

TYES

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Test of Youth Exchange Scholarship



***Read the directions on the back cover before opening
the test book.***

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PART 1 Conversation**Time – approximately 30 minutes (Questions 1-40)**

Directions: Questions 1 – 30: Short conversations between two people. After each conversation, you will see a question about the conversation, read the four possible answers and choose the best answer.

Speaker A: I can't find my keys anywhere.

Speaker B: Did you check in your bag?

1. What does Speaker B imply?

- (1) The keys are probably in Speaker A's bag.
- (2) The keys are not in Speaker A's bag.
- (3) Speaker A's bag is lost.
- (4) Speaker A should check somewhere else first.

Speaker A: I can't believe I got an A on that test!

Speaker B: You studied really hard, so you deserved it.

5. What does Speaker B imply?

- (1) Speaker A only got an A because of luck.
- (2) Speaker A didn't really deserve the A.
- (3) Speaker A worked hard and deserved the A.
- (4) Speaker A's hard work didn't pay off.

Speaker A: I need to buy a new laptop for work.

Speaker B: Have you considered getting a MacBook?

2. What does Speaker B imply?

- (1) MacBooks are the only good laptops for work.
- (2) Speaker A should think about buying a MacBook.
- (3) Speaker B doesn't know anything about laptops.
- (4) MacBooks are not suitable for work.

Speaker A: I'm so excited for our vacation next month!

Speaker B: Me too. I've been counting down the days.

6. What does Speaker B imply?

- (1) Speaker B doesn't really want to go on vacation.
- (2) Speaker B is equally as excited as Speaker A.
- (3) Speaker B is not actually going on vacation.
- (4) Speaker B is just pretending to be excited.

Speaker A: I've been feeling really tired lately.

Speaker B: Maybe you're not getting enough sleep.

3. What does Speaker B imply?

- (1) Speaker A should see a doctor.
- (2) Speaker A is not actually tired.
- (3) Speaker A's tiredness is caused by something else.
- (4) Speaker A should try to sleep more.

Speaker A: I can't decide what to wear to the party tonight.

Speaker B: Why don't you wear that black dress you always look great in?

7. What does Speaker B imply?

- (1) Speaker B thinks the black dress is unflattering.
- (2) Speaker B doesn't actually remember the black dress.
- (3) Speaker B thinks the black dress would be a good choice.
- (4) Speaker B is not interested in helping Speaker A choose an outfit.

Speaker A: I love this restaurant! The food is always amazing.

Speaker B: Yeah, but the prices are pretty high.

4. What does Speaker B imply?

- (1) The prices are not really that high.
- (2) The food is not actually that good.
- (3) The prices are a major downside to the restaurant.
- (4) The prices are worth it for the quality of the food.

Speaker A: I'm trying to decide whether to go to graduate school or start working.

Speaker B: Well, you can always go back to school later if you decide you don't like working.

8. What does Speaker B imply?

- (1) Going to graduate school is always the better choice.
- (2) Working is not a good option for Speaker A.
- (3) Going to graduate school is a waste of time.
- (4) It's possible to change career paths in the future.

Speaker A: I heard you're taking a trip to Europe this summer.

Speaker B: Yeah, I'm really looking forward to it.

9. What does Speaker B imply?

- (1) Speaker B doesn't actually want to go to Europe.
- (2) Speaker B is not actually going to Europe.
- (3) Speaker B is excited about the trip.
- (4) Speaker B is seeing what is going to happen next.

Speaker A: Do you know where the nearest gas station is?

Speaker B: I think there's one a few blocks down on Main Street.

10. What does Speaker B imply?

- (1) Speaker B is not sure where the gas station is.
- (2) There is definitely a gas station on Main Street.
- (3) Speaker B thinks there might be a gas station on Main Street.
- (4) Speaker B thinks there is no gas station on Main Street.

Speaker A: What do you think of the new project our boss assigned us?

Speaker B: I'm not really interested in it, to be honest.

11. What does Speaker B imply?

- (1) Speaker B thinks the project is really interesting.
- (2) Speaker B is not interested in the project.

(3) Speaker B thinks Speaker A is not capable of completing the project.

(4) Speaker B is excited to work on the project.

Speaker A: I feel like I'm forgetting something important, but I can't remember what it is.

Speaker B: Did you check your calendar?

12. What does Speaker B imply?

- (1) The important thing is probably not related to a scheduled event.
- (2) Speaker A is not actually forgetting anything.
- (3) The important thing is probably related to a scheduled event.
- (4) Speaker B is not sure what Speaker A is talking about.

Speaker A: Have you decided which classes to take next semester?

Speaker B: I'm definitely not taking that math class. It sounds way too difficult.

13. What does Speaker B imply?

- (1) Speaker B is not interested in any math classes.
- (2) Speaker B thinks the math class will be easy.
- (3) Speaker B has already decided which classes to take.
- (4) Speaker A is not interested in taking the class.

Speaker A: I don't understand what the professor wants us to do for this assignment.

Speaker B: Have you tried reading the instructions more carefully?

14. What does Speaker B imply?

- (1) Speaker B thinks the assignment is too difficult.
- (2) Speaker B thinks the instructions might help.
- (3) Speaker B is confused about the assignment too.
- (4) Speaker A is confused about the assignment.

Speaker A: I have a big project due next week, but I haven't started yet.

Speaker B: You should probably get started soon, then.

15. What does Speaker B imply?

- (1) Speaker B thinks the project is not important.
- (2) Speaker B thinks Speaker A has already started the project.
- (3) Speaker B is not interested in helping Speaker A with the project.
- (4) Speaker A should probably start the project soon.

Speaker A: I heard the new restaurant downtown is really good.

Speaker B: I've been there and it's not all it's cracked up to be.

16. What does Speaker B imply?

- (1) Speaker B thinks the new restaurant is amazing.
- (2) Speaker B has never been to the new restaurant.
- (3) Speaker B doesn't believe that the new restaurant is good.
- (4) Speaker B thinks that the new restaurant is okay.

Speaker A: I can't seem to find my phone anywhere.

Speaker B: Did you check your pockets?

17. What does Speaker B imply?

- (1) Speaker B knows where the phone is.
- (2) Speaker B has seen the phone recently.
- (3) Speaker B thinks the phone is lost forever.
- (4) Speaker B is not sure where the phone is.

Speaker A: Can you tell me what time the movie starts?

Speaker B: Sure, it starts at 7:30.

18. What does Speaker B imply?

- (1) The movie starts at 7:30.
- (2) Speaker B is not sure what time the movie starts.
- (3) The movie has already started.
- (4) The movie is not showing today.

Speaker A: What do you want for dinner tonight?

Speaker B: I'm not sure, I'm not really hungry right now.

19. What does Speaker B imply?

- (1) Speaker B doesn't want to eat dinner tonight.
- (2) Speaker B wants to eat something specific for dinner.
- (3) Speaker B is feeling very hungry right now.
- (4) Speaker B is not feeling very hungry right now.

Speaker A: I'm sorry, I can't make it to the party this weekend.

Speaker B: That's fine, I guess we'll just have to celebrate without you.

20. What does Speaker B imply?

- (1) Speaker B is unhappy about the situation.
- (2) Speaker B doesn't care if Speaker A comes to the party or not.
- (3) Speaker B is excited to celebrate without Speaker A.
- (4) Speaker B thinks that Speaker A will change their mind.

Directions: Questions 21 – 40: In this section you will read a conversation. You will need to take some notes to successfully answer all the questions.

Alice: I'm so tired. I've been working all day.

Bob: You should take a break, Alice.

Alice: I can't. I have too much work to do.

21. What does Alice imply?

- (1) Alice is not happy with her job.
- (2) Alice is overworked.
- (3) Alice is not good at her job.
- (4) Alice is not motivated to work.

Alice: I'm not sure if I can make it to the party tonight.

Bob: Oh, come on, Alice. You don't want to miss it. There's going to be a lot of fun people there.

Alice: I know, Bob, but I'm really tired.

22. What does Bob imply?

- (1) Bob is trying to guilt Alice into going to the party.
- (2) Bob is worried that Alice will be bored if she does not go to the party.
- (3) Bob doesn't want to go to the party alone.
- (4) Bob is trying to convince Alice that the party will be fun.

Alice: I think I'm going to quit my job, Bob.

Bob: Are you sure, Alice? That's a big decision.

Alice: Yes, I'm sure. I'm just not happy there anymore.

Bob: Well, I support your decision, Alice. I hope you find a job that you love.

23. What does Bob imply?

- (1) Bob is trying to talk Alice out of quitting her job.
- (2) Bob is supportive of Alice's decision to quit her job.
- (3) Bob is curious about why Alice wants to quit her job.
- (4) Bob is worried about Alice's financial situation if she quits her job.

Alice: I'm so glad you could make it to my party, Bob.

Bob: It was my pleasure, Alice. I'm having a great time.

Alice: I'm so glad to hear it, Bob. I'm glad I could celebrate with you.

Bob: Thank you for inviting me, Alice.

24. What does Alice imply?

- (1) Alice is grateful that Bob came to her party.
- (2) Alice is having a good time at her party.
- (3) Alice is happy that Bob is having a good time at her party.
- (4) All of the above.

Alice: I'm really sorry, Bob, but I can't lend you any money.

Bob: That's okay, Alice. I understand. I'll try to figure something else out.

Alice: I'm really sorry, Bob. I wish I could help.

Bob: Don't worry about it, Alice. I appreciate you even considering it.

25. What does Bob imply?

- (1) Bob is disappointed that Alice can't lend him money.
- (2) Bob is relieved that Alice doesn't have any money to lend.
- (3) Bob is grateful that Alice was honest with him.
- (4) Bob is trying to convince Alice to lend him money.

Alice: I'm really struggling with this math problem. Can you help me?

Bob: Sure, Alice. I'd be happy to help.

Alice: Thanks, Bob. I just can't seem to figure it out.

26. What does Alice imply?

- (1) Alice is not good at math.
- (2) Alice is asking for help because she needs it.
- (3) Alice is trying to test Bob's knowledge of math.
- (4) Alice wants to spend time with Bob.

Alice: I'm really excited about my new job. I can't wait to start!

Bob: That's great, Alice! I'm happy for you.

Alice: It's a big step for me, but I think it's the right move.

27. What does Bob imply?

- (1) Bob is supportive of Alice's new job.
- (2) Bob is curious about Alice's new job.
- (3) Bob is excited for Alice.
- (4) All of the above.

Alice: I'm really nervous about my upcoming presentation. What if I mess up?

Bob: Don't worry, Alice. You're going to do great. You know your stuff.

Alice: I hope so, Bob. I've put a lot of work into it.

28. What does Bob imply?

- (1) Bob is confident in Alice's abilities.
- (2) Bob is trying to calm Alice's nerves.
- (3) Bob believes that Alice is well-prepared for her presentation.
- (4) All of the above.

Alice: I'm not sure what to get my boyfriend for his birthday. What do you suggest?

Bob: Well, what does he like to do?

Alice: He's really into photography, so I thought of getting him a camera.

29. What does Bob imply?

- (1) Bob is asking Alice to think about her boyfriend's interests.
- (2) Bob is trying to help Alice choose a gift for her boyfriend.
- (3) Bob is interested in Alice's boyfriend.
- (4) Bob is curious about what Alice will get her boyfriend for his birthday.

Alice: I'm really tired. I stayed up late last night studying.

Bob: You should get some rest, Alice. Try to revise the questions I taught you.

Alice: I know, Bob. I just want to do well on this test.

30. What does Bob imply?

- (1) Bob is trying to help Alice succeed on her test.
- (2) Bob is concerned about Alice's health.
- (3) Bob thinks that Alice should be more responsible.
- (4) All of the above.

Directions: Questions 31 – 40: In this section you will read a speech. Take some notes to successfully answer all questions.

"Four score and seven years ago, our fathers brought forth a new nation, dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. Now, we're in a civil war, testing if such a nation can endure. We're here to dedicate a battlefield where brave men gave their lives. We can't truly dedicate it; they've already consecrated it. The world may forget our words, but not what they did. It's our duty to finish their work, ensuring they didn't die in vain. We resolve for this nation to have a new birth of freedom and government of the people, by the people, for the people, not to perish."

[Abraham Lincoln, the 16th President of the United States, delivered during his Gettysburg Address]

31. What is the main theme of Abraham Lincoln's speech?

- (1) The importance of dedicating a battlefield.
- (2) The history of the United States.
- (3) The dedication to the proposition that all men are created equal.
- (4) The consequences of a civil war.

32. What event is the speech commemorating?

- (1) The signing of the Declaration of Independence.
- (2) A great civil war.
- (3) The dedication of a battlefield.
- (4) The founding of a new nation.

33. According to Lincoln, who has consecrated the battlefield?

- (1) The living soldiers.
- (2) The government of the United States.
- (3) The world.
- (4) The brave men who fought there.

34. What does Lincoln say is the world's response to their dedication?

- (1) The world will remember their words.
- (2) The world will always hallow the ground.
- (3) The world will soon forget what they say.
- (4) The world will never forget their actions.

35. What does Lincoln believe is their duty as the living?

- (1) To dedicate the ground.
- (2) To remember the brave men.
- (3) To finish the work of the dead.
- (4) To consecrate the battlefield.

36. What does Lincoln say is the unfinished work?

- (1) Dedication to the proposition that all men are created equal.
- (2) The consecration of the battlefield.
- (3) The battle itself.
- (4) The world's response.

37. What does Lincoln hope will come from the dedication of the dead?

- (1) Increased devotion to the cause.
- (2) A new nation.
- (3) A new government.
- (4) A new battlefield.

38. According to Lincoln, what will ensure that the dead did not die in vain?

- (1) A larger battlefield.
- (2) A new birth of freedom.
- (3) A dedication to the world.
- (4) A government for the people.

39. In Lincoln's speech, what is described as "unfinished"?

- (1) The war.
- (2) The battlefield.
- (3) The work of the living.
- (4) The dedication of the dead.

40. What kind of government does Lincoln say should not perish from the earth?

- (1) A monarchy.
- (2) A dictatorship.
- (3) A government of the elites.
- (4) A government of the people, by the people, for the people.

PART II Structure & Written Expression**Time – approximately 30 minutes (Questions 41-80)**

Directions: Questions 41 – 62: are incomplete sentences. Below each sentence, you will see four choices indicated (1), (2), (3), and (4). Please select one choice that best completes the sentence. Then, on your answer sheet, please find the number of the question and fill in the space that corresponds to the answer you have chosen.

41. The detective couldn't solve the case because the crucial evidence had gone _____.
(1) fascinating (2) visible
(3) missing (4) irrelevant
42. She has a sweet tooth and can never resist a piece of chocolate _____.
(1) none of the options
(2) fruit
(3) cake
(4) box
43. After a long hike, he felt _____ and decided to take a nap.
(1) energetic (2) exhausted
(3) motivated (4) refreshed
44. The cat curled up on the _____ and fell asleep.
(1) roof (2) wall
(3) couch (4) none of the above
45. The detective was determined to _____ the mystery.
(1) solve (2) create
(3) ignore (4) complicate
46. The sun was shining brightly, and the weather was _____.
(1) sunny (2) rainy
(3) cloudy (4) foggy
47. I need to buy some groceries; we're _____ food.
(1) full (2) stocked
(3) empty (4) low on
48. The teacher encouraged the students to _____ their horizons.
(1) limit (2) expand
(3) shrink (4) ignore
49. She was _____ when she received the award for her hard work.
(1) sad (2) indifferent
(3) ecstatic (4) frustrated
50. The chef's special dish was _____ because of exotic spices.
(1) spicy (2) bland
(3) tasteless (4) mild
51. The children ran through the _____ fields, laughing and playing.
(1) concrete (2) lush
(3) barren (4) rocky
52. He was _____ about his upcoming job interview.
(1) excited (2) anxious
(3) bored (4) indifferent
53. The movie was so _____ that I couldn't stop laughing.
(1) sad (2) funny
(3) boring (4) dramatic
54. The musician gently strummed his guitar, producing a _____ melody.
(1) noisy (2) harsh
(3) soothing (4) chaotic
55. The old book had _____ pages and a tattered cover.
(1) blank (2) yellowed
(3) glossy (4) new
56. The chef _____ the sauce with a pinch of salt.
(1) sweetened (2) seasoned
(3) boiled (4) froze

57. She _____ a love letter to her partner on their anniversary.

- (1) whispered (2) danced
(3) wrote (4) sang

58. The cat stretched its _____ before pouncing on the toy.

- (1) legs (2) tail
(3) ears (4) whiskers

59. The stormy weather made the sea _____.

- (1) calm (2) turbulent
(3) serene (4) clear

60. The athlete _____ his personal best in the marathon.

- (1) surpassed (2) maintained
(3) abandoned (4) ignored

61. The scientist conducted an _____ experiment in the lab, promising significant advancements in their field.

- (1) easy (2) unsuccessful
(3) routine (4) groundbreaking

62. The artist used vibrant _____ to create a colorful painting.

- (1) shades (2) shapes
(3) textures (4) patterns

Directions: Question 63 - 75: Find the appropriate word and fill in the blanks.

As a (63.) _____, I often find myself immersed in the world of (64.) _____. I believe that (65.) _____ is an essential skill in today's fast-paced society. It helps us (66.) _____ the vast amount of information available at our fingertips. When faced with a challenging problem, I tend to (67.) _____ a systematic approach. I begin by (68.) _____ the problem carefully, breaking it down into smaller (69.) _____. Then, I (70.) _____ potential solutions, considering their (71.) _____ and feasibility. After careful analysis, I choose the most (72.) _____ solution and proceed with confidence. Effective problem-solving is not just about finding answers; it's about (73.) _____ and adapting to new challenges, and I strive to be a lifelong (74.) _____. When faced with ambiguity, I remain (75.) _____ and seek multiple perspectives to arrive at the best solution.

63. (1) musician (2) writer
(3) problem solver (4) athlete

70. (1) discard (2) neglect
(3) evaluate (4) explore

64. (1) tasks (2) challenges
(3) work (4) greed

71. (1) merits (2) difficulty
(3) consequences (4) value

65. (1) creativity (2) communication
(3) cooking (4) problem-solving

72. (1) complex (2) viable
(3) creative (4) arbitrary

66. (1) navigate (2) ignore
(3) memorize (4) criticize

73. (1) withdrawing (2) stagnating
(3) regressing (4) evolving

67. (1) abandon (2) embrace
(3) avoid (4) share

74. (1) steward (2) admirer
(3) learner (4) supporter

68. (1) ignoring (2) solving
(3) dissecting (4) describing

75. (1) decisive (2) uncertain
(3) closed-minded (4) receptive

69. (1) versions (2) components
(3) areas (4) problems

Directions: Questions 76 - 80: Each sentence has four underlined words or phrases. Identify the one underlined word or phrase that must be changed in order for the sentence to be correct

76. The enthusiastic, perceptive, ubiquitous, and implausible nature of his humor made everyone laugh.
(1) (2) (3) (4)

77. Her meticulous, altruistic, ephemeral, and vivacious personality endeared her to all.
(1) (2) (3) (4)

78. The astute, gregarious, shallow, and intriguing discussion left a lasting impression.
(1) (2) (3) (4)

79. His perplexing, amiable, eloquent, and benevolent manner won over even his harshest critics.
(1) (2) (3) (4)

80. The conscientious, comprehensive, cordial, and enigmatic report provided valuable insights.
(1) (2) (3) (4)

PART III Vocabulary and Reading Comprehension

Time – approximately 30 minutes (Questions 81-120)

In questions 81-100: each sentence has an underlined word or phrase. Choose the one word or phrase that best keeps the meaning of the original sentence. If it is substituted for the underlined word or phrase.

81. She had a tremendous impact on the organization's success.

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| (1) profound | (2) minuscule |
| (3) negligible | (4) remarkable |

82. The expansive garden was filled with colorful flowers.

- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| (1) cramped | (2) extensive |
| (3) limited | (4) small |

83. The athlete displayed great endurance during the marathon.

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| (1) fatigue | (2) fight |
| (3) weakness | (4) stamina |

84. His articulate speech moved the audience to tears.

- | | |
|----------------|------------|
| (1) eloquent | (2) clumsy |
| (3) incoherent | (4) vague |

85. The old house had a fanciful charm that attracted many buyers.

- | | |
|------------|------------------|
| (1) quaint | (2) mundane |
| (3) ugly | (4) unattractive |

86. The chef's culinary skills were renowned in the industry.

- | | |
|-------------|-------------------------|
| (1) recipe | (2) none of the options |
| (3) cooking | (4) culinary-inspired |

87. The scientist made an important discovery in the field of medicine.

- | | |
|------------------|----------------|
| (1) invention | (2) revelation |
| (3) breakthrough | (4) findings |

88. The company's innovative approach led to increased profits.

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| (1) traditional | (2) cutting-edge |
| (3) conventional | (4) outdated |

89. She had an insatiable appetite for adventure.

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| (1) satisfied | (2) relentless |
| (3) fulfilled | (4) voracious |

90. The detective used his keen instincts to solve the mystery.

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| (1) dull | (2) sharp |
| (3) poor | (4) weak |

91. The students exhibited exemplary behavior during the field trip.

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| (1) flawless | (2) mediocre |
| (3) average | (4) poor |

92. The movie's intriguing plot kept the audience on the edge of their seats.

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| (1) boring | (2) captivating |
| (3) confusing | (4) tedious |

93. The CEO's strategic decisions led to the company's success.

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| (1) planned | (2) unplanned |
| (3) reckless | (4) perfect |

94. The orchestra's performance was melodic and soothing.

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| (1) discordant | (2) harmonious |
| (3) cacophonous | (4) rhythmic |

95. The diverse group of students came from different backgrounds.

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| (1) homogeneous | (2) confirmst |
| (3) varied | (4) identical |

96. His meticulous attention to detail ensured the project's success.

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| (1) thorough | (2) careless |
| (3) negligent | (4) hasty |

97. The mountain climbers faced adverse weather conditions.

- (1) favorable (2) hostile
- (3) pleasant (4) challenging

98. The art exhibition featured eclectic works from various artists.

- (1) similar (2) diverse
- (3) uniform (4) homogeneous

99. The author's profound insights into human nature resonated with readers.

- (1) shallow (2) trivial
- (3) superficial (4) deep

100. The diplomat's diplomatic approach to negotiations was commendable.

- (1) tactful (2) aggressive
- (3) reactive (4) passive

Directions: Question 101 - 120: Read through the given passages and answer the questions.

Passage: 1

In the small coastal town of Seaview, nestled between rolling hills and the vast expanse of the ocean, life unfolds at a leisurely pace. Seaview is known for its charming cottages adorned with colorful flowers, which line the cobblestone streets. The town's main attraction is its historic lighthouse, which has been guiding ships safely to shore for over a century. Visitors from all over the world come to Seaview to experience the tranquility of the sea, sample fresh seafood at the local market, and explore the hidden caves along the coastline. This idyllic town is a testament to the beauty of coastal living.

101. What is the main attraction in Seaview?

- (1) A historic castle
- (2) An underwater museum
- (3) A bustling market
- (4) A historic lighthouse

106. What is a popular activity for visitors in Seaview?

- (1) Exploring hidden caves along the coastline
- (2) Skiing in the mountains
- (3) Attending concerts in the town square
- (4) Visiting art galleries

102. What is the primary function of the lighthouse in Seaview?

- (1) To provide fresh seafood
- (2) To guide ships safely
- (3) To host tourists
- (4) To sell colorful flowers

107. What can tourists enjoy at the local market in Seaview?

- (1) Fresh seafood
- (2) Guided lighthouse tours
- (3) Historic castle exhibits
- (4) Cobblestone street races

103. What do the cottages in Seaview typically feature?

- (1) Air conditioning units
- (2) Colorful flowers
- (3) Rooftop gardens
- (4) Cobblestone streets

108. Which body of water is near Seaview?

- (1) A river (2) A lake
- (3) The ocean (4) A pond

104. What is Seaview known for?

- (1) Its historic lighthouse
- (2) Its busy city life
- (3) Its desert climate
- (4) Its mountainous terrain

109. What is Seaview's connection to ships?

- (1) Its lighthouse guides ships safely
- (2) It has a shipyard
- (3) It builds ships
- (4) It hosts shipwreck museums

105. What kind of living does Seaview represent?

- (1) Urban living (2) Desert living
- (3) Suburban living (4) Coastal living

110. What word best describes the pace of life in Seaview?

- (1) Hectic (2) Leisurely
- (3) Chaotic (4) Noisy

Passage 2:

In today's fast-paced world, the use of smartphones has become pervasive. While some argue that these devices have revolutionized communication and brought immense convenience, others contend that they have eroded our ability to connect on a deeper level. The smartphone, with its constant notifications and endless distractions, can make it challenging to engage in meaningful face-to-face conversations or simply enjoy the beauty of the present moment. It's a modern dilemma: Are smartphones a blessing or a curse? The answer, like the devices themselves, is multifaceted and often depends on how they are used.

111. What is the central topic of this passage?
- (1) The benefits of smartphones
 - (2) The drawbacks of smartphones
 - (3) The impact of smartphones on communication
 - (4) The ambivalence surrounding smartphones
112. According to the passage, why do some people argue that smartphones have revolutionized communication?
- (1) Because they bring immense convenience
 - (2) Because they provide constant notifications
 - (3) Because they enable face-to-face conversations
 - (4) Because they erode our ability to connect
113. How does the passage characterize smartphones in terms of their impact on meaningful conversations?
- (1) They have no impact on meaningful conversations
 - (2) They enhance meaningful conversations
 - (3) They eliminate the need for meaningful conversations
 - (4) They make it challenging to engage in meaningful conversations
114. What is mentioned as a common distraction associated with smartphones?
- (1) Endless distractions
 - (2) The need for constant notifications
 - (3) The allure of face-to-face conversations
 - (4) A lack of beauty in the present moment
115. According to the passage, what is the modern dilemma surrounding smartphones?
- (1) Whether smartphones are essential for communication
 - (2) Whether smartphones are a source of convenience
 - (3) Whether smartphones are obsolete
 - (4) Whether smartphones are a blessing or a curse
116. How does the passage describe the answer to the smartphone dilemma?
- (1) The answer is straightforward and one-sided
 - (2) The answer is multifaceted and depends on how smartphones are used (Correct)
 - (3) The answer depends on the brand of the smartphone
 - (4) The answer is irrelevant to the discussion
117. What is the primary argument made by those who view smartphones as a blessing?
- (1) They hinder face-to-face conversations
 - (2) They provide constant notifications
 - (3) They bring immense convenience
 - (4) They erode our ability to connect
118. How are the correct answers determined for these questions?
- (1) They are provided by the passage
 - (2) They are based on the author's opinion
 - (3) They are randomly selected
 - (4) They are determined by the reader's perspective
119. What does the passage suggest about the impact of smartphones on the present moment?
- (1) They enhance the appreciation of the present moment
 - (2) They have no impact on the present moment
 - (3) They eliminate the need to be present
 - (4) They make it challenging to enjoy the beauty of the present moment
120. According to the passage, what factor influences whether smartphones are a blessing or a curse?
- (1) The brand of the smartphone
 - (2) How they are used
 - (3) The constant notifications they provide
 - (4) The need for face-to-face conversations

**TEST OF YOUTH EXCHANGE SCHOLARSHIP
(TYES 2023)**

Directions for taking the TYES 2023:

This test is to evaluate how well you understand the English language.

1. DO NOT open the test until you are told to do so by a supervisor.
2. You will have approximately 90 minutes to complete the test. Some questions are harder than others. Manage your time wisely and try to answer every question the best you can before moving to the next question.
3. This test consists of three parts as below, each with their own time limit.
Part I - Conversation (30 minutes)
Part II - Structure & Written Expression (30 minutes)
Part III - Reading Comprehension (30 minutes)
4. You must work only on the current section. DO NOT go back to previous parts to check your answers.
5. Make sure that you understand clearly the directions for each part before you start to answer the questions.
6. For each question there are four possible answers; 1), 2), 3) and 4). Darken the appropriate number on your answer sheet that corresponds to the question you are working on.

Example:

1. _____ would you like your coffee made?

- (1) When
- (2) How
- (3) What
- (4) Where

The correct answer is (2). You then darken your answer as the example below:



7. Make sure you are answering the correct question with your 2B pencil. If you wish to change your answer, make sure that you erase completely before making your new answer.
8. If you do not follow directions and rules given, YES has the sole right not to grade that answer sheet.
9. If there is a mistake on the exam in any questions, you will automatically get a free point for that question. There is no need to ask the supervisor.
10. Any decision regarding the test results rests within the sole discretion of the YES committee.