



ENGLISH

CANDIDATE NO.

(barcode here)

ENGLISH

Time - 150 minutes

August, 2026

FIRST assessor

(write in No. here)

SECOND assessor

(barcode here)

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Put the barcode in the space CANDIDATE NO.
- Do NOT write your name and last name in any part of the test or all your answers will be scored with zero (0) points.
- Do not start taking the test until you are asked to do so.
- No aids of any kind (e.g. mobile phones, dictionaries, textbooks, etc.) are allowed to be brought into or used in the examination room.
- For **tasks 1 and 2** (items 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, and 2.4): Fill in the bubble (circle) on the red answer sheet that corresponds to your answer for each question. DO NOT CHANGE YOUR ANSWERS ON THE RED SHEET.
- For **tasks 2** (items 2.5, 2.6, and 2.7), **3, 4, 5, 6, and 7**: Write your answers in the given spaces in the blue test booklet. NOTE: Illegible or incomprehensible answers and/or corrections will be given zero (0) points.
- Use blue ink pen only. Tests written in pencil will be given zero (0) points.
- When the proctor calls time, close your test booklet. Enter the "End Time," announced by the proctor on the front page of the test booklet.
- **Cheating is strictly forbidden. Identical or partially identical answers may be given zero (0) points. Any work that is identified as plagiarism will be given zero (0) points.**

Good luck!

ИНСТРУКЦИИ ЗА КАНДИДАТИТЕ

- Залепи ја шифрата на означеното место CANDIDATE NO.
- **Не** го пишувај своето име и презиме во кој било дел од тест-книшката, во спротивно одговорите ќе бидат вреднувани со нула (0) бодови.
- Не почнувај со решавање на тестот сè додека не ти каже надгледувачот.
- Не е дозволено во испитната просторија внесување и користење дополнителни материјали од било кој вид (мобилен телефони, речници, учебници, и др.)
- Откако ќе ги одговориш прашањата **за задачите 1 и 2** (прашања 2.1, 2.2, 2.3 и 2.4) во тестот, пренеси ги одговорите со боење на соодветните кружчиња во црвената листа. **НЕ ПРАВИ ПОПРАВКИ ВО ЦРВЕНАТА ЛИСТА.**
- Впиши ги одговорите **за задачите 2** (прашања 2.5, 2.6 и 2.7), **3, 4, 5, 6 и 7** на обележаното место во тестот. **ВАЖНО:** нечитливите одговори и нејасните поправки во тестот се вреднуваат со (0) нула бодови.
- Пишувај исклучиво со сино пенкало. Тестовите напишани со молив се вреднуваат со (0) нула бодови.
- Штом ќе завршиш со одговарањето на прашањата, затвори го тестот. Надгледувачот ќе ти го каже времето на завршување и истото впиши го на предната корица од тестот.
- **Преписувањето е најстрого забрането. Сите идентични или слични одговори ќе бидат оценети со (0) нула бодови.**

Ти посакуваме многу успех!

Udhëzime për kandidatët

- Ngjite shifrën në vendin e caktuar CANDIDATE NO.
- **Mos** e shkruaj emrin dhe mbiemrin tënd në asnjë pjesë të testit, përndryshe përgjigjet do të vlerësohen me zero (0) pikë.
- Mos fillo me zgjidhjen e testit pa të dhënë leje mbikëqyrësi.
- Nuk është e lejuar që në klasën ku mbahet testimi të futen dhe të përdoren materiale shtesë të çfarëdo lloji (telefona celulare, fjalorë, libra etj.)
- Pasi të përfundosh me përgjigjen **e detyrave 1 dhe 2** (pyetjet 2.1, 2.2, 2.3 dhe 2.4) në test, barti në listën e përgjigjeve (e kuqe) me hijezimin e rrahëve përkatës. **MOS BËN PËRMIRSIME NË LISTËN E PËRGJIGJEVE.**
- Përgjigjet **e detyrave 2** (pyetjet 2.5, 2.6 dhe 2.7), **3, 4, 5, 6 dhe 7** shkruaji në vendin e përcaktuar në test. **E RËNDËSISHME:** Përgjigjet e palexueshme dhe korrigjimet e paqarta vlerësohen me zero (0) pikë.
- Shkruaj vetëm me stilolaps të kaltër. Testet (përgjigjet) e shkruara me **laps** vlerësohen me zero (0) pikë.
- Sapo të kesh përfunduar me përgjigjen e pyetjeve, mbylle testin. Mbikëqyrësi do ta tregojë kohën e përfundimit dhe të njëjtën shkruaje në faqen e parë të testit.
- **Kopjimi ndalohet rreptësisht. Të gjitha përgjigjet identike ose të ngjashme do të vlerësohen me zero (0) pikë.**

Të urojmë shumë sukses!

Adaylar için talimatlar

- Kodu vurgulanan yere yapıştırın CANDIDATE NO
 - Adınızı ve soyadınızı test kitabının herhangi bir yerine **yazmayın**, aksi halde cevaplar sıfır (0) puan ile değerlendirilecektir.
 - Denetim otoritesi size söyleyene kadar testi çözmeye başlamayın
 - Test odasına herhangi bir ilave malzemenin girmesi ve kullanılması yasaktır. (cep telefonları, sözlükler, ders kitapları vb.)
 - **Testteki 1 ve 2** (sorular 2.1, 2.2, 2.3 ve 2.4) numaralı görevlerle ilgili soruları cevapladıktan sonra, kırmızı dairedeki ilgili daireleri şekillendirerek cevapları aktar. Kırmızı listede onarım yapma
 - Testte belirtilen **yere 2** (sorular 2.5, 2.6 ve 2.7), **3, 4, 5, 6, 7** görevlerinin cevaplarını yazın. **ÖNEMLİ:** Okunamayan cevaplar ve testteki belirsiz düzeltmeler (0) sıfır puan olarak değerlendirilmiştir.
 - Sadece mavi dolma kalem kullanın. Kalemle yazılmış testler (0) sıfır puan ile değerlendirilir - Soruları cevaplamayı bitirdikten sonra testi kapatın.
 - Gözlemci size tamamlama zamanını söyleyecek ve siz onu testin ön kapağına yazınız
- Transkripsiyon kesinlikle yasaktır. Tüm özdeş veya benzer cevaplar (0) sıfır puan ile değerlendirilecektir.**

Size başarılar diliyorum

1 Carefully read the text below and choose the correct answer (A - D) to the questions (1.1 – 1.8) related to the text.

8 points

Coffee is essential in our dynamic lives, a source of inspiration that awakens both our body and mind to the possibilities of each day. But it is much more than that. Coffee is a global cultural force and a well-loved ritual. But where did coffee originally come from, and how did it make its way to Europe?

Ethiopia is widely considered the epicentre of coffee's origin. According to a famous legend, around 800 AD, Kaldi, an Ethiopian goat herder, noticed his goats acting very strangely. They became energised and excited after eating some berries from a particular tree. Curious, Kaldi tried the berries himself, and immediately felt alert and full of energy. He took these berries to nearby monks, who claimed they were the work of the devil, and threw them into a fire. As the berries burned, a rich and heavenly aroma was released. Realising the mistake, the monks quickly raked the berries from the fire, crushed them into embers, and placed them into a jug filled with hot water to preserve them. When they drank this new mixture, they discovered it helped them stay awake during nightly devotions and prayers.

A well-known legend from Yemen offers a slightly different version of coffee's discovery. A Yemeni Sufi mystic was traveling through Ethiopia on spiritual matters when he encountered some very energetic and enthusiastic birds eating fruit from a plant, which is now known as the coffee plant. Exhausted from his journey, he decided to try these berries himself, and found that they also gave him renewed energy. Yemeni traders later brought coffee plants back to their homeland, where they began cultivating them.

A major turning point in the history of coffee was the opening of the world's first coffee house in Constantinople in 1475, now known as Istanbul. Coffee was brewed at home as part of daily routine, and served to guests as a sign of hospitality. Outside the home, coffee houses became social hubs where people gathered not only to drink coffee, but also to engage in conversation, listen to music, watch performers, play chess, gossip, and share news. In the absence of modern technology, these coffee houses quickly became places for exchanging and gathering information. They were often referred to as "Schools of the Wise".

By the 17th century, coffee had reached Europe and became increasingly popular across the continent. European coffee culture began in Italy, where coffee was imported from the Ottoman Empire. Venetian merchants played a key role in spreading coffee throughout Europe, and in 1645, the first ever European coffee house opened in Venice. Drinking coffee soon became a great commodity, especially among wealthy people.

Coffee later gained popularity in England as well. The first English coffee house opened in Oxford in 1651, followed by many others, particularly in London. These establishments were reserved exclusively for men, who gathered to discuss business, exchange news, and socialise. It is believed that many successful business ventures and fruitful ideas started in London's coffee houses.

Today, coffee is one of the world's most popular and beloved beverages, valued for its ability to fine-tune focus and boost energy level.



(1.1) What does the writer say about coffee in paragraph 1? A. It is used in cultural rituals. B. It is important for physical health. C. It adds beauty to everyday life. D. It energises both the body and the mind.	1 point
(1.2) According to paragraph 2, what was the first thing that Kaldi did with the berries? A. He put them in a jug. B. He ate some of them himself. C. He took them to the monks. D. He fed them to the goats.	1 point
(1.3) According to paragraph 2, why did the monks throw the berries into the fire? A. Because the goats were eating them. B. Because they smelled like heaven. C. Because they were believed to be something evil. D. Because they were curious about what would happen.	1 point
(1.4) According to paragraph 3, what does the Yemeni legend say about the discovery of coffee? A. Coffee was originally grown in Yemen, and later brought to Ethiopia. B. The Sufi monk discovered coffee by observing the behavior of birds. C. The Sufi monk was searching for a plant that would boost his energy. D. Yemeni traders went to Ethiopia to learn how to process coffee.	1 point
(1.5) According to paragraph 4, why were coffee houses in Constantinople called “Schools of the Wise”? A. Because they were important places for communication and socialising. B. Because they attracted philosophers and scholars from around the world. C. Because they functioned as educational institutions with teachers and classes. D. Because they served as social clubs where people enjoyed entertainment and games.	1 point

(1.6) According to paragraph 5, who was mainly responsible for making coffee popular in Europe?

1 point

- A. Rich Europeans who popularised coffee as a luxury drink.
- B. Business owners who lived in Venice.
- C. A group of Italian merchants involved in overseas trade.
- D. Traders from the Ottoman Empire who sold coffee throughout Europe.

(1.7) According to paragraph 6, what was the role of coffee houses in England?

1 point

- A. They were popular only in Oxford.
- B. They were most numerous in London.
- C. They were used solely for entertainment.
- D. They played an important role in expanding trade and businesses.

(1.8) What is the main idea of the text?

1 point

- A. The text is about the discovery and popularization of coffee.
- B. The text is about coffee houses as centres of social and cultural activity.
- C. The text is about coffee, the most popular drink in the world.
- D. The text explains how coffee was a privilege only for the wealthy in the past.

2 Carefully read the text and then do the exercises that follow.**4 points**

Do you know that events like a hug from a close friend, a good grade or a joke activate chemicals in the brain that make your lips curve upward, and the corners of your eyes crinkle? Although this all happens over the course of a few seconds, it still has a lasting, profound impact. The mere act of smiling has been scientifically proven to ameliorate one's attitude, and overall well-being.

It is well known that laughter and smiling, in general, are the best medicine. When you smile, released chemicals in your brain help fight illness, acting as natural pain relievers as well as strengthening your immune system.

Moreover, just like yawning, smiling is contagious. When you are around someone with a smile spread across their face, you are likely to develop that same positive mindset. This is because when we see people smile, our brain recognises their body language, and neurons cause us to "mirror" that same facial expression. Given that smiling is linked to an affable personality, it helps us develop stronger bonds with those in our lives. In fact, a genuine smile has been said to increase cooperation, and trust in relationships.

Building on this, smiling can even influence the wider environments, and communities around us. Psychologists studying "emotional contagion" have found that workplaces or classrooms where people smile more frequently report higher cooperation, creativity, and problem-solving ability. A study showed that when leaders smile during meetings, their teams report lower stress levels, and greater motivation to complete difficult tasks. Smiles create a positive feedback loop: they calm the smiler's nervous system, which in turn signals safety to others, making the group more cohesive. This phenomenon shows that smiling can be so much more than a personal wellness hack. It's a small but potent social tool that can ripple outward to improve our collective well-being.

In a time when mental health challenges threaten the well-being of teens around the world, smiling serves as a helpful strategy to combat feelings of isolation, stress, and depression. So, the next time you are having a difficult day or feeling down, try putting on a smile on your face. For many, this simple tactic has proven advantageous, yielding benefits in every aspect of their lives.

Part 1

Read the statements in the table below and decide if each one is TRUE or FALSE based on information from the text. Then tick (✓) the appropriate box.

There is an example at the beginning (0).

Example:

		T	F
0.	Science has proven that smiling improves a person's attitude and well-being.	✓	

		T	F
2.1.	Positive experiences and smiling can both affect how a person feels.		
2.2.	It is believed that grinning reduces the body's defence system rather than boosting it.		
2.3.	Smiling can promote trust and collaboration because it is associated with friendliness and emotional connection.		
2.4.	Smiling provides no support for young people dealing with tension or sadness.		

Part 2

3 points

Read the questions and the beginnings of the answers below.

- Look at the example first to see how to answer.
- **KEEP YOUR ANSWERS SHORT** – use between 1 and 6 words.
- You can use contractions (e.g. 'don't' or 'isn't').
- Do not use block letters.

1	TL
---	----

Example:

0. What effect does smiling have on people's feelings?

Smiling improves a person's attitude and overall well-being.

2.5. According to paragraph 3, how does being around someone who smiles affect you?

It makes you likely to develop _____.

2.6. According to the last paragraph, how can smiling help teenagers who are struggling with mental health issues?

It helps reduce _____.

2.7. According to the text in general, how does smiling affect one's well-being?

Smiling is important because it improves _____.

3 Complete the sentences (1-7) by changing the given word (in brackets) to the correct form. Answers are expected to be spelled correctly, and if necessary, capitalised. Do not use block letters. There is an example at the beginning (0).

7 points

1	TL
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0) After years of training, Zoe finally became a professional dancer. (PROFESSION)

1) It was a _____ day, so we put off the walk in the park for tomorrow. (RAIN)

2) When I offered him an ice-cream, he accepted it without a moment of _____ . (HESITATE)

3) She is one of the most _____ paid actresses in the world. (HIGH)

4) An _____ person should not be given any important responsibilities. (TRUST)

5) She stared at the lottery ticket in _____ unable to accept that she had actually won. (BELIEVE)

6) The CEO _____ that everyone received the correct information before the meeting. (SURE)

7) We all need to be more _____ conscious about our daily choices. (ENVIRONMENT)

Using the capitalized word in bold, complete the second sentence so that its meaning is the same as that of the first sentence. Do not change the key word. Use between 2 and 5 words. Contractions are acceptable. Answers are expected to be spelled correctly and, if necessary, capitalised. Do not use block letters. There is an example at the beginning (0).

1	TL
---	----

0. We are sorry we can't help you.

ONLY

If only we could help you.

1. He was so sleepy that he couldn't go to the party.

TOO

He was _____ to go to the party.

2. Lisa can't tolerate her noisy neighbours anymore.

PUT

Lisa can't _____ her noisy neighbours anymore.

3. Mum's car is being repaired at the moment.

HAVING

Mum _____ at the moment.

4. I answered all the questions, so I'm sure I passed the exam.

MUST

I answered all the questions, so I
_____ the exam.



PART 2

4 points

Fill in the gap in the second sentence so that its meaning is the same as that of the first sentence. Use between 2 and 5 words. Contractions are acceptable. Answers are expected to be spelled correctly and, if necessary, capitalised. Do not use block letters. There is an example at the beginning (0).

1	TL
---	----

0. William managed to finish the report on time.

William succeeded in finishing the report on time.

1. Shall we visit uncle John this weekend?

How _____ uncle John this weekend?

2. People say the museum closes at 6 p.m.

The museum _____ at 6 p.m.

3. "Are you going to the meeting tomorrow?" he asked me.

He asked me _____ to the meeting the next day.

4. It stopped raining before we got to the stadium.

The rain _____ the time we got to the stadium.

5 Carefully read the text below and fill in each gap using **ONE** word only. Answers are expected to be spelled correctly and, if necessary, capitalised. Do not use block letters. There is an example at the beginning (0).

10 points

1	TL
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Although cats may seem indifferent, studies show that they can recognize their names. Many cat owners notice **0) their** cats reacting when called, especially if food is involved. The question is: Is this just about routine, 1)_____ do cats really know their names?

Experts say 2)_____ cats can connect sounds with outcomes. For example, they recognize the sound of a treat bag or the fridge door opening because it often leads 3)_____ food.

While cats may not fully understand human language, they respond to friendly tones and familiar voices. A study tested this by using different words that had the same length and rhythm as the cat's name. Most household cats reacted to their actual name by moving their ears or turning their heads, showing they 4)_____ tell it apart from other words. However, cats in cafés reacted less. Experts believe this is 5)_____ café cats are exposed to many voices and names, which makes it difficult to learn a single specific name.

Cats also respond more to their owner's voice than to a stranger's. In one experiment, cats did 6)_____ show much interest when strangers said their names. They became more alert when their owner spoke, 7)_____.

To teach your cat 8)_____ name, use positive encouragement. Say the cat's name and immediately give a reward when the cat responds. The reward could be a favorite treat, toy or even affection – 9)_____ motivates your cat most. Keep the training sessions short to prevent the cat from losing interest.

Cats can also learn other words using similar training methods. It depends 10)_____ the cat's mood and personality, but many cats can learn simple words as long as they are motivated and trained with care.

5 points

1

TL

7 Written Task: A text

20 points

In recent years, the educational paths of young people have changed to a great extent. An increasing number of students are turning away from traditional university degrees and instead choosing short courses that offer quicker and more affordable routes into employment.

Do you think that enrolling in a short course is better than going to university?

Answer the question by writing a text between **200** and **220 words**. Take a **YES** or **NO** position and support it by giving **TWO** reasons.

Use the outline on page 15 to organize and develop your answer.

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

Handwriting practice lines consisting of 20 horizontal lines.

response to task	
1	TL
coherence and cohesion	
1	TL
vocabulary and word choice	
1	TL
grammar/sentence structure	
1	TL
spelling and punctuation	
1	TL

DRAFT PAGE FOR WRITTEN TASK 7. Use the outline form below to organise your text. **Your work on this page will not be scored.** Write your **final** text in the designated area for this task on pages 13 and 14.

I. Introduction and statement of the main claim

II. Body – two distinct ideas that logically support your main claim

A. Topic sentence (first idea in support of your main claim)

B. Topic sentence (second idea in support of your main claim)

III. Conclusion

A restatement of the main claim using new language and a brief summary of the supporting points

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