



TỔ CHỨC THE GIFTED BATTLEFIELD
DỰ ÁN CHICKEN MINDS

KỶ THI THỬ TUYỂN SINH LỚP 10 THPT CHUYÊN
NĂM HỌC 2026 – 2027

ĐỀ THI THỬ

Môn thi chuyên: **TIẾNG ANH ĐỀ ÁN 5695**

Thời gian làm bài: **150 phút** (không kể thời gian giao đề)

Ngày làm bài thi: **19/4/2026**

Đề thi gồm có 07 trang

CANDIDATE INFORMATION

Candidate name:	
Date of birth:	Place of birth:
Candidate number:	Exam room number:

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Do not open this question paper until you are told to do so.
- Write your name, date and place of birth, candidate number and exam room number on BOTH your question paper and your answer sheet.**
- Read the instructions for each part of the paper carefully. Answer all the questions. Only answers that follow the instructions will be counted for marking.
- Read the instructions on the answer sheet. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided on your answer sheet. Use a **pen**, not a pencil.
- 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.**
- During the examination period, candidates are **strictly prohibited** from using any reference materials, including dictionaries. No further clarifications shall be provided by the invigilators.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

There are **2** sections in this paper.

- Section I: Mathematics and Science** consists of 4 parts (questions **1 – 20**).
 - Each question carries two points.
- Section II: English** consists of 6 parts (questions **21 – 70** and one writing task).
 - Questions **21 – 30** carry half a point each.
 - Questions **31 – 70** carry one point each.
 - The writing task carries fifteen points.

THANKS AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The English Department of The Gifted Battlefield Organization would like to extend our heartfelt gratitude to the authors of published works that have been adapted for use in this test paper.

I. MATHEMATICS AND SCIENCE (40 points)

Part 1. For questions 1–10, answer the following questions. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided on your answer sheet.

- Koi is filling up a pool with two pumps. If the first pump fills the pool in 3 hours and the second in 5 hours, how many hours will it take to fill the pool using both pumps?
- During a promotional period, the supermarket discounted item A by 45% and item B by 15% off the listed price. A customer buying two of item A and one of item B would pay 352 800 VND. Item B is twice as expensive as item A . Let the listed prices of items A and B be x and y respectively. Calculate $6x + 7y$.
- From a cube with side length $2x + 1$ (see **Figure 1**), we cut off a cube from one corner with side length $x + 1$. Calculate the volume of the remaining solid and write the result as a polynomial.
- Assuming the sun's rays are parallel, a 1-meter pole casts a 2.75-meter shadow. At the same time, a tree casts a 10-meter shadow. What is the height of the tree, rounded to one decimal place?
- A square has an area of 49 cm^2 . If the area increases by 80%, what is the side length of the new square, rounded to one decimal place?
- A farmer is building a cylindrical water tank for irrigation. The tank has a diameter of 60 dm and a depth of 4 m. How much water is required to fill the tank completely? Write your answer in m^3 , rounded to one decimal place.
- Alex has the following data set with ten integers: 3, 7, 4, 8, 5, 6, 1, 2, 9, 10. Calculate the mean of the data set.
- To prepare for his exams, Nam planned his free time at home according to **Figure 2**. If he has 4 hours of free time per day at home, how much time does he spend playing video games, rounded to the nearest minute?
- A stack of 4 randomly placed cards contains the numbers 1, 3, 5, and 7. Two cards are drawn one after another, without replacement, to form a two-digit number. Find the probability that the two-digit number is prime. Write your answer as a simplified fraction.
- Two circles have radii of 5 cm and 10 cm, and the distance between their centers is 12 cm. Calculate the distance between their intersections, rounded to two decimal places.

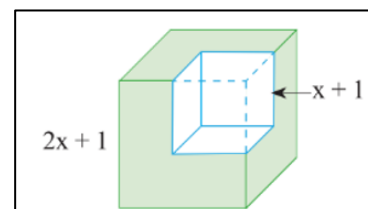


Figure 1

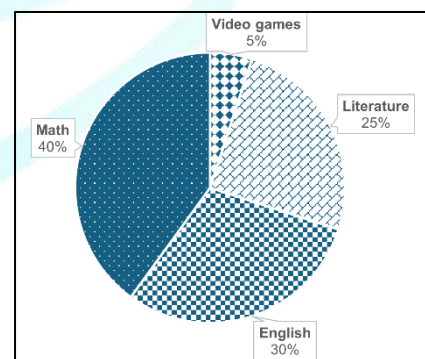


Figure 2

Part 2. For questions 11–13, read the text below and refer to Figure 3 to answer the following questions about convex lenses. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided on your answer sheet.

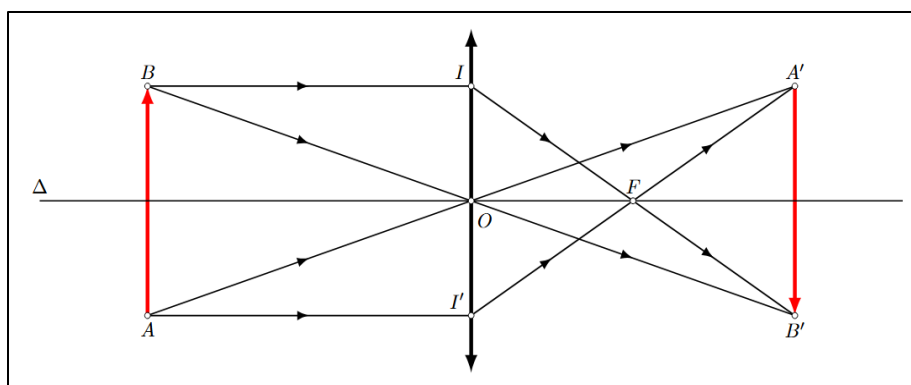


Figure 3. Alex's experimental setup

Alex has a convex lens of unknown focal length. To determine the focal length, he positions a light source with a height of 5 cm in front of the lens so that the clear, focused real image is the same size as the light source itself. The experimental setup is shown in **Figure 3** (not to scale), where AB represents the light source and $A'B'$ represents the resulting real,



inverted image. In the following questions, assume that the lens's thickness is infinitesimal.

11. In Alex's initial setup, where the image and light source are the same height, the object distance is 10 cm. What is the focal length of the lens in centimeters?
12. Calculate the height (in centimeters) of the resulting clear, focused real image in cm if Alex moves the light source so that the distance between it and the optical center is 30 cm.
13. Calculate the distance (in centimeters) between the light source and the optical center (in cm) if the resulting clear, focused real image is 20 cm in height.

Part 3. For questions 14–17, refer to Table 1 to answer the following questions about the solubility of certain gasses in water at different temperatures. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided on your answer sheet.

Table 1. The solubility of certain gases in water at various temperatures

Temperature (°C)	Oxygen dissolved (mg/L)	Carbon dioxide dissolved (mg/L)	Nitrogen dissolved (mg/L)
10	11.3	2.1	19.0
20	9.1	1.7	15.5
30	7.6	1.4	13.0

14. How does the amount of oxygen dissolved in water change as the temperature increases?
Write 1 if it **increases**, 2 if it **decreases**, and 3 if it **remains constant**.
15. Between 10°C and 30°C, by how much does the amount of carbon dioxide dissolved in water decrease in mg/L?
16. Which gas is most soluble in water at 20°C?
17. Which gas in the table is most abundant in Earth's atmosphere?

Part 4. For questions 18–20, read the text below and refer to Table 2 to answer the following questions about blood types. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided on your answer sheet.

A researcher took blood samples of four people named Anna, Bucky, Cindy, and Danny. He then separated their blood into plasma and red blood cells. After that, he mixed the red blood cells and plasma together. The results are presented in **Table 2**, where the positive sign “+” indicates that red blood cells agglutinated (clumped together) and the negative sign “–” indicates that red blood cells didn't agglutinate. Assume that no two people share the same blood type and the blood types are in the ABO system.

Table 2. The results of the researcher's experiment

Plasma Red blood cells	Anna	Bucky	Cindy	Danny
Anna	–	–	–	–
Bucky	+	–	+	+
Cindy	+	–	–	+
Danny	+	–	+	–

18. Which blood type does Bucky have?
19. Which of the remaining individuals can donate red blood cells to Cindy?
20. How many people in this group can Anna receive blood from, apart from herself?

Turn to next page for Section II: English (60 points)



II. ENGLISH (60 points)

Part 1. For questions 21–30, write the letter A, B, C or D in the corresponding numbered boxes provided on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

21. In hindsight, the manager said he would prefer _____ the issue privately rather than raising it during the conference.
A. to discuss B. to have discussed C. discussing D. having discussed
22. No sooner _____ the announcement _____ the crowd erupted in applause.
A. had the CEO finished – than B. did the CEO finish – when
C. the CEO had finished – than D. finished the CEO – when
23. This car is _____ expensive for me to buy. Guess I'll have to choose another one!
A. much too B. so much C. too much D. much so
24. Nelson, _____, will be with you in this project.
A. to whom the idea of the project is attributed B. who attributes to the idea of the project
C. whom the idea of the project attributed to D. who was attributed to the idea of the project
25. All the effort to explain how unacceptable her behavior was notwithstanding, she still remained _____.
A. insular B. taciturn C. impenitent D. peculiar
26. The Jacobin cuckoo is a _____ of monsoon.
A. forerunner B. harbinger C. premonition D. herald
27. When he turned up in a _____ new sports car, I thought he must have won the football pools!
A. glittering B. glowing C. shimmering D. gleaming
28. Facing intense competition, the company decided to _____ by offering multiple discount programs.
A. make the grade B. up the ante C. scoop the pool D. raise the bar
29. She may appear confident, but in fact, she is _____ shy.
A. blindingly B. bogglingly C. exceedingly D. cripplingly
30. **An:** Look at that kid! He didn't do his homework, and now he's being punished! How funny!
Binh: As if you did! _____
A. You reap what you sow!
B. People who live in glass houses should not throw stones!
C. If you play with fire, you'll get burned!
D. Actions speak louder than words!

Part 2. For questions 31–40, read the text below and write the letter A, B, C or D in the corresponding numbered boxes provided on your answer sheet to indicate the answer that best fits each gap.

The Florida peninsula looks like a sore (31) _____. It (32) _____ the Gulf of Mexico and the Atlantic, where the water is getting warmer (33) _____, prompting fiercer hurricanes that can blow down houses like collapsing (34) _____ of cards. Climate scientists are convinced (35) _____ sooner or later when a monster-sized, property-destroying storm (36) _____ a direct hit on Miami or Tampa-St Petersburg. (37) _____ three near-misses in the recent past, the experts view such a calamity as inevitable. It's a huge risk for anyone living there – they (38) _____ to lose everything – but also for those bearing the financial side of this risk, the insurance companies. Some in the industry are seeing this as a(n) (39) _____ for their future – a(n) (40) _____ existential threat with profound implications for the economic system.

(Adapted from Evans, G. (2026). *How do we deal with the catastrophe of uninsurability?*, <https://aeon.co/essays/how-do-we-deal-with-the-catastrophe-of-uninsurability>)



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|----------------------------------|-------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------|
| 31. A. thumb | B. throat | C. eye | D. point |
| 32. A. clashes with | B. embarks on | C. plods along | D. juts into |
| 33. A. year on year | B. year then year | C. year and year | D. year in year out |
| 34. A. specks | B. stacks | C. decks | D. speckles |
| 35. A. all hell will break loose | | B. all floodgates will be opened | |
| C. all songs will be sung | | D. all's well that ends well | |
| 36. A. puts | B. makes | C. gives | D. deals |
| 37. A. Provided | B. Given | C. Albeit | D. Acknowledged |
| 38. A. expect | B. claim | C. bear | D. stand |
| 39. A. calamity | B. frailty | C. portent | D. havoc |
| 40. A. invidious | B. repentant | C. impending | D. cordial |

Part 3. For questions 41–50, read the passage below and write A, B, C or D in the corresponding numbered boxes provided on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer which fits best according to what is stated or implied in the passage.

- Digitization is merely the latest innovation in reading, and we are still coming to terms with the cultural consequences. If skimming seemed necessary at the dawn of the Renaissance, it now feels unavoidable. The gains in information are undeniable, but the costs to attention, contemplation, and reflection are no less profound. As the economist and Nobel laureate Herbert A. Simon famously observed: “A wealth of information creates a poverty of attention.”
- When everything is a click away, focusing on whatever is at hand is a struggle. Digital pages are cluttered with distractions—advertisements, video clips, pop-ups—and embedded links invite readers to move on not just mid-text, but mid-sentence. Studies show that even resisting a link extracts a cognitive cost.
- The erosion of deep reading weakens our capacity to grasp complex ideas. This shallowing effect reshapes the public square, allowing brief snippets of emotionally charged content to crowd out nuance, and algorithms to reinforce preferences and prejudices. If deep reading cultivates empathy, the attention-fracturing, dopamine-hitting, scroll-spurring design of digital media often undermines it.
- Designated e-readers can mitigate some of these problems, but research suggests that the absence of a third dimension—the fact that we do not physically turn pages—makes remembering what we read harder. The materiality of a printed book acts as a kind of memory aid. Think about the fact that we often recall where on a page we have read something, whether it was on the right or left, top or bottom.
- Today, digital reading does not complement print so much as replace it. The result is a world in which, to borrow the literacy scholar Maryanne Wolf's phrase, “skim reading is the new normal.” A growing proportion of people never engage with print, and many admit that they struggle to read deeply at all—even when they really want to. In a study of devotional digital reading among evangelical Christians, conducted by John Dyer of the Dallas Theological Seminary, one participant confessed: “It felt a little more like skimming an email to get it done rather than really studying God's word.”
- Anyone hoping to inspire more attentive reading must do more than invoke its cognitive or moral benefits, which reduces the act to **“the intellectual equivalent of eating organic greens,”** the literary scholar Alan Jacobs has cautioned. Lost in this debate is the fact that slow and careful reading is a genuine pleasure. Indeed, it is one of the activities most associated with a state of focused immersion known as “flow.” Recently, while reading the Norwegian author Karl Ove Knausgaard's latest novel, I found myself so immersed in the story that time and space seemed to dissolve. This kind of absorption, when the world recedes and the mind is wholly captured, is an experience not unlike religious **ecstasy**. And, as both historical evidence and neurological studies suggest, it is a state better facilitated by printed books than digital screens.

(Adapted from Halldorf, J. (2026). *Andrew Tate doesn't get the point of books*, <https://www.theatlantic.com/ideas/2026/03/slow-reading-books-benefits/686266/>)



41. The author quotes Herbert A. Simon in the first paragraph primarily to
 - A. emphasize how different reading in the Renaissance and the modern day are.
 - B. introduce the paradoxical relationship between information and focus.
 - C. argue that the scarcity of information in the past led to superior intellectual achievements.
 - D. illustrate that the cognitive cost of skimming is an inevitable byproduct of any information-rich era.
42. What can be inferred about webpages nowadays from paragraph 2?
 - A. They are designed to prioritize user engagement over clarity.
 - B. They are inherently more educational than books because of embedded links.
 - C. They require readers to spend significant mental energy to ignore distractions.
 - D. They no longer have an incentive to promote complex ideas to their readers.
43. Which of the following is mentioned in the passage as a consequence of the decrease in deep reading?
 - A. A surge in the popularity of short-form fiction on social media platforms
 - B. The replacement of meaningful public discourse with emotionally provocative, simplified content
 - C. A significant increase in the time spent on devotional reading among religious groups
 - D. The loss of the ability to experience "flow" while engaging with any form of media
44. According to the passage, what contributes most to physical books being more memorable than digital ones?
 - A. The "flow" state reached through the former being significantly stronger
 - B. The former's dimensions compared to that of the latter
 - C. The former's materiality providing cues for information recall
 - D. The reduced cognitive strain incurred by distractions while reading the former
45. Which of the following is **NOT** mentioned in the passage as being diminished by digitalization?
 - A. The ability to recall where information is located within a text.
 - B. The capacity for empathy and understanding of nuance.
 - C. The speed at which readers can synthesize different sources of information.
 - D. The sustained attention required to process complex ideas.
46. What is the state of print in the digital era?
 - A. It primarily has sentimental value for readers.
 - B. It is being marginalized as digital reading supplants, rather than supplements it.
 - C. It is making a comeback as people rediscover the genuine pleasure of slow reading.
 - D. It is primarily used to verify facts found in more cluttered digital environments.
47. What does Alan Jacobs mean by comparing a certain way of reading to "the intellectual equivalent of eating organic greens" in paragraph 6?
 - A. Deep reading is vital for cognitive health and character development.
 - B. Deep reading is more often praised for its benefits than the enjoyment it brings.
 - C. Deep reading is healthy for the brain despite the displeasure it may cause.
 - D. Deep reading is viewed in the modern day as an elitist lifestyle choice.
48. The word "ecstasy" in paragraph 6 can be best replaced by:
 - A. fixation
 - B. agitation
 - C. clarity
 - D. exultation
49. What is the main idea of the passage?
 - A. How digital media is debasing deep reading and why we should return to printed media.
 - B. How digital media is decreasing attention spans and increasing social polarization.
 - C. How digital media is altering our cognitive habits and eroding our capacity for deep immersion.
 - D. How digital media is making print media fade into insignificance.
50. What is the overall tone of the author when discussing modern reading?
 - A. Nostalgic and dismissive
 - B. Analytical and concerned
 - C. Satirical and biting
 - D. Detached and clinical



Part 4. For questions 51–60, read the texts below and think of the word which best fits each space. Use only ONE word in each space. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided on your answer sheet.

Animals communicate through a wide variety of different means including, but not (51) _____ to, gestures, colour changes, sounds, chemical release, vibration, thermo-reception and touch. These signals serve various purposes, from attracting mates to providing warnings about predators (or, conversely, alerting others to the location of (52) _____). Most of this communication is a transfer of information between the (53) _____ species, but inter-species communication is also abundant, especially between the hunter and the hunted. Think of an insect or fish changing colour to keep attackers at (54) _____ or alert them to their toxicity. But can these phenomena occur between (55) _____ and other animals?

Any dog owner knows that you can convey your emotions and have them understood by your pet. If you scold a dog for some wrongdoing, it knows it is being (56) _____ off and responds accordingly. But one (57) _____ not to think that human communication is accessible to animals. As the American philosopher Thomas Nagel argued, the consciousness of animals is inaccessible to human beings because of our own consciousness and lived (58) _____. The rest of the animal (59) _____ sees the world in a way completely alien to us. So, (60) _____ if we could understand what their squeaks, mews and snorts translate as, would we be able to grasp their meaning?

(Adapted from BBC Earth, *Do you Dolittle?* (n.d.), <https://www.bbc.com/news/animals-2019-01>)

Part 5. For questions 61–70, write the correct form of each bracketed word in each sentence in the corresponding numbered boxes provided on your answer sheet.

61. The book encourages a spiritual _____ from material attachments. [tangle]
62. He seems baffled by the fact that we don't all _____ follow his orders. [serve]
63. He always speaks _____ of his subordinates, as he believes they are nothing but dead weight. [slight]
64. Stocks of the new product went so low yesterday the executive demanded immediate _____. [plenty]
65. Micromanagement, despite helping to mitigate losses for some time, proved to be only a _____ solution. [band]
66. She took a seat in the library and _____ blasted loud music as if she were alone. [conscious]
67. His badly articulated explanation has led to a _____ among the group. [construe]
68. Though she would love to have helped him, all she could do was watch from the _____. [line]
69. Given their association with poverty and _____, donkeys are no longer used by farmers. [back]
70. She gave her son quite a few _____ for playing truant. [tell]

Part 6. Write your answer in the corresponding space provided on your answer sheet to answer the following question.

Recently, your community has seen a decline in student participation in social service activities. Many students are unaware of the benefits of volunteering or how to get involved. Write a proposal to your school administration advocating for the introduction of a structured social service programme for all students.

You **MUST** include the following:

- reasons why student involvement in social services is important
- the specific activities or opportunities the programme would provide
- how you think the programme would benefit students

You **MUST** write between 180–200 words.

Do **NOT** include your personal information in the proposal (e.g., name, school name).

– THE END OF THE TEST –