8. He was accused for cheating on the exam.
9. She is very good to explain complex topics.
10. I look forward to meet you in person next week.
11. Neither the manager nor the employees was happy with the decision.
12. This is a criteria for success in this role.
13. I'm not used to get up so early in the morning.
14. The amount of people at the concert was overwhelming.
15. He insisted on to pay for the entire meal.

Part 2: C1 - Advanced Level (40 questions)

Section 2.1: Multiple Choice Questions

Instructions: Choose the best word or phrase (A, B, C, or D) to complete each sentence.

1. Such ___ the force of the earthquake that it flattened the entire village.

A. is **B.** has been **C.** was **D.** were

2. The politician's speech was little more than a ___ against his opponents.

A. tirade **B.** commendation **C.** panegyric **D.** tribute

3. Despite the initial setback, she ___ to the occasion and delivered a stellar performance.

A. grew **B.** lifted **C.** rose **D.** stood

4. The artist is known for his ___ use of color and texture.

A. judicious **B.** clumsy **C.** haphazard **D.** careless

5. Had it not been for her timely intervention, the situation would have ___ dramatically.

A. escalated **B.** alleviated **C.** diminished **D.** abated

6. The defendant's claims were ___ by a lack of credible evidence.

A. bolstered **B.** substantiated **C.** undermined **D.** verified

7. We must take ___ measures to address this issue before it worsens.

A. indecisive **B.** tentative **C.** stringent **D.** lenient

8. He spoke about his past with a ___ that was both surprising and refreshing.

A. candor **B.** duplicity **C.** reservation **D.** subterfuge

9. The team's morale was at an all-time low, ___ with their recent string of defeats.

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A. unsurprising **B.** coincidentally **C.** in keeping **D.** at odds

10. Far from being a solution, the new law has ___ the problem.

A. ameliorated **B.** rectified **C.** mitigated **D.** exacerbated

Section 2.2: Cloze Test

Instructions: Read the text and fill in each blank with ONE suitable word.

The concept of cognitive dissonance, first proposed by Leon Festinger, refers to the mental discomfort experienced by a person who holds two or more contradictory beliefs, ideas, or values. This discomfort is triggered (51)_____ a person's belief clashes with new evidence. For instance, a person who considers themselves environmentally conscious might feel discomfort when buying a gas-guzzling SUV. To reduce this dissonance, people may change their beliefs, attitudes, or behaviors. (52)___, they might attempt to justify their actions by downplaying the dissonant information. It is a powerful motivator for self-persuasion, often operating (53)_____ a subconscious level. Understanding this psychological mechanism is crucial, as it sheds (54)_____ on why people sometimes cling to demonstrably false beliefs (55)_____ of overwhelming evidence to the contrary.

Section 2.3: Reading Comprehension

Instructions: Read the text and choose the best answer (A, B, C, or D).

In the annals of intellectual history, few shifts have been as profound as the transition from an oral to a literate culture. Prior to the widespread adoption of writing, knowledge was communal and ephemeral, preserved through memory and recited in epic poems and narratives. This necessitated mnemonic devices, rhythmic language, and formulaic structures. The knower and the known were intimately intertwined; knowledge was an event, a performance, rather than a static object.

The advent of writing, particularly the phonetic alphabet, reconfigured human consciousness. It allowed for the objectification of thought, separating the speaker from the spoken word. Knowledge could now be stored, transported, and scrutinized with a previously unimaginable rigor. This paved the way for abstract thought, linear logic, and the development of philosophy and science as we know them. However, this transition was not without its detractors. Plato, famously, argued through the voice of Socrates that writing would weaken memory and offer only the semblance of wisdom, not wisdom itself. He feared that a reliance on the written word would create passive recipients of information rather than active, critical thinkers engaged in dialectic.

1. What does the author suggest was a key feature of oral cultures?

A. The permanent recording of history.

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B. A reliance on individual, private knowledge.
C. The use of memory aids in communication.
D. A focus on abstract, scientific thought.

2. The phrase 'reconfigured human consciousness' implies that writing ___.

A. was a minor technological improvement
B. fundamentally changed how people think
C. was quickly accepted by everyone
D. made people less intelligent

3. According to the text, what was Plato's primary concern about writing?

A. It was too difficult to learn.
B. It would be accessible only to the elite.
C. It would promote a superficial understanding of knowledge.
D. It would destroy the art of storytelling.

4. The word 'detractors' in the final paragraph is closest in meaning to ___.

A. supporters **B.** critics **C.** inventors **D.** observers

5. What can be inferred from the passage about the relationship between writing and science?

A. Science could not have developed without writing.
B. Writing hindered the progress of scientific inquiry.
C. Oral cultures had more advanced scientific knowledge.
D. Science and writing developed independently of each other.

Section 2.4: Sentence Transformation

Instructions: Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given.

1. She didn't realize how difficult the project would be until she was halfway through. (ONLY)
   => ___ she was halfway through the project did she realize how difficult it would be.

2. The suspect refused to say anything, which made the police suspicious. (DREW)
   => The suspect's refusal to say anything ___ from the police.

3. It's very unlikely that the company will make a profit this year. (PROSPECT)
   => There is very little ___ a profit this year.

4. I was not at all surprised to hear that he had resigned. (CAME)
   => It ___ to me to hear that he had resigned.

5. He is said to be an expert in this field. (REPUTED)
   => He ___ an expert in this field.

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