

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the best arrangement of utterances or sentences to make a meaningful exchange or text in each of the following questions from 13 to 17.

Question 13:

- a. Lisa: I made a chocolate cake for the first time today!
- b. Lisa: Of course! I also have some ice cream to eat with it.
- c. Ben: Can I try a piece? I love chocolate more than anything.

A. c-a-b B. c-b-a C. a-b-c D. a-c-b

Question 14:

- a. Sarah: We can go together to find him, or I can show you where I saw him on my phone map.
- b. Tim: That sounds like my puppy because he has a blue collar with stars, and he loves to run away.
- c. Tim: I lost my puppy yesterday, and I looked everywhere in the park for him.
- d. Sarah: I saw a small dog near the school this morning, and he had a blue collar.
- e. Tim: Thank you for your help, and I will bring some treats because he always comes when he smells food.

A. c-a-d-e-b B. a-b-c-d-e C. c-d-b-a-e D. d-a-e-b-c

Question 15:

Dear Sara,

- a. Although my husband was worried, the children love the robot that tells them bedtime stories.
- b. Since the AI joined us, we have more time together, which makes everyone happier.
- c. If you want to try the AI cooking program, I can show you how it works.
- d. When you visit next month, you will see how our home has changed because of this technology.
- e. I am writing because our family got a new AI helper that cooks dinner when we are busy.

Your friend,

LK

A. d-b-c-e-a B. b-a-d-e-c C. e-a-b-d-c D. a-b-d-e-c

Question 16:

- a. These special gardens are different from farms that grow only one crop, which need new seeds every year.
- b. If more people learn about growing food this way, we will have cleaner water and better soil because nature works best when many plants grow together.
- c. Perennial polycultures are gardens where many different plants grow together for many years.
- d. Farmers like these mixed gardens because they help the soil stay healthy and because they don't need to dig the ground every spring.
- e. When you plant trees with vegetables and flowers, you get more food from the same space while birds and helpful insects come to visit.

A. d-c-a-e-b B. c-a-d-e-b C. e-d-c-a-b D. a-c-e-d-b

Question 17:

- a. The new music classroom has special programs that let children write songs with friends who may be at home or in another school.
- b. Students can make music together on computers even when they are in different places.
- c. When students work together on music projects, they create interesting songs because everyone brings different ideas to the group.
- d. Although some teachers worry about technology, many students learn better when they can share their musical ideas online with classmates.
- e. Teachers who use these computer music tools find that students practice more at home and feel happy when they can hear the music they made with friends.

A. b-d-a-e-c

B. b-e-d-c-a

C. b-a-c-d-e

D. b-a-d-c-e

Read the following passage about How Technology is Changing the Way We Love and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the option that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 18 to 22.

Families today use many digital tools to stay connected. Parents can talk to their children through video calls when they work far from home. If they had known about these technologies twenty years ago, family relationships would have developed differently. Modern devices, (18)_____, now help grandparents see their grandchildren grow up even when they live in different countries.

The mother sends messages to check on her children, and the father helps with homework through video calls. Families share photos of special moments online, creating digital memory books that everyone can see. Having installed the latest apps, (19)_____. Children learn how to use technology very early, and they often teach older family members how to use new features.

Technology helps families stay close, but it also creates new challenges. Too much screen time can make people feel lonely even when surrounded by devices that connect them to loved ones. (20)_____, yet these same tools help working parents participate in important moments they would otherwise miss.

In some homes, rules about technology use are made to protect family time. Devices (21)_____. Special apps are designed to help families organize their activities together. Although technology changes quickly, the need for human connection remains the same. (22)_____, giving family members more time to enjoy being together rather than doing chores.

Question 18:

- A. which were invented to make communication easier
- B. are designed to replace human interaction
- C. have created new family problems today
- D. where people become addicted to social media

Question 19:

- A. monitoring social media accounts without proper consent
- B. parents can now monitor their children's location for safety
- C. having restricted all access to digital entertainment

D. sharing private data with unknown technology companies

Question 20:

A. Technology always improves personal communication skills

B. Children prefer digital games over physical activities

C. Family dinners might be interrupted by notifications

D. Parents should ban smartphones during family gatherings

Question 21:

A. which prevent meaningful connections when families gather for holidays

B. that distract parents who should be listening to their children instead

C. having limited screen time causes children to develop better social skills

D. are turned off during meals so that everyone can talk about their day

Question 22:

A. Digital systems often complicate our household routine significantly

B. Modern families should avoid all technological dependencies completely

C. Traditional methods provide greater security than smart homes

D. Smart homes with connected devices can make daily life easier

Read the following passage about The Employment Revolution in a Post-Carbon Economy and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the best answer to each of the following questions from 23 to 30.

Green jobs are becoming more important as countries try to fight climate change. These jobs help protect our environment and use clean energy instead of oil and coal. Farmers can grow special plants for making fuel. Engineers design solar panels and wind turbines to make electricity without pollution. The transition to these new jobs is happening quickly in many places around the world.

People who want green jobs need different skills depending on the work. Some jobs need university education, like designing electric cars or creating new recycling methods. Other jobs need training but not college, like installing solar panels or fixing wind turbines. Most green workers feel proud of **their** jobs because they help the planet. The government often supports these jobs by giving money to companies that hire green workers.

The benefits of green jobs go beyond just helping the environment. Workers in green jobs often earn more money than those in traditional jobs. These positions are also safer because they have fewer dangerous chemicals. Communities with many green jobs usually have cleaner air and water. Green jobs cannot be moved to other countries easily, which gives workers more security. This stability helps local shops when workers spend their money there.

Experts predict that green jobs will continue to grow in the future. As old energy sources become more expensive, clean energy becomes cheaper. Young people today show great interest in working to solve climate problems. Schools now offer special classes for green careers. Even traditional companies are

creating new green departments. The change to a green economy may be difficult for some workers, but it offers new opportunities for many people who want meaningful work.

Question 23: Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a type of green job?

- A. Solar panel installer
- B. Electric car designer
- C. Organic food chef
- D. Wind turbine repair person

Question 24: The word “transition” in paragraph 1 is OPPOSITE in meaning to _____.

- A. stability
- B. movement
- C. shift
- D. development

Question 25: The word “their” in paragraph 2 refers to _____.

- A. different skills
- B. green workers
- C. companies
- D. universities

Question 26: The word “security” in paragraph 3 could be best replaced by _____.

- A. change
- B. danger
- C. progress
- D. certainty

Question 27: Which of the following best paraphrases the underlined sentence in paragraph 4?

- A. Since renewable technology improves, traditional energy becomes less viable.
- B. If conventional power gets costly, alternative sources will be widely adopted.
- C. When fossil fuels become scarce, green energy becomes more accessible to all.
- D. While traditional fuel costs rise, renewable energy prices tend to decrease.

Question 28: Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?

- A. Green jobs typically require advanced university degrees and specialized training.
- B. Workers in green sectors earn more and enjoy safer working environments than others.
- C. Most countries have completed their transition to clean energy production already.
- D. Traditional companies are reluctant to create departments focused on sustainability.

Question 29: In which paragraph does the writer mention what is happening to green jobs around the world?

- A. Paragraph 1
- B. Paragraph 2
- C. Paragraph 3
- D. Paragraph 4

Question 30: In which paragraph does the writer mention that green jobs help both workers and their communities?

- A. Paragraph 1
- B. Paragraph 2
- C. Paragraph 3
- D. Paragraph 4

Read the following passage about the How Personalized Playlists Shape Self-Perception and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the best answer to each of the following questions from 31 to 40.

Music speaks volumes about who we are. In today's digital world, our playlists mirror our personalities and moods. When feeling blue, people turn to songs matching their emotions. Streaming services suggest music based on listening habits, creating a personalized experience. This helps us connect with artists who strike a chord with our deepest feelings, making music more than entertainment—it becomes a companion

through life's journey. Many people listen to music every day on **their** phones, in cars, or at home. It is easy to find songs we like with just a few clicks.

The songs we love become part of our identity. **[I]** Teenagers especially use music to express who they are. Many remember important moments through songs that played during those times. **[II]** Concert t-shirts, vinyl collections, and posters serve as physical markers of musical identity. **[III]** Friends often share songs with each other to show how they feel. **[IV]** Music can be a special language between people who care about each other.

Research shows music choices affect how we perceive ourselves. People who listen to upbeat songs tend to feel more positive. Those **preferring** sad music might process emotions differently. Music creates belonging in specific communities—fans of the same artist feel connected without meeting. This shared musical identity builds bridges between different backgrounds, fostering understanding beyond cultural boundaries through rhythm and melody. Even simple songs can change our mood quickly. Scientists study how music affects our brains and why certain songs make us happy or sad.

Our musical tastes change as we grow. Songs perfect at sixteen might feel embarrassing at thirty. **These changing preferences tell the story of our personal growth.** Some favorite artists remain throughout life, becoming old friends we return to for comfort. As technology advances, music discovery becomes more personalized. This tailored experience shapes not just what we hear, but who we believe ourselves to be, crafting a soundtrack that follows our development. Children often enjoy simple, fun songs while adults prefer more complex music. Our first favorite song is something many of us never forget.

Question 31: The phrase “**strike a chord**” in paragraph 1 could be best replaced by _____.

- A. tune into B. resonate with C. get through D. click with

Question 32: The word “**their**” in paragraph 1 refers to _____.

- A. people B. streaming services C. songs D. artists

Question 33: Where in paragraph 2 does the following sentence best fit?

These items tell stories about our interests that words alone cannot express, creating a tangible timeline of our evolving tastes and experiences.

- A. **[I]** B. **[II]** C. **[III]** D. **[IV]**

Question 34: According to the passage, all of the following are mentioned EXCEPT?

- A. music influences our emotions
B. expensive headphones improve sound quality
C. musical tastes change as we age
D. fans feel connected through shared music interests

Question 35: Which of the following best summarises paragraph 3?

- A. Research reveals music primarily functions as entertainment for most listeners
B. Scientists study musical complexity to understand emotional neural pathways
C. Different genres produce varying emotional responses depending on age groups
D. Music choices shape self-perception and create social bonds across boundaries

Question 36: The word “preferring” in paragraph 3 is OPPOSITE in meaning to _____.

- A. rejecting B. choosing C. selecting D. favoring

Question 37: Which of the following best paraphrases the underlined sentence in paragraph 4?

- A. The timeline of favored songs shows how personalities remain consistent
B. Our evolving musical tastes reflect our individual development over time
C. Musical selections document the stability of character through aging
D. Preference changes indicate merely shifting trends in popular culture

Question 38: Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?

- A. Scientific studies show sad music consistently worsens listeners' mental health
B. Digital streaming has eliminated the personal connection people feel to music
C. Concert memorabilia physically documents our musical preferences over time
D. All musical preferences remain constant from adolescence through adulthood

Question 39: Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

- A. Shared musical preferences often strengthen interpersonal connections
B. Physical music collections will eventually be replaced by digital playlists entirely
C. Digital streaming has made music more emotionally influential in people's lives
D. Complex musical compositions are objectively superior to simple melodies

Question 40: Which of the following best summarises the passage?

- A. Music discovery technology creates personalized experiences that shape identity development
B. Scientific research demonstrates how various music genres affect mood and brain chemistry
C. Digital streaming platforms have revolutionized access to diverse musical experiences globally
D. Music serves as personal expression, emotional companion, and social connector throughout life