



ENGLISH

CANDIDATE NO.

(barcode here)

ENGLISH

Time - 150 minutes

June, 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 **task 1 (all items)**, **task 2** (items 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, and 2.4), **task 3** (part 1 and part 2), and **task 4 (all items)**: 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), **5, 6, 7 and 8**: 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 (мобилни телефони, речници, учебници, и др.)
- Откако ќе ги одговориш прашањата **за задачите 1 (сите прашања), задача 2** (прашања 2.1, 2.2, 2.3 и 2.4), **задача 3** (дел 1 и дел 2), и **задача 4 (сите прашања)**, пренеси ги одговорите со боење на соодветните кружчиња во црвената листа. НЕ ПРАВИ ПОПРАВКИ ВО ЦРВЕНАТА ЛИСТА.
- Внеси ги одговорите **за задачите 2** (прашања 2.5, 2.6 и 2.7), **5, 6, 7 и 8** 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.
- **Препишувањето 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 celularë, fjalorë, libra etj.)
- Pasi të përfundosh me përgjigjen **e detyrave 1 (të gjitha pyetjet), detyrave 2** (pyetjet 2.1, 2.2, 2.3 dhe 2.4) **detyrave 3** (pjesa 1 dhe pjesa 2), dhe **detyrave 4 (të gjitha pyetjet)**, barti përgjigjet me ngjyrë të rrathëve përkatëse në listën e kuqe. MOS BËN PËRMIRSIME NË LISTËN E PËRGJIGJEVE.
- Përgjigjet **e detyrave 2** (pyetjet 2.5, 2.6 dhe 2.7), **5, 6, 7 dhe 8** shkruaji në vendin e përcaktuar në test. E RËNDËSISHME: Përgjigjet e palexueshme dhe korigjimet 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 İÇİN TALİMATLAR

- Şifreyi testin belirtilmiş yerine yapıştır: CANDIDATE NO.
- Sınav karnesinin (Testin) herhangi bir yerinde adınızı ve soyadınızı yazmayınız, aksi takdirde verdiğiniz cevaplar sıfır (0) puanla değerlendirilecektir.
- Oradaki sorumlu (Denetleyici) izin vermeden sorulara cevap vermeye başlama.
- Sınav salonuna her türlü ek materyalin (cep telefonları, sözlükler, ders kitapları vb.) getirilmesi ve kullanılması yasaktır.
- **Testteki 1. sorunun tümü, 2. sorunun 2.1, 2.2, 2.3 ve 2.4 alt sorularını, 3. sorunun I. ve II. bölümlerini ve 4. sorunun tüm sorularını** cevapladıktan sonra, cevaplarınızı kırmızı listedeki ilgili yuvarlakları boyayarak aktarınız. KIRMIZI LİSTE ÜZERİNDE DÜZELTME YAPMAYIN.
- **Testte 2. sorunun 2.5, 2.6 ve 2.7 alt soruları ile 5., 6., 7. ve 8. soruların** cevaplarını belirtilen yere yazınız. ÖNEMLİ: Okunaksız yazılan cevaplar ile test üzerinde yapılan belirsiz veya anlaşılmayan düzeltmeler (0) sıfır puanla değerlendirilecektir.
- Yalnız ve yalnız mavi tükenmez kalemle yaz. Kurşun kalemle yazılmış testler (0) sıfır puan ile değerlendirilecektir.
- Soruları cevaplamayı bitirdiğinde testi kapat. Gözetmen sana bitirme saatini bildirecek ve bu saati testin ön kapağına yazacaksın.
- **Kopya çekmek kesinlikle yasaktır. Aynı ve benzer tüm ödevler/cevaplar sıfır (0) puanla 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

Have you ever wondered why some foods taste amazing while others make you grimace? One major reason is biology. Humans are born with the ability to taste five main flavours: sweet, salty, sour, bitter, and savoury. However, genes determine how strongly we sense each flavour. For example, some people are very sensitive to bitter tastes, which can make vegetables like broccoli unpleasant. Others hardly notice the bitterness at all. Even the desire for sweetness differs from person to person, helping explain why some people crave desserts while others do not.

Taste, however, is only part of the story. Smell also affects how we experience food, which is why meals often taste bland when we have a cold. Texture is important, too. Some people enjoy crunchy foods like carrots and nuts, while others prefer creamy foods such as yogurt, mashed potatoes, or pudding. A food may taste delicious, but feel unpleasant because of its texture. Together, taste, smell, and texture shape each person's unique eating experience.

Emotions and memories influence our food choices, too. Foods connected to happy moments, such as family dinners, birthday parties, or holidays, often feel comforting. On the other hand, negative experiences can create long-lasting dislikes. For instance, if someone becomes sick after eating a particular food, they may avoid it for many years, even if the food itself is harmless. These emotional connections quietly shape preferences over time.

In addition to personal emotions, culture and social life also play a role. The foods we grow up with usually feel familiar and safe. In some countries, spicy or fermented foods are common, while in others they may seem strange or unappealing. Social learning matters too: seeing family members or friends enjoy a food can make us more willing to try it. Sharing meals helps people accept new tastes, and enjoy a wider variety of foods.

Repeated exposure is another key factor. A food that tastes unusual at first may become enjoyable after being tried several times. This is why children often dislike vegetables, but gradually learn to accept them. Parents may need to offer the same food multiple times before a child eats it. Over time, familiarity reduces fear of new flavours, and builds positive experiences, even for foods that were once rejected.

Food preferences often change as we grow older. Children typically prefer sweet foods because they need energy for growth. Adults, however, become more open to bitter, sour, or spicy flavours. Health changes can also influence taste. People who reduce sugar, salt, or fat for medical reasons may later enjoy lighter or less intense flavours. Additionally, travel and exposure to different cuisines can broaden adult tastes, and create new favourites.

Finally, our surroundings affect our eating habits. Foods that are affordable, easy to find, and frequently advertised often become part of daily diets. Supermarkets, restaurants, and social media can make certain foods look appealing. Over time, repeated access and exposure influence our food preferences. Altogether, this shows that what we love to eat is shaped by biology, psychology, culture, and environment.



(1.1) What does the first paragraph explain about taste?

1 point

- A. It explains that genes determine how flavours are experienced.
- B. It explains that taste develops only in adulthood.
- C. It explains that all people dislike bitter foods.
- D. It explains that everyone loves sweet food.

(1.2) Which factor from the second paragraph explains why some people prefer crunchy foods while others prefer creamy foods?

1 point

- A. People enjoy foods when their sense of smell is strong.
- B. People think food tastes better when someone has a cold.
- C. People enjoy foods mainly because of their taste.
- D. People enjoy a food depending on how they feel it in the mouth.

(1.3) What specific example is mentioned in the third paragraph?

1 point

- A. It mentions refusing a food after having a bad experience with it.
- B. It mentions learning food habits from our closest ones.
- C. It mentions tasting food in order to improve our health.
- D. It mentions examples of sharing meals with our friends.

(1.4) What is the main idea of the fourth paragraph?

1 point

- A. Spicy and fermented foods are disliked in most countries.
- B. Watching others eat has little to no effect on trying new foods.
- C. People always prefer foods from their childhood over unfamiliar foods.
- D. Food preferences are influenced by shared habits and societal experiences.

(1.5) What does the fifth paragraph say about children and food?

1 point

- A. Forcing children to eat disliked foods always proves effective.
- B. All children are naturally willing to try new flavors when given.
- C. Children may begin to enjoy foods after tasting them a couple of times.
- D. A child's initial dislike for certain foods usually does not change throughout life.

(1.6) What is the main idea of the sixth paragraph?

1 point

- A. Medical reasons are the main factor that influences changes in taste.
- B. Adults naturally avoid sweet foods, and only enjoy bitter or spicy flavours.
- C. Food preferences are determined by childhood habits, and rarely change.
- D. People's tastes evolve over time because of age, health, and new experiences.

(1.7) According to the seventh paragraph, what influences the foods we choose?

1 point

- A. People choose foods based on how TV commercials make them feel emotionally.
- B. Our eating habits are mostly influenced by the environment, and food availability.
- C. Our cooking skills determine which foods we enjoy most, and which least.
- D. Genetic factors prevent people from changing their taste preferences.

(1.8) What type of text is this?

1 point

- A. A newspaper article.
- B. A short narrative.
- C. A food review.
- D. A food survey.

“Buy Now, Pay Later: A New Way to Shop”

Shopping today is easier than ever. Thanks to online stores, people can buy clothes, electronics, or even furniture in just a few clicks. Recently, a new payment method has become very popular, especially among young people. It is called *Buy Now, Pay Later (BNPL)*. This system allows shoppers to buy items immediately, and pay for them later in smaller amounts. Today, millions of people around the world use these services.

BNPL works by splitting the total price of a product into several smaller payments. For example, if an item costs \$100, a shopper may pay \$25 right away, and the rest over the next few weeks. Many companies offering this service say they do not charge interest or extra fees if payments are made on time. As a result, BNPL appears simple and attractive to many users.

When a customer chooses BNPL at checkout, the BNPL company pays the shop in full. The shopper then pays the company instead. Payments are often taken automatically from a debit or credit card. However, if a person misses a payment, late fees may be added. In some cases, missed payments can also affect a person’s credit score. A credit score shows how responsible someone is with money, and a low score can make borrowing more difficult in the future.

Many people like BNPL because it makes expensive items seem more affordable. Students may use it to buy school supplies or electronic devices, while families may use it for large purchases like furniture. Furthermore, it is also popular during holidays, when people buy gifts and prefer not to pay everything at once. Overall, BNPL gives shoppers more flexibility in managing their budgets.

However, BNPL also has risks. Because payments are spread over time, people may forget how much they owe. Using it for many purchases can quickly lead to higher debts. Experts warn that this system can encourage people to spend more than they can afford. For this reason, BNPL should be used carefully.

Overall, BNPL can be helpful if people plan their spending, and keep track of payments. It is important to remember that smaller payments do not mean something is free. Responsible use is the key to avoiding financial problems.

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.	<i>Buy Now, Pay Later</i> allows people to pay for items over time.	✓	

		T	F
2.1.	<i>Buy Now, Pay Later</i> is a popular payment option among young population.		
2.2.	BNPL companies always charge interest on purchases.		
2.3.	Not paying off on time may lead to additional consequences.		
2.4.	BNPL guarantees that people will never get into debt.		

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
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Example:

0. What does BNPL allow shoppers to do?

It allows them to buy items now and pay later.

2.5. Why do many people like using BNPL?

Because it makes items seem _____.

2.6. Why may using BNPL too often be risky?

Using BNPL too often may be risky because _____
_____.

2.7. What is the writer's main message about using BNPL services?

The writer suggests that BNPL should be used _____.

Read the sentence and choose the option (A or B) that has a similar meaning to the underlined words in each sentence. There is an example given (0).

0. I used to wake up early when I was in primary school.

☒ A. woke up early regularly in the past

B. woke up early once

3.1. This homework assignment was less difficult than the previous one.

A. easier than

B. more difficult than

3.2. There are few chairs in the classroom.

A. enough chairs

B. not enough chairs

3.3. I had my laptop repaired before submitting my final project.

A. Someone repaired my laptop.

B. I repaired the laptop myself.

3.4. You've been studying all night; you must be feeling exhausted.

A. I'm sure you feel exhausted.

B. It's possible you feel exhausted.

PART 2

4 points

Read the sentence and choose the option (A or B) that has the same meaning as the given sentence. There is an example given (0).

0. She isn't answering her phone. She is probably busy.

A. She must be busy.

☒ B. She may be busy.

3.5. They have been living in this city since 2015.

A. They moved to this city in 2015, and they still live here.

B. They lived in this city in 2015, but not anymore.

3.6. They have already decided to move to Germany next year.

A. They will move to Germany next year.

B. They are going to move to Germany next year.

3.7. If I had known about the exam, I would have studied harder.

A. I didn't know about the exam, so I didn't study.

B. I knew about the exam, but I didn't study anyway.

3.8. The test was cancelled due to the storm.

A. The test was cancelled because of the storm.

B. The test was cancelled before the storm.

4 Match the words in column A with their definitions in column B.**7 points****A**

1. toothbrush
2. self-confidence
3. narrow-minded
4. self-sufficient
5. well-being
6. eco-friendly
7. deadline

B

- a. not open to new ideas or different opinions
- b. a person's overall health and happiness
- c. a feeling of trust in oneself
- d. causing no harm to nature
- e. an object we use to clean our teeth
- f. a point in time by which something must be done
- g. able to support oneself without help

Now write your answers in the table below. Write the letters (a - g) in the appropriate box below the numbers (1 - 7).

Column A	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Column B							

5 Complete the sentences (1-8) 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).

8 points

1	TL
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0) She packed her bag quickly, and left the house. (QUICK)

1) Emma works as a _____, creating logos for smaller companies. (DESIGN)

2) The teacher spoke _____, so everyone could hear her. (LOUD)

3) You shouldn't wear _____ clothes to a wedding.
(FORMAL)

4) The teacher tried to _____ the shy student to speak in class. (COURAGE)

5) There are twenty _____ from different schools in the tournament. (COMPETE)

6) It was not safe to locate the chemical factory in a _____ area. (RESIDE)

7) She waited _____ long for an apology that never came.
(REASON)

8) I tried to _____ the speech, but I still needed my notes during the presentation. (MEMORY)

6 You will read a text with some missing words. There is a box with 15 words. Your task is to choose the correct word from the box to fill each gap in the text.

10 points

1	TL
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- Use only **ONE** word for each gap.
- There are **FIVE** extra words that you don't need to use.
- Each of the given words can be used **ONLY** once.
- Write your answers in the space provided.
- Do **NOT** use block letters.
- There is an example (0) given.

may	while	has	with	eating
an	during	of	that	any
some	rather	instead	eat	in

Designer water - The New Accessory

Nowadays, everyone seems 0) to carry a bottle 1) _____ water with them wherever they go. The bottles seem to have become 2) _____ important fashion accessory. This fashion for being seen with bottled water, sometimes called 'designer water' 3) _____ led to a massive increase 4) _____ sales over the past few years. There are now so many different brand names available in the shops 5) _____ it is hard to choose.

But why do some people prefer bottled water 6) _____ than tap water? To start 7) _____, water forms a vital part of a healthy lifestyle. We are now advised to drink two litres of water daily, and 8) _____ large quantities of fruit and vegetables. In addition to this, designer water offers the promise of purity. It is advertised as clean and natural, 9) _____ tap water may be viewed with suspicion.

But is there really 10) _____ difference between bottled and tap water? Surprisingly, in the USA, it was found that bottled water was not always as pure as most ordinary tap water.

5 points

12 points

If you could travel to any country in the world, where would you go and why?

Your text should be between 130 and 150 words long. Organise it into an introduction, a body, and a conclusion.

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

[illegible]

task fulfilment	
1	TL
structure/organisation	
1	TL
vocabulary/word choice	
1	TL
grammar/sentence structure	
1	TL

DRAFT PAGE FOR WRITTEN TASK 8. *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 page 14.*

I. Introduction - introduce the topic

II. Body - give reasons in support of your topic

III. Conclusion - summarise your discussion

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