Tasks 1 and 2: READING COMPREHENSION

Task 1: Dr Jane Goodall

Read the following text. Choose which sentences A–H best fit the gaps 1–6. There are TWO extra sentences which do NOT fit any of the gaps. There is an example (0) at the beginning.

Dr Jane Goodall was a world-famous scientist, explorer and conservationist. She spent most of her life studying chimpanzees in Tanzania. Her groundbreaking research changed the way people think about animals, **(0)** **I**.

When Jane was a child, she loved animals and wanted to go to Africa. At that time, many people thought girls could not become scientists. But Jane never gave up, **(1)** ___. In 1960, she finally travelled to Tanzania to observe chimpanzees in the wild. At first, the chimpanzees were nervous and kept their distance. Over time, Jane gained their trust and was able to watch them closely, **(2)** ___.

She made amazing discoveries. She saw chimpanzees using sticks to fish termites from mounds, **(3)** ___. She also observed them showing emotions such as joy, sadness and even grief. These findings showed that humans and animals are more alike than many scientists had believed.

Later, Jane started the Jane Goodall Institute, **(4)** ___. She also created Roots & Shoots, a programme that inspires young people to protect the environment. Jane travelled the world giving talks, writing books and sharing her message of hope, **(5)** ___.

Today, Jane Goodall is admired not only as a scientist, but also as a campaigner for animals and nature. Her message to young people everywhere was: "Every individual makes a difference, **(6)** ___."

A to become one of the most respected scientists of her time

B proving that humans are not the only tool-users

C encouraging others to believe in their dreams

D and she studied how they lived, played and communicated

E which supports wildlife research and conservation projects around the world

F even though her family wanted her to choose a different career

G inspired new groups of explorers to visit Africa

H and even small choices in daily life matter

~~**I making her an inspiration for generations**~~

Adapted from: *https://www.natgeokids.com/uk/discover/animals/general-animals/jane-goodall-interview/*

(6 points)

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Task 2: *KPop Demon Hunters*: Music, Magic, and Teamwork

Read the following text. For questions 1–6 choose the best answer (A, B, or C). There is an example at the beginning (0).

KPop Demon Hunters is an animated movie that mixes K-pop music, adventure, and Korean myths. It was released on Netflix in June 2025 and quickly became one of the most watched animated films of the year. The movie follows HUNTR/X, a famous K-pop girl group with three members – Rumi, Mira, and Zoey. On stage, they shine as singers and dancers. But when the lights go out, they use their secret powers to protect the world from dark and dangerous demons.

The film takes place in a bright futuristic version of Seoul, South Korea. The story begins when Rumi, the group's leader, discovers a mysterious power called Honmoon, a magical moon-light energy that connects humans and spirits, and prevents demons from entering the world. When evil spirits escape into the city, HUNTR/X must balance their busy lives as idols with their secret mission as heroes. Along the way, they learn that teamwork and trust are stronger than any magic.

The movie's creators said they wanted to show both the exciting and difficult sides of being a young artist. The girls in the film face problems that feel real – stage fright, online pressure, and fear of failure – but they also show courage and friendship. The combination of catchy pop songs, colourful animation, and fast-moving fight scenes makes the story fun and full of energy.

Critics have praised the film for its creativity and emotional messages. Many viewers said they loved how it shows that heroes can wear glitter and sing, and, especially, that bravery can come from kindness. The soundtrack includes songs written by real K-pop artists, giving fans music they can stream and dance to.

Fans around the world have shared clips, fan art, and dance covers online. *KPop Demon Hunters* is more than just an action story – it's a celebration of music, identity, and believing in yourself, proving that even pop stars can be true heroes.

(0) What is the main focus of the film *KPop Demon Hunters*?

A A K-pop group making a comeback tour.

B A K-pop girl group that fights demons in secret.

C An idol competition with supernatural powers.

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(1) Where is the film set?

A In Asia.

B In South America.

C In Europe.

(2) Honmoon is

A an evil spirit.

B a futuristic power.

C protection against monsters.

(3) Which of the following is **not** a theme of the movie as described?

A Balancing fame with personal challenges.

B Teamwork and trust being stronger than magic.

C The idea that winning is everything.

(4) What did critics find most impressive about the film?

A The action scenes.

B The mix of imagination and feeling.

C Memorable music.

(5) What did audiences like most?

A Catchy music.

B Courage of the main characters.

C The visual style.

(6) Which sentence best describes the movie?

A Idols by day, heroes by night.

B Time-traveling heroes.

C Famous band on tour.

Adapted from: *https://www.netflix.com/tudum/articles/kpop-demon-hunters-most-popular-netflix-film*, *and:* *https://people.com/kpop-demon-hunters-parents-guide-11797961*

(6 points)

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Tasks 3 – 7: USE OF ENGLISH

Task 3: Students Are Depending on AI in New Ways

Read the text. For each gap (1–8), choose the answer that fits best, A, B, C or D. There is an example at the beginning (0).

High school students are using artificial intelligence (AI) in personal and unexpected ways. Some teenagers now see AI as a friend or even as a romantic partner. This trend is becoming more **(0)** **_A_**, especially in schools where digital tools are already common.

A recent survey has revealed that nearly one in five students know someone who **(1)** ____ a romantic relationship with AI so far. Even more teenagers use it for companionship, turning to chatbots when they want to talk about their feelings. Experts say this shows how easily young people **(2)** ____ come to rely on technology for emotional support.

But there are also dangers. Schools with **(3)** ____ high level of AI use often face more risks, such as data leaks or deepfakes. In **(4)** ____, teachers report that AI sometimes produces inaccurate answers in class, leading to confusion. Some students even say these systems make them feel less connected **(5)** ____ their teachers.

The article warns that some teenagers treat AI as if it were a real person, **(6)** ____ can damage their mental health. Many do not fully understand the difference between humans and machines.

To solve **(7)** ____ current problems, the report recommends clear rules, better teacher preparation, and more open discussion about AI. Finally, it suggests that students should learn to think more **(8)** ____ about how AI shapes their lives in every sense and be prepared to really face the facts of its long-term overuse.

(0) A popular	**B** popularity	**C** popularly	**D** popularize
(1) A has had	**B** had	**C** has	**D** is having
(2) A will	**B** must	**C** should	**D** can
(3) A some	**B** Ø	**C** a	**D** the
(4) A contrast	**B** addition	**C** also	**D** spite
(5) A with	**B** to	**C** for	**D** on
(6) A which	**B** that	**C** what	**D** who
(7) A this	**B** that	**C** these	**D** those
(8) A negatively	**B** likely	**C** positively	**D** critically

Adapted from: https://www.kqed.org/mindshift/65868/friendship-romantic-relationship-high-school-students-are-depending-on-ai-in-new-ways

(8 points)

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Task 4: The Dunning-Kruger Effect in Action

Read the text carefully. For each gap (1–8), write one word that fits best into the text. Use ONE word only in each gap. There is an example at the beginning (0).

In 1995, McArthur Wheeler robbed two banks **(0)** _____**in**_____ Pittsburgh, USA. What made the robbery strange was not the crime **(1)** _____, but his idea of performing a "safe trick" which he thought could help him get **(2)** _____ with the crime.

He put some lemon juice all over his face, believing it would make him invisible **(3)** _____ security cameras at the bank. He thought lemon juice worked like invisible ink — you can't see it until heat is applied — so he assumed cameras would not record **(4)** _____ own face. When the police went **(5)** _____ the camera tapes thoroughly and in great detail, Wheeler was clearly visible. He even looked at the cameras and smiled, sure that he was invisible. Within hours, the police arrested him. Wheeler was surprised and said, "But I wore the juice!"

Psychologists David Dunning and Justin Kruger became interested in the case. They studied why someone could believe something so wrong. In 1999 they published research about the Dunning–Kruger effect, a type of psychological bias.
According to this effect, people who are not skilled in some area often overestimate **(6)** _____ abilities. They are unaware **(7)** _____ how little they know. Meanwhile, very skilled people sometimes underestimate **(8)** _____ and their own competence.

(8 points)

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Task 5: Sephora Kids

Read the text. For each gap (1–8), modify the given word to form the word that best fits the gap. Use ONE word only. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Jessica, 25, was working as an **(0)** **assistant** **(ASSIST)** in a beauty shop when a girl of about ten ran to a staff member, crying. "Her skin was burning," Jessica said. "She had tried many strong chemicals on her palm and then on her face. One beauty **(1)** _____ **(SPECIAL)** even had to help her remove all the products that she had used. Her parents were not at the shop, but at a **(2)** _____ **(NEAR)** café, and they did not know what was happening."

Another former **(3)** _____ **(EMPLOY)** told a story of a mother saying she needed to steal a product because her daughter was being bullied at school for not having a particular lip gloss. Gaby, who worked three years in the shop, said she saw many strange and **(4)** _____ **(EXPECT)** requests. One parent asked if it was too late for their child to start various anti-ageing **(5)** _____ **(TREAT)** at only 8 years of age. Another asked for a complete **(6)** _____ **(TRANSFORM)** of their child's nose with make-up.

This trend, sometimes called "Sephora kids", refers to the current practice of preteen children using pricey high-end beauty products not **(7)** _____ **(SUIT)** for their age nor their parents' budgets. In many homes, skincare for younger children drove a large share of sales last year. Shop workers try to warn about the effects of these harsh cosmetic products, but parents or children usually ignore them. In addition, many workers worry these items end up **(8)** _____ **(USE)** or spoil.

Adapted from: https://www.theguardian.com/society/2025/sep/17/sephora-workers-child-skin-care?CMP=Share_AndroidApp_Other

(8 points)

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Task 6: Sentence Matching

Read the beginnings of the sentences (1–6) and match them with the endings (A–J).

There are three extra endings that do not fit any of the beginnings.

There is an example at the beginning (0).

Copy your answers (A–J) on the Answer Sheet.

0 My mum is making pizza, I **A**

1 Tom usually walks to school, but today he ___

2 We couldn't play football outside because it ___

3 I always take my dog for a walk ___

4 Lisa didn't come to the party because she ___

5 My brother was excited because he ___

6 The movie was so boring that we ___

A **can't wait to eat it.**

B buys a new bike.

C after I finish my homework.

D win a medal in the school competition.

E drove in his dad's car.

F fell asleep in the middle of it.

G finally learned how to ride a bike.

H got home late from football practice.

I she is afraid of thunderstorms.

J started to rain heavily.

(6 points)

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Task 7: End the Phone-Based Childhood Now

Read the following text. For each gap (1–8), choose one of the items below that best fits each gap. Each item may be used only once. There are three items that you do not need. There is an example at the beginning (0).
Copy your answers on the Answer Sheet.

~~in~~	with	than	which	on	while	that
but	for	in	to	of		

In the early 2010s, something changed **(0)** **_in_** the lives of teenagers. Rates of depression and anxiety grew quickly, and school results began to fall. At the same time, loneliness increased, and many young people became less willing to take risks. Psychologist Jonathan Haidt believes that the main reason was the arrival **(1)** _____ smartphones and social media. Before this, children had more freedom to play outside and meet friends, all of **(2)** _____ were activities helping them become stronger and more independent. But with smartphones, much of their daily life suddenly moved online.

According to Haidt, **(3)** _____ average, teenagers now spend between seven and nine hours a day on devices. This means there is less time **(4)** _____ sleep, exercise, or face-to-face contact with others. Online communication is faster, **(5)** _____ it is often more stressful, because it lacks natural body language.

Another danger is digital addiction. Some teens become addicted to video games or inappropriate content, **(6)** _____ many others use social media in unhealthy ways. Experts estimate that about one **(7)** _____ ten young people have serious problems with digital overuse.

Finally, Haidt warns that young people are less connected to older generations and culture. Instead, they spend their teenage years watching short videos, a practice which may damage their sense of identity and meaning.

There is hope, however, for the younger generations and their mental and physical health. Experts suggest it is possible to reverse the negative trend by limiting the use of smartphones and especially social media for users younger **(8)** _____ 16 years of age.

Adapted from: https://www.theatlantic.com/technology/archive/2024/03/teen-childhood-smartphone-use-mental-health-effects/677722/

(8 points)

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