTENING (5,0 điểm)****Part 1. (0,2 điểm cho 1 câu trả lời đúng)**

1. T	2. F	3. F	4. NG	5. F
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Part 2. (0,2 điểm cho 1 câu trả lời đúng)

6. king of football/icon for everyone/king for people
7. the BBC/BBC Sports Centre/BBC Sports Center
8. three World Cup victories/3 World Cup victories
9. a national identity
10. skill and smile/skill, smile (in any order)

Part 3. (0,2 điểm cho 1 câu trả lời đúng)

11. A	12. C	13. D	14. B	15. C
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Part 4. (0,2 điểm cho 1 câu trả lời đúng)

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------------|
| 16. ailments | 21. caloric |
| 17. alarming | 22. vitamins |
| 18. sweeteners | 23. fat-free/fat free |
| 19. digestion | 24. substitutes |
| 20. raw | 25. appetite |

II. LEXICO-GRAMMAR (2,0 điểm)**Part 1. (0,1 điểm cho 1 câu trả lời đúng)**

26. C	27. D	28. A	29. B	30. D	31. A	32. C	33. A
34. B	35. A	36. C	37. B	38. B	39. C	40. D	

Part 2. (0,1 điểm cho 1 câu trả lời đúng)

41. Asynchronous
42. resoundingly
43. Containerisation/Containerization
44. micromanagement
45. decarbonising/decarbonizing

III. READING (5,0 điểm)

Part 1. (0,1 điểm cho 1 câu trả lời đúng)

46. place/country/nation	47. is/seems/appears	48. contrast	49. on	50. Maternity
51. those/people	52. workplace	53. booming/growing /developing/flourishing/ thriving	54. the	55. term/word

Part 2. (0,1 điểm cho 1 câu trả lời đúng)

56. T	57. T	58. F	59. NG	60. T	61. F	62. NG
63. political domination	64. distressing	65. have second thoughts				
66. social virtues	67. alleged effects	68. defenceless victims/defenseless victims				

Part 3. (0,1 điểm cho 1 câu trả lời đúng)

69. E	70. B	71. C	72. F	73. H	74. A	75. D
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Part 4. (0,1 điểm cho 1 câu trả lời đúng)

76. A	77. D	78. B	79. A	80. C
81. B	82. D	83. D	84. B	85. C

Part 5. (0,1 điểm cho 1 câu trả lời đúng)

86. B	87. F	88. D	89. G	90. A
91. E	92. C	93. A	94. G	95. B

IV. WRITING (6,0 điểm)

Part 1. (1,5 điểm)

Contents

The summary should:

- introduce the topic of the passage,
- present the main ideas of the passage.

Language use

The summary should:

- demonstrate a wide variety of vocabulary and grammatical structures,
- have correct use of words and mechanics,
- maintain coherence, cohesion, and unity throughout.

Part 2. (1,5 điểm)

Contents

The report should:

- introduce the table and state its striking features,
- summarise the main features with relevant data from the table,
- make relevant comparisons.

Language use

The report should:

- demonstrate a wide variety of vocabulary and grammatical structures,
- have correct use of words and mechanics,
- maintain coherence, cohesion, and unity throughout.

Part 3. (3,0 điểm)

Task achievement

The essay should:

- sufficiently address all requirements of the task,
- develop relevant supporting ideas with explanations, examples, evidence, etc.

Organization

The essay should have:

- *an introduction* presenting a clear thesis statement introducing the points to be developed,
- *body paragraphs* developing the points mentioned in the introduction,
- *a conclusion* summarising the main points discussed in the essay.

Language use

The essay should:

- demonstrate a wide variety of vocabulary and grammatical structures,
- have correct use of words and mechanics,
- maintain coherence, cohesion, and unity throughout.

Markers should discuss the suggested answers and the marking scale thoroughly before marking the papers.

Thank you for your cooperation.

– HÉT –

BỘ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO

**KỶ THI CHỌN HỌC SINH GIỎI QUỐC GIA
TRUNG HỌC PHỔ THÔNG
NĂM HỌC 2022 – 2023**

HƯỚNG DẪN CHẤM THI NÓI
Đề thi chính thức
(gồm 01 trang)

Môn: TIẾNG ANH
Ngày thi: 25/02/2023

HƯỚNG DẪN CHẤM THI

A. Tiêu chí đánh giá

- 1. Độ lưu loát, mạch lạc, chặt chẽ**
 - Trình bày lưu loát.
 - Bố cục mạch lạc, chặt chẽ (Có mở đầu, phát triển ý và kết luận).
- 2. Nội dung**
 - Các ý tưởng liên quan đến chủ đề được chuyển tải đầy đủ, hiệu quả.
 - Ý tưởng phong phú, sáng tạo.
- 3. Độ chính xác**
 - Phát âm chính xác, rõ ràng, ngữ điệu phù hợp.
 - Sử dụng từ ngữ và cấu trúc ngữ pháp chính xác, phù hợp với chủ đề.
- 4. Phong cách trình bày/diễn đạt**
 - Trình bày tự nhiên, tự tin.
 - Biết sử dụng kỹ năng diễn thuyết.

B. Tổng số điểm Nói:

2,0/2,0 điểm