

## PRIDE AND PREJUDICE

Jane Austen's "*Pride and Prejudice*," published in 1813, is a cornerstone of English literature, renowned for its witty exploration of the social dynamics and romantic entanglements of early 19th-century England. The novel centers on Elizabeth Bennet, a smart and independent young woman, and her complex relationship with the wealthy and cold Mr. Darcy. Their initial misunderstandings and evolving perceptions of each other drive the story, set within the background of the intricate social hierarchies and marriage market of the time.

Jane Austen, born in 1775 in Steventon, Hampshire, is celebrated for her keen observations of social manners and her pioneering role in the development of the novel as a literary form. Her works, including "*Pride and Prejudice*," "*Sense and Sensibility*," and "*Emma*" offer a satirical yet affectionate critique of the British aristocracy. Austen's narrative style, characterized by its irony, realism, and insightful character development, has earned her a lasting place in the literary canon.

"*Pride and Prejudice*" endures as a classic not only for its engaging plot and memorable characters but also for its sharp commentary on themes such as class, marriage, and morality. Its universal **appeal** lies in its exploration of human nature and social relationships, making it relevant to readers across generations and cultures. As a result of these factors, the novel's continuing legacy keeps inspiring adaptations and reinterpretations, reflecting its timeless relevance and the enduring fascination with Austen's portrayal of love and society.

66. All of the following are true according to the first paragraph EXCEPT

- (A) The story mostly concerns the relationship between Elizabeth and Mr. Darcy.
- (B) Elizabeth exhibits intelligence and is a self-confident character.
- (C) *Pride and Prejudice* was published in the early 19th century.
- (D) The main female character of the novel ends up marrying Mr. Darcy.

67. It is implied in the text that Jane Austen

- (A) stated with other contemporaries to develop the novel as a new form.
- (B) is remembered every year for her pioneering role in literature.
- (C) has written several other novels with the theme of love.
- (D) monitored the society in which she lived pretty carefully.

68. Why is *Pride and Prejudice* considered a classic novel of English literature?

- (A) It was written when the English aristocracy was still powerful.
- (B) The concept of social class is the main idea of the novel.
- (C) There are remarkable characters and social commentary.
- (D) The novel includes characters from several generations and regions.

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69. The word **appeal** in paragraph 3 means

- (A) significance.
- (B) popularity.
- (C) theme.
- (D) value.

70. What aspects of *Pride and Prejudice* contribute to the novel's continuing legacy?

- (A) Its analysis of human nature and relationships.
- (B) Its attraction for younger generations.
- (C) Its successful adaptations in various media.
- (D) Its focus on 'romance' as a universal theme.

### IN THE HEART OF ANTARCTICA

In the icy heart of Antarctica, where snow-covered plains stretch endlessly under a crisp blue sky, lived a team of sledge dogs. Led by their wise trainer, Sarah, they were a loyal and hardworking team. Each morning, Sarah would harness them to the sled, and they would eagerly pull her across the frozen landscape.

One day, a terrible snow storm hit. The wind howled, and the snow whipped around them like a swirling curtain. Sarah knew they needed to find shelter quickly. With a firm voice, she **commanded** the dogs to move forward. Despite the biting cold and limited visibility, the dogs pushed ahead, their fur thick and warm against the freezing air.

As they slowly walked through the storm, Sarah was astonished by their powerful nature. Each dog had its own strength so they made the perfect team. Swift, the lead dog, was clever and sure-footed. Luna, the youngest, was filled with boundless energy. Together, they navigated through the risky landscape, relying on their instincts and following Sarah's guidance.

Finally, they reached a massive rock that provided some protection from the wind. Sarah quickly set up a makeshift camp, securing the sled and unpacking their supply bag. **It** was a simple yet a well-prepared setup designed to protect them against the extreme conditions of the icy continent. Sarah and her sledge dogs knew that survival in Antarctica meant relying on each other's strengths and working as a team. As the storm gradually subsided, Sarah patted each dog affectionately, grateful for their loyalty and determination. They kept going on their journey, connected by a strong and enduring bond created in the coldest place on Earth.

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71. The author of “In the Heart of Antarctica” wrote the story in order to
- (A) show the importance of team work
  - (B) describe the harsh winters in Antarctica
  - (C) explain the characteristics of a good leader
  - (D) prove that sledge dogs make good pets
72. The word **commanded** in paragraph 2 means
- (A) ordered
  - (B) pushed
  - (C) followed
  - (D) passed
73. According to the passage, what happened BEFORE Sarah and the dogs found a safe place?
- (A) They waited for the storm to slow down
  - (B) Sarah assigned each dog a different job
  - (C) They had a difficult journey in the storm
  - (D) Sarah checked her navigation device
74. Why did Sarah’s sledge dogs work together well?
- (A) Each dog had a different characteristic
  - (B) All of them were very loyal to Sarah
  - (C) They were young and full of energy
  - (D) Every dog knew that part of Antarctica well
75. The pronoun **It** in paragraph 4 refers to
- (A) the massive rock
  - (B) the makeshift camp
  - (C) the sled
  - (D) the supply bag

## NEW ZEALAND

New Zealand, an island nation located in the southwestern Pacific Ocean, **comprises** two main landmasses, the North Island and the South Island, along with over 700 smaller islands. Long before the arrival of Europeans and the English, the country was first settled by the Maori people around 1,000 years ago and was later colonized by the British in the 19th century, gaining full independence in 1947. New Zealand's geography is diverse, featuring dramatic landscapes such as the Southern Alps, lush forests, glaciers and volcanic plateaus. The nation's social structure is a blend of Maori and European cultures, with a parliamentary democracy headed by a prime minister.

Economically, New Zealand thrives on its natural resources, including agriculture, horticulture, forestry, and fisheries, with tourism also playing a significant role. The country is renowned for its commitment to environmental conservation and sustainable practices. Interesting facts include New Zealand's pioneering role in women's rights, being the first country to grant

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women the right to vote in 1893, and its vibrant film industry, showcased globally through movies like *"The Lord of the Rings"* trilogy. New Zealand continues to be celebrated for its natural beauty, innovation, and cultural richness.

76. The word **comprises** in paragraph 1 means

- (A) is made up of.
- (B) is characterized by.
- (C) is involved with.
- (D) is consistent with.

77. Who were the first inhabitants of New Zealand?

- (A) The British.
- (B) Europeans.
- (C) The Maori.
- (D) The English.

78. All of the following are notable geographical features of New Zealand EXCEPT

- (A) it is surrounded by numerous other islands.
- (B) it was once a tectonically active land.
- (C) some zones on the island are covered in forests.
- (D) one can also find desert areas there.

79. According to the text, which one is NOT one of the chief economic activities in New Zealand?

- (A) tourism
- (B) making movies
- (C) farming
- (D) mining

80. Which one of the following is clearly stated about New Zealand in the text?

- (A) The dominant culture is that of the Maori.
- (B) The country has a variety of different landscapes.
- (C) Its governance is provided by the British Crown.
- (D) The leading area of business is the film industry.

## THE AUTOMOBILE INDUSTRY

The automobile industry has been a cornerstone of technological advancement since the late 19th century. The history of automobiles began with the invention of the internal combustion engine powered by gasoline by Karl Benz in 1886, marking the launch of the first practical automobile. These vehicles transformed personal and commercial transportation, paving the

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way for mass production techniques introduced by Henry Ford in the early 20th century, which made cars **accessible** to the broader public.

Over the decades, the automobile industry has seen numerous innovations, from the introduction of automatic transmissions to the development of advanced safety features like airbags and anti-lock brakes. However, one of the most significant advancements in recent times is the rise of electric vehicle (EV) technology. Unlike traditional gasoline-powered cars, EVs use electric motors powered by rechargeable battery packs. This shift is driven by the need for sustainable and environmentally friendly transportation solutions.

Electric cars are equipped with lithium-ion batteries **that** store electrical energy. These batteries can be recharged using standard electrical outlets or dedicated charging stations. EVs produce zero tailpipe emissions, making them a cleaner alternative to conventional vehicles. Innovations in this field continue to progress rapidly, with advancements in battery technology increasing the range and reducing the charging time of electric vehicles.

Looking ahead, the future of the automobile industry appears poised for even more transformative changes. Predictions include the widespread adoption of autonomous driving technology, which promises to **enhance** safety and efficiency. Additionally, the integration of artificial intelligence and connectivity features is expected to revolutionize the driving experience, enabling smart navigation and real-time diagnostics. The continuous evolution of battery technology and renewable energy sources will likely make electric vehicles the norm, significantly reducing the carbon footprint of transportation. As the industry advances, it is clear that the automobile will remain a critical component of modern society, adapting to meet the challenges and opportunities of the future.

81. What significant innovation did Henry Ford introduce to the automobile industry?

- (A) The internal combustion engine
- (B) The first practical automobile
- (C) Commercial transportation
- (D) Mass production techniques

82. The word **accessible** in paragraph 1 means

- (A) advantageous.
- (B) available.
- (C) attentive.
- (D) ambiguous.

83. What did early automobiles use to generate power?

- (A) Rechargeable battery packs
- (B) Sustainable solutions
- (C) Gasoline-powered motors
- (D) Steam-powered engines

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84. Compared to conventional cars, what is a key environmental benefit of electric vehicles mentioned in the text?

- (A) They produce zero tailpipe emissions.
- (B) They are cheaper to manufacture.
- (C) They have longer lifespans.
- (D) They can go for longer distances.

85. The word **that** in paragraph 3 refers to

- (A) lithium-ion batteries.
- (B) electric cars.
- (C) electrical energy.
- (D) electrical outlets.

86. We can infer from the text that conventional cars

- (A) consume much more gasoline than what the world needs.
- (B) require charging stations and standard outlets.
- (C) pollute the environment with their emissions.
- (D) have more safety features than newer models.

87. The word **enhance** in paragraph 4 means

- (A) provide.
- (B) improve.
- (C) help.
- (D) prevent.

88. How are artificial intelligence and connectivity features expected to change the driving experience?

- (A) By reducing the carbon footprint of cars
- (B) By promoting use of renewable energy sources
- (C) By allowing smart navigation and real-time diagnostics
- (D) By reducing the size of vehicles

89. What is one of the advancements in battery technology for electric vehicles mentioned in the text?

- (A) Reducing the cost of the batteries
- (B) Increasing the range of the vehicles
- (C) Making the batteries smaller
- (D) Enhancing the safety features

90. According to the text, what can be said about the future of the automobile industry?

- (A) It will take a long time before self-driving cars become the norm.

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- (B) New renewable sources of energy will be discovered.
- (C) People will use new forms of transportation instead of the car.
- (D) There will be more transformative changes in the car industry.

## THE SYDNEY OPERA HOUSE

The Sydney Opera House, designed by Danish architect Jørn Utzon, is known worldwide for its iconic sail-like design. Situated on the well-known Sydney Harbor, the Opera House needed a design that would complement the city's sea related tradition. Utzon admired the complex curves and textures of oyster shells, an inspiration evident in the smooth surfaces of the Opera House.

Although its construction began in 1959, due to the innovative nature of Utzon's design and the unforeseen challenges, costs escalated dramatically, reaching over £100 million AUD by completion in 1973. The financial **strain** contributed to tensions between Utzon and local authorities, leading to his departure from the project in 1966.

Building the Sydney Opera House involved innovative engineering solutions to realize Utzon's vision, including the development of new construction techniques for the distinctive shell-like roof structures. Despite the challenges, the Opera House opened and became a cultural icon of Australia and a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 2007. Utzon's design continues to inspire architects from all over the world.

91. While designing the Sydney Opera House Utzon was inspired by

- (A) his passion for sailing boats
- (B) the famous Sydney Harbor
- (C) other iconic buildings in the world
- (D) the shape of an oyster shell

92. The word **strain** in paragraph 2 means

- (A) difficulty
- (B) instrument
- (C) resource
- (D) irregularity

93. We can infer from the passage that Utzon

- (A) finished the project earlier than expected
- (B) left before the completion of the project
- (C) wanted authorities to increase his salary
- (D) was dissatisfied with the money he earned

94. During the construction of the Sydney Opera house

- (A) UNESCO provided a lot of support
- (B) many shells were used for the roof
- (C) new engineering techniques were used

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(D) Utzon changed his engineering vision

## TAYLOR SWIFT

Taylor Swift, a famous pop singer, has a wide range of interests. Beyond her songwriting and performances, she enjoys baking, frequently posting pictures of her dishes for her fans on social media. She enjoys experimenting with new recipes, particularly baking sweet treats like cookies, cakes, and pies. Swift's love for cooking is clear in her holiday traditions, where she often hosts gatherings and prepares homemade food for her friends and family. Her passion for baking is also a way for her to relax and unwind from her busy schedule. Also, Swift's love for her cats is well-documented, and she often speaks about them in interviews. She has three feline companions: Meredith Grey, Olivia Benson, and Benjamin Button, all named after characters from TV series and films. Her cats have gained fame among her fans.

95. According to the text, Taylor Swift uses social media to

- (A) share her cooking experiences
- (B) post her latest performances
- (C) learn new baking recipes
- (D) increase her fan number

96. During holidays, Taylor Swift

- (A) gives dinner parties in her house
- (B) prefers to make desserts for guests
- (C) visits her friends and family
- (D) stays at home to relax

97. Taylor Swift's cats

- (A) appear in TV shows and films
- (B) once belonged to a film stars
- (C) are well known by her fans
- (D) took part in a documentary

## WHALING

Whale hunting, also known as whaling, has a long history. People have hunted whales for hundreds of years. In the past, whales were hunted for their meat and oil. Whale oil was very important. It was used for lamps, making soap and paint. However, whale hunting has had serious consequences. Many whale species became endangered because of overhunting. By the 20th century, people realized that if whale hunting continued at the same rate, many whale species might disappear completely.

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To protect whales against uncontrolled hunting, international control actions were introduced. In 1946, the International Whaling Commission (IWC) was created. The IWC set rules and limits on how many whales could be hunted. Over time, the IWC has helped to reduce whale hunting and protect whale populations.

Today, whale hunting still happens, but on a much smaller scale. Some cold countries like Japan, Norway, and Iceland continue to hunt whales. They do it for both economic and cultural reasons. In these countries, whale meat is a traditional food in their diet. Whale hunting is also part of their cultural heritage. Economically, some communities rely on whaling for income.

Whale hunting remains a controversial topic. Many people and organizations work hard to protect whales and stop whaling. They argue that whales should be protected because they are important to the ocean's ecosystem and are intelligent animals. The debate about whale hunting continues, balancing cultural traditions and the need to protect whale populations.

98. Whales were hunted in the past for their use in all of the following EXCEPT

- (A) soap.
- (B) paint.
- (C) lamps.
- (D) textile.

99. The International Whaling Commission was created to

- (A) protect the oceans from illegal fishing
- (B) set rules about which whale species could be hunted
- (C) specify limits on the number of whales to be hunted
- (D) discuss which countries could hunt whales

100. Some countries still continue whale hunting because

- (A) they depend on whaling for economic reasons.
- (B) whale meat is particularly healthy for the diet.
- (C) whaling is a national cultural sporting activity.
- (D) whale skin gives protection against the cold.

101. We can understand that whale hunting is difficult to stop completely as

- (A) whales are important for the ocean ecosystem.
- (B) whaling is part of the culture in some places.
- (C) whale populations are difficult to keep in balance.
- (D) they are actually intelligent animals.

**MICHAEL SCHUMACHER**

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Michael Schumacher, born on January 3, 1969, is widely regarded as one of the greatest Formula 1 drivers of all time. His **journey** into motorsport began at a young age when he started karting. He made his Formula 1 debut in 1991 with the Jordan team but was quickly signed by Benetton. In 1994, he won his first World Championship with Benetton. His success continued to grow after he joined Ferrari in 1996. At Ferrari, Schumacher played a crucial role in transforming the team into a dominant force in Formula 1. He won five consecutive World Championships from 2000 to 2004, bringing his total to seven, a record that still stands.

Off the track, Schumacher is admired for his **philanthropy**. He has donated millions to various causes, including disaster relief, education, and children's hospitals. Unfortunately, in December 2013, he suffered a severe head injury in a skiing accident. Following the accident, his condition remained critical but stable. He was moved to his home in Switzerland, where he continues to receive medical treatment and rehabilitation. Despite the accident, Michael's unparalleled career is a testament to his talent and passion for racing. He continues to inspire aspiring drivers and remains a beloved figure in the world of Formula 1.

102. The word **journey** in paragraph 1 means

- (A) travel
- (B) drive
- (C) passage
- (D) adventure

103. We can understand from the first paragraph that Schumacher

- (A) holds the highest number of Championships
- (B) failed to become champion between 2001 and 2003
- (C) continued to race for the Jordan team until 1996
- (D) was asked to set up the Ferrari team in 1996

104. The word **philanthropy** in paragraph 2 means

- (A) charity
- (B) wealth
- (C) management skills
- (D) entrepreneurship

105. According to the second paragraph, Schumacher

- (A) is still among the most successful formula 1 drivers
- (B) has become a legendary role model for novice drivers
- (C) has had a full recovery from his skiing accident
- (D) continues to train young Formula 1 drivers

## PLANKTON

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Plankton are tiny organisms that float in the water of oceans and freshwater bodies. They can be classified into two main types. Phytoplankton are plant-like organisms that carry out photosynthesis, similar to land plants. They use sunlight to convert carbon dioxide and water into energy, producing oxygen in the process. This makes them essential for maintaining a certain amount of oxygen in our atmosphere. Zooplankton, on the other hand, are animal-like organisms that feed on phytoplankton and other small particles in the water. These populations can vary greatly depending on environmental conditions. For instance, in regions where cold, nutrient-rich waters rise to the surface, Phytoplankton blooms occur. These blooms create an abundance of food that supports Zooplankton on which large numbers of fish and other marine life depend for survival.

Studying plankton population allows scientists to assess the health of aquatic ecosystems which provides crucial information, as plankton are a primary food source for many commercial fish species. Understanding plankton dynamics helps predict fish stock levels and ensure sustainable fishing practices. Scientists study plankton using various methods and **devices** to understand their roles in aquatic ecosystems. One technique is sampling with plankton nets, to collect plankton from different water depths. Additionally, Niskin bottles are used to gather samples at specific depths, which are then filtered to separate and study the plankton. Light microscopes help scientists observe and identify different types of plankton, while remote sensing technology, detects chlorophyll concentrations in the ocean and monitors plankton blooms.

106. According to the first paragraph, Phytoplankton

- (A) are needed to sustain oxygen levels
- (B) are required for photosynthesis
- (C) turn carbon dioxide into oxygen
- (D) can live on Zooplankton

107. Both phytoplankton and zooplankton

- (A) can be classified as marine animals
- (B) live in cold waters containing lots of nutrients
- (C) depend on larger animals for their survival
- (D) are a source of nutrition for larger animals

108. According to the passage, by studying plankton scientists

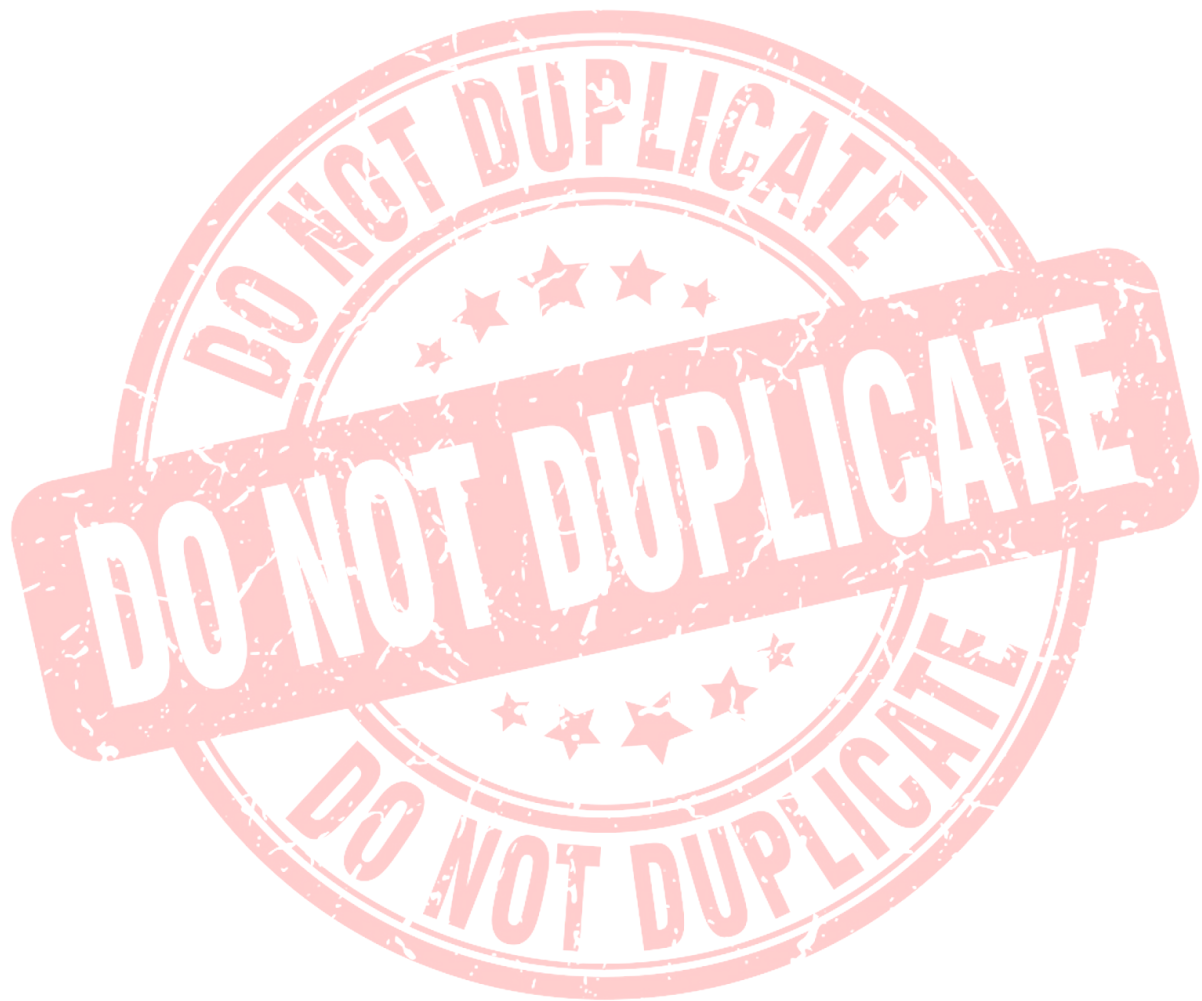
- (A) can make sure the oceans remain unpolluted
- (B) are able to support the production of fish
- (C) help fishermen find new methods to sell fish
- (D) hope to decrease the number of fish deaths

109. The word **devices** in paragraph 2 means

- (A) tools
- (B) jobs
- (C) scientists
- (D) species

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110. Which of the following is used to classify plankton?
- (A) Niskin Bottles
  - (B) Remote sensing
  - (C) Light microscopes
  - (D) Sampling



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