



c. John: Wow! Really? Where did you learn this?

A. b-c-a

B. a-b-c

C. b-a-c

D. c-b-a

**Question 14:**

a. Sophie: If we buy better products now, we can help the planet because our children will live here tomorrow.

b. Sophie: That is wonderful, and I believe that when more people think like you, we can all shop with our hearts and help the world together.

c. Sophie (Gen Z): I buy things because they are good for the Earth, and I check the brand before I spend money.

d. Tom: You are right, and I understand your values better now because your generation teaches me to think about the future.

e. Tom (Gen X): When I was young, I only bought things because they were cheap, and I did not think about the environment.

A. c-a-d-b-e

B. e-d-c-b-a

C. c-e-a-d-b

D. a-b-d-e-c

**Question 15:**

Dear Maria,

a. Although I was worried before, I believe this new way works because families help each other.

b. When I think about our city, I feel happy because people work together now.

c. If we own buildings together, we can make our neighborhood better because everyone has a voice.

d. I hope that you will visit soon because I want to show you how our community has changed.

e. When more people join our group, we become stronger because we share ideas and money together.

Your friend,

LK

A. d-e-a-b-c

B. b-c-a-e-d

C. e-b-c-a-d

D. a-e-b-c-d

**Question 16:**

a. If old people have a job, they feel important, and they love their life more each day.

b. When we work with purpose, our body becomes stronger, and our mind feels better, so retirement age should not stop us from doing good things.

c. Although some people think work is hard, older workers feel young and strong because they help others and they feel useful.

d. When people work after retirement, they stay healthy and happy because their minds are active.

e. Because purposeful work gives meaning, people live longer, and they have fewer health problems than those who do nothing.

A. e-a-c-d-b

B. a-c-d-e-b

C. c-d-e-a-b

D. d-a-e-c-b

**Question 17:**

a. When architects think about poor families, they design small houses that cost less money and use less land.

b. Because good design saves space, families can live in smaller homes, but they still feel comfortable and happy together.

c. If we build homes with simple materials, more people can buy houses, and they do not need to pay too much money.

d. When cities use these new ideas, everyone can have a home, and no one needs to live on the street, so architects can solve the housing problem.

e. Although big houses look nice, small and smart homes help more people because they are cheap and easy to build.

A. a-c-b-e-d

B. a-b-d-c-e

C. a-e-b-c-d

D. a-d-e-b-c

**Read the following passage about Social Media's Impact on Teen Mental Health in the United States 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.**

Social media's effect on teenagers' mental health continues to spark widespread concern throughout the United States. (18) \_\_\_\_\_, harmful consequences could be reduced significantly. Research data demonstrates that while 48% of adolescents believe social media negatively affects their age group, only 14% think it damages their personal well-being, revealing a noteworthy contradiction. Many young individuals spend excessive time on platforms, yet most still appreciate the genuine connections that they develop through these digital communities. The finding that 74% of teens report feeling emotionally

connected to friends through social media, (19)\_\_\_\_\_. Girls experience both stronger positive and stronger negative effects than boys, reporting greater satisfaction alongside deeper struggles with self-esteem and comparison. Additionally, 34% of teenagers access mental health information from these platforms, (20)\_\_\_\_\_. Black teens particularly benefit from supportive communities online. However, the communication gap persists: while 80% of parents feel comfortable discussing mental health, only 52% of teens reciprocate this comfort level. Sleep disruption represents another concern; (21)\_\_\_\_\_. The article reveals that despite its damaging aspects, including bullying and social pressure, social media remains psychologically important; (22)\_\_\_\_\_. Understanding this complicated relationship is crucial for supporting adolescents today.

**Question 18:**

- A. Parents and teens who communicate more openly regarding this situation
- B. If parents and teens were to communicate more openly about this issue
- C. Having opened discussion parents and teens more openly about this issue
- D. When parents and teenagers which are communicating openly about this issue

**Question 19:**

- A. what persistently crucial towards users, demonstrates its relevance throughout modern teenage populations
- B. that increasingly vital to them, shows its prominence in current generation communities
- C. something increasingly valuable to them, highlights its significance in modern youth culture
- D. whether increasingly essential for them, reveals its centrality within contemporary social circles

**Question 20:**

- A. whom communities relies upon several outlets regarding interaction plus social maturation
- B. teenagers will be using various channels for interactions throughout adolescent maturation
- C. users had maintained significant platforms throughout communication alongside psychological expression
- D. which they consider an important resource for guidance and personal development

**Question 21:**

- A. digital devices preventing sufficient nightly recovery among young people increasingly becoming serious
- B. teenagers experiencing fatigue likely stems from internet platform engagement hours
- C. around 45% of adolescents report reduced sleep due to social media usage
- D. internet consumption teenagers frequently disrupts their nightly rest patterns significantly now

**Question 22:**

- A. therefore, young people continue depending on these platforms for connection and self-expression
- B. consequently, teenagers maintains relying to social media but expressing personal identity growth
- C. hence, users remain attached toward virtual communities which they finding meaningful interactions together
- D. thus, adolescents keeping using digital networks since bonding needs plus identity development required

**Read the following passage about Understanding Teen Mental Health and Social Media 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.**

Social media has become a popular target for blaming rising mental health problems among teenagers. However, experts like Professor Andrew Przybylski argue that this discussion oversimplifies the issue. Recent studies from Oxford and Cambridge reveal important differences in how young people use these platforms. Rather than assuming technology causes poor mental health, we should examine actual behavior patterns. Teenagers with diagnosed mental conditions experience social media differently from **their** peers, which presents crucial information that public debates frequently ignore.

The research distinguishes between two important groups of adolescents. First, teenagers with internalizing conditions such as anxiety and depression report experiencing more social comparison when browsing online platforms. They tend to spend considerable time on social media and feel dissatisfied with their digital friendships. Second, teenagers with **externalizing** conditions, including ADHD, demonstrate different behavior. These young people spend more time online but do not exhibit the same tendency toward comparing themselves to others.

Przybylski emphasizes that online behavior should be understood as a symptom rather than necessarily a cause of mental health difficulties. This perspective guides researchers toward better questions and provides a deeper understanding of adolescent experiences. He advocates for examining how teenagers

actually utilize technology instead of pursuing simple solutions like banning platforms entirely. Such an approach recognizes that technology itself is not **inherently** harmful.

Future research must include young people with clinical diagnoses and focus on their lived experiences.

**Data-driven studies centered on adolescent perspectives can produce more effective policies and appropriate platform regulations.** By understanding where teenagers truly exist rather than making assumptions, society can develop genuinely helpful solutions. This nuanced approach transforms our conversation about teen mental health from blame to understanding.

<https://www.ox.ac.uk/mk>

**Question 23:** Which of the following is NOT MENTIONED in the passage?

- A. Teenagers with anxiety and depression experience more social comparison on social media.
- B. Professor Przybylski argues that online behavior is a symptom rather than a cause of mental health problems.
- C. Research from Oxford and Cambridge examines how different groups of adolescents use technology differently.
- D. Specific screen time limits that parents and platforms should enforce for teenagers.

**Question 24:** The word “**their**” in paragraph 1 refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. social media platforms
- B. teenagers with diagnosed mental conditions
- C. public debates
- D. all adolescents in general

**Question 25:** The word “**externalizing**” in paragraph 2 is OPPOSITE in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. amplifying
- B. expressive
- C. internalizing
- D. demonstrating

**Question 26:** The word “**inherently**” in paragraph 3 could be best replaced by \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. fundamentally
- B. occasionally
- C. deliberately
- D. incidentally

**Question 27:** Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?

- A. Teenagers with ADHD experience more social comparison than those with anxiety and depression.
- B. Professor Przybylski recommends completely banning all social media platforms to improve teen mental health.
- C. Research has proven that technology is the primary cause of

mental health problems in all teenagers.

D. Teenagers with internalizing conditions report dissatisfaction with digital friendships and spend considerable time on social media.

**Question 28:** Which of the following best paraphrases the underlined sentence in paragraph 4?

- A. Research should create stricter rules to prevent teenagers from accessing social media platforms.
- B. Research based on teenagers' viewpoints can produce better policies and more suitable platform regulations.
- C. Studies examining adolescent data should establish policies that respect young people's digital experiences.
- D. Research focusing on teenagers' actual circumstances can develop practical solutions for managing social media.

**Question 29:** In which paragraph does the writer mention why Przybylski believes that understanding online behavior as a symptom is important?

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

**Question 30:** In which paragraph does the writer mention the main difference in how teenagers with internalizing and externalizing conditions use social media?

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

**Read the following passage about the UNDERSTANDING WHAT TRULY MATTERS 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.**

Most 15-year-old students across OECD countries report satisfactory lives, with an average satisfaction score of 7.3 out of 10. However, this positive statistic requires deeper examination. Yet considerable



variation exists between different countries and regions, with some adolescents experiencing severe unhappiness. [I] Research demonstrates that school-related anxiety remains widespread among teenagers, and roughly 12% of pupils struggle significantly with life dissatisfaction. We must "**set the record straight**" about what genuinely influences adolescent happiness. Many people assume that longer study hours guarantee contentment, yet scientific evidence reveals something completely contrary to this popular misconception. Understanding genuine factors affecting well-being helps both educators and families support teenagers effectively.

The PISA 2015 investigation identifies several essential elements affecting student well-being. Positive relationships with parents and teachers substantially enhance **their** life satisfaction noticeably. School climate, including teacher encouragement and equitable discipline policies, plays an exceptionally vital role in pupil happiness. [II] These interpersonal bonds matter considerably more than academics exclusively. Students who feel supported and appreciated demonstrate markedly higher satisfaction levels. Furthermore, fair treatment at school creates secure environments where adolescents flourish.

Interestingly, the research completely **debunks** popular myths regarding academic pressure convincingly. Contrary to widespread belief, the quantity of time spent studying displays no meaningful correlation with life satisfaction whatsoever. Likewise, frequent testing does not necessarily intensify schoolwork anxiety substantially. [III] This remarkable discovery challenges conventional educational assumptions profoundly. Some high-performing countries maintain relatively disappointing student satisfaction rates, while nations like Finland, the Netherlands, and Switzerland successfully balance academic excellence with genuine student happiness simultaneously. Their model demonstrates that achievement and well-being coexist harmoniously.

Understanding these important findings helps contemporary society prioritize authentic well-being beyond superficial metrics unnecessarily. **Schools should deliberately foster supportive environments rather than continuously intensifying academic competition relentlessly.** By recognizing what matters—solid relationships, fairness, and emotional safety genuinely—educators can create spaces where teenagers truly flourish and develop healthily. [IV] This holistic approach benefits everyone involved.

**Question 31:** The phrase "**set the record straight**" in paragraph 1 has the closest meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. put off                      B. make out                      C. clear up                      D. straighten out

**Question 32:** According to the passage, which element is NOT specifically mentioned regarding student well-being?

- A. Bullying experiences and peer relationships at school  
B. Teacher support and equitable discipline policies  
C. Students' socioeconomic background and family income level  
D. Emotional safety and secure school environments

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

**Additionally, bullying experiences severely damage adolescent mental health.**

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

**Question 34:** The word "**their**" in paragraph 2 refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. students                      B. parents and teachers                      C. schools                      D. PISA researchers

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

- A. Excessive academic pressure directly causes severe mental health problems among adolescents in high-performing countries worldwide.  
B. Increasing study hours and frequent testing significantly reduce student anxiety and improve satisfaction levels substantially.  
C. High-performing countries consistently demonstrate lower student satisfaction rates because they prioritize academic excellence above all else.  
D. Research reveals that academic intensity does not determine student well-being, and successful nations prove that achievement and happiness can coexist harmoniously.

**Question 36:** The word "**debunks**" in paragraph 3 is OPPOSITE in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. undermines                      B. disputes                      C. confirms                      D. challenges

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

- A. Schools must intentionally develop caring environments instead of perpetually escalating academic pressure and competitive intensity.  
B. Schools should encourage supportive environments while also maintaining increasing levels of academic competition for better student achievement.

C. Schools need to create caring environments that complement the continuous escalation of academic competition and challenging standards.

D. Schools must ensure that supportive environments exist alongside relentlessly intensified academic competition for comprehensive student development.

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

A. High-performing countries consistently achieve the strongest student satisfaction rates globally.

B. Research shows no meaningful correlation between study time and student life satisfaction.

C. Frequent testing substantially intensifies schoolwork anxiety among most adolescent students.

D. Student well-being is determined primarily by academic workload and competitive pressure.

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

A. Schools that eliminate testing completely will inevitably produce the most satisfied students compared to traditional educational institutions.

B. Parents bear the primary responsibility for ensuring their teenagers achieve high satisfaction levels independent of school environments.

C. Academic excellence and student happiness cannot simultaneously exist within any country's educational system or structure.

D. Schools prioritizing supportive relationships and equitable treatment may achieve stronger student well-being than those emphasizing study intensity and academic competition.

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

A. Schools must increase study hours and testing because research shows these directly improve student satisfaction and well-being outcomes consistently.

B. Student happiness relies exclusively on family support; schools cannot meaningfully influence adolescent well-being regardless of their policies or environment.

C. Supportive relationships and fair treatment matter more for student well-being than academic intensity or lengthy study hours do substantially.

D. High-performing nations like Finland achieve excellence only by eliminating academic pressure entirely and focusing exclusively on emotional development instead.