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2024

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Test of Youth Exchange Scholarship



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

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: Do you know how to fix a leaky faucet?

Speaker B: I'm not really handy, but I could give it a try.

1. What does Speaker B imply?

- (1) Speaker B is confident in their ability to fix the faucet.
- (2) Speaker B has fixed a faucet before.
- (3) Speaker B is not very good at fixing things.
- (4) Speaker B doesn't want to try to fix the faucet.

Speaker A: I'm thinking of going to the beach this weekend, do you want to come?

Speaker B: I would love to, but I have to work.

2. What does Speaker B imply?

- (1) Speaker B is unable to go to the beach.
- (2) Speaker B is able to go to the beach.
- (3) Speaker B has no interest in going to the beach.
- (4) Speaker B doesn't want to go to the beach.

Speaker A: What do you think of this shirt?

Speaker B: It looks great on you!

3. What does Speaker B imply?

- (1) Speaker B thinks the shirt looks terrible.
- (2) Speaker B thinks the shirt looks good.
- (3) Speaker B is not sure if the shirt looks good or not.
- (4) Speaker B thinks the shirt looks okay.

Speaker A: I can't believe how much traffic there is today.

Speaker B: Yeah, it's really backed up.

4. What does Speaker B imply?

- (1) Speaker B is surprised by the traffic.
- (2) Speaker B thinks the traffic is normal.
- (3) Speaker B thinks the traffic is not that bad.
- (4) Speaker B is annoyed by the traffic.

Speaker A: Do you know if the meeting has been rescheduled?

Speaker B: I haven't heard anything yet.

5. What does Speaker B imply?

- (1) The meeting has been rescheduled.
- (2) Speaker B knows when the meeting is.
- (3) Speaker B doesn't know when the meeting is.
- (4) Speaker B doesn't want to talk about the meeting.

Speaker A: I'm so tired, I don't think I can finish this project tonight.

Speaker B: Why don't you take a break and come back to it later?

6. What does Speaker B imply?

- (1) Speaker B thinks the project is easy.
- (2) Speaker B thinks Speaker A is lazy.
- (3) Speaker B thinks Speaker A should keep working on the project.
- (4) Speaker B thinks taking a break might help Speaker A.

Speaker A: Do you want to come over for dinner tomorrow night?

Speaker B: That sounds great, what time should I be there?

7. What does Speaker B imply?

- (1) Speaker B doesn't want to come over for dinner.
- (2) Speaker B is available for dinner tomorrow night.
- (3) Speaker B is not sure if they can come over for dinner.
- (4) Speaker B wants to know more about the dinner.

Speaker A: I'm sorry, I can't make it to your party tonight.

Speaker B: No problem, maybe next time.

8. What does Speaker B imply?

- (1) Speaker B is disappointed that Speaker A can't come to the party.
- (2) Speaker B doesn't want Speaker A to come to the party.
- (3) Speaker B doesn't care if Speaker A comes to the party or not.
- (4) Speaker B is understanding of Speaker A's situation.

Speaker A: Do you think it's going to rain today?

Speaker B: I heard there's a chance of thunderstorms later.

9. What does Speaker B imply?

- (1) It is definitely going to rain today.
- (2) Speaker B doesn't know if it's going to rain or not.
- (3) Speaker B thinks it's not going to rain.
- (4) There is a possibility of rain later.

Speaker A: I need to get a gift for my sister's birthday, any ideas?

Speaker B: What about a gift card to her favorite store?

10. What does Speaker B imply?

- (1) Speaker B thinks a gift card is a bad idea.
- (2) Speaker B doesn't have any ideas for a gift.
- (3) Speaker B thinks a gift card would be a good gift.
- (4) Speaker B wants to know more about Speaker A's sister.

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

Speaker B: You should take a break.

11. What does the speaker B imply?

- (1) Speaker B is suggesting that Speaker A take a rest.
- (2) Speaker B is offering to take over Speaker A's work.
- (3) Speaker B is trying to get Speaker A to leave early.
- (4) Speaker B is concerned about Speaker A's health.

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

Speaker B: Oh, come on. You don't want to miss it.

12. What does the speaker B imply?

- (1) Speaker B is trying to guilt Speaker A into going to the party.
- (2) Speaker B is trying to convince Speaker A that the party will be fun.
- (3) Speaker B is worried that Speaker A won't have a good time if they don't go to the party.
- (4) Speaker B doesn't want to go to the party alone.

Speaker A: I think I'm going to quit my job.

Speaker B: Are you sure? That's a big decision.

13. What does the speaker B imply?

- (1) Speaker B is trying to talk Speaker A out of quitting their job.
- (2) Speaker B is supportive of Speaker A's decision to quit their job.
- (3) Speaker B is curious about why Speaker A wants to quit their job.
- (4) Speaker B is worried about Speaker A's financial situation if they quit their job.

Speaker A: I'm so glad you could make it to my party.

Speaker B: I love party!

14. What does the speaker B imply?

- (1) Speaker B is glad that they could spend time with Speaker A.
- (2) Speaker B is glad that they were invited to Speaker A's party.
- (3) Speaker B is glad that they were able to make Speaker A happy.
- (4) Speaker B is glad that they were able to eat some of the food at Speaker A's party.

Speaker A: I'm really sorry, but I can't lend you any money.

Speaker B: That's okay. I understand.

15. What does the speaker B imply?

- (1) Speaker B is disappointed that Speaker A can't lend them money.
- (2) Speaker B is relieved that Speaker A doesn't have any money to lend.
- (3) Speaker B is grateful that Speaker A was honest with them.
- (4) Speaker B is trying to convince Speaker A to lend them money.

Speaker A: I'm so glad I got an A on my test.

Speaker B: I'm not surprised. You're a really smart person.

16. What does the speaker B imply?

- (1) Speaker B is trying to make Speaker A feel good about themselves.
- (2) Speaker B is trying to downplay Speaker A's achievement.
- (3) Speaker B is trying to convince Speaker A that they didn't deserve an A.
- (4) Speaker B is impressed by Speaker A's intelligence.

Speaker A: I'm so sorry, but I can't make it to your party tonight.

Speaker B: Oh no! I'll miss you.

17. What does the speaker B imply?

- (1) Speaker B is trying to convince Speaker A to come to their party.
- (2) Speaker B is relieved that Speaker A won't be at their party.
- (3) Speaker B is disappointed that Speaker A can't make it to their party.
- (4) Speaker B is trying to make Speaker A feel better about not being able to make it to their party.

Speaker A: I'm so stressed. What do I do?

Speaker B: Why don't you go for a walk?

18. What does the speaker B imply?

- (1) Speaker B is suggesting that Speaker A go for a walk to get some exercise.
- (2) Speaker B is suggesting that Speaker A go for a walk to clear the head.
- (3) Speaker B is suggesting that Speaker A go for a walk to meet new people.
- (4) Speaker B is suggesting that Speaker A go for a walk to get some fresh air.

Speaker A: I'm so excited for my vacation!

Speaker B: I'm jealous. I wish I could go on vacation.

19. What does the speaker B imply?

- (1) Speaker B is trying to convince Speaker A not to go on vacation.
- (2) Speaker B is happy for Speaker A's upcoming vacation.
- (3) Speaker B is envious of Speaker A's upcoming vacation.
- (4) Speaker B is trying to make Speaker A feel bad about going on vacation.

Speaker A: I'm so sorry, but I have to cancel our plans for tonight.

Speaker B: Don't worry. I understand. We'll just need to reschedule.

20. What does the speaker B imply?

- (1) Speaker B is trying to make Speaker A feel better about canceling their plans.
- (2) Speaker B is relieved that Speaker A has to cancel their plans.
- (3) Speaker B is trying to convince Speaker A not to cancel their plans.
- (4) Speaker B is disappointed that Speaker A has to cancel their plans.

Speaker A: I'm so hungry. I haven't eaten all day.

Speaker B: Why don't you get something to eat?

21. What does the speaker B imply?

- (1) Speaker B is suggesting that Speaker A get something to eat to help satisfy hunger.
- (2) Speaker B is suggesting that Speaker A get something to eat to avoid getting sick.
- (3) Speaker B is suggesting that Speaker A get something to eat to have more energy.
- (4) Speaker B is suggesting that Speaker A get something to eat to enjoy the taste of food.

Speaker A: I'm so sorry, but I can't make it to your wedding.

Speaker B: I'm so disappointed. I was really looking forward to seeing you there.

22. What does the speaker B imply?

- (1) Speaker B is trying to make Speaker A feel better about not being able to make it to their wedding.
- (2) Speaker B is relieved that Speaker A can't make it to their wedding.
- (3) Speaker B is trying to convince Speaker A to come to their wedding.
- (4) Speaker B is disappointed that Speaker A can't make it to their wedding.

Speaker A: I'm so excited for my new job!

Speaker B: That's great! I'm sure you'll do great.

23. What does the speaker B imply?

- (1) Speaker B is envious of Speaker A's new job.
- (2) Speaker B is happy for Speaker A's new job.
- (3) Speaker B is skeptical of Speaker A's new job.
- (4) Speaker B is indifferent to Speaker A's new job.

Speaker A: I'm so tired of this weather. It's always raining.

Speaker B: I know what you mean. I'm ready for some sunshine.

24. What does the speaker B imply?

- (1) Speaker B is trying to convince Speaker A that the weather is not so bad.
- (2) Speaker B disagrees with Speaker A that the weather is bad.
- (3) Speaker B agrees with Speaker A that the weather is bad.
- (4) Speaker B is indifferent to the weather.

Speaker A: I'm so bored. There's nothing to do.

Speaker B: Why don't we go out?

25. What does the speaker B imply?

- (1) Speaker B is suggesting that Speaker A go out by themselves to do something productive.
- (2) Speaker B is suggesting that Speaker A go out by themselves to have fun.
- (3) Speaker B is suggesting that they don't have go out.
- (4) Speaker B is suggesting that they go out together to have fun.

Speaker A: I'm so stressed out. I have so much to do.

Speaker B: Why don't you ask for help?

26. What does the speaker B imply?

- (1) Speaker B is suggesting that Speaker A dose not need to do everything.
- (2) Speaker B is suggesting that Speaker A does not need help.
- (3) Speaker B is suggesting that Speaker A ask for help from someone.
- (4) Speaker B is suggesting that Speaker A ask for help from themselves.

Speaker A: I'm so sick of this job. I want to quit.

Speaker B: I know what you mean. I've been feeling the same way lately.

27. What does the speaker B imply?

- (1) Speaker B is trying to convince Speaker A not to quit their job.
- (2) Speaker B agrees with Speaker A that they should quit their job.
- (3) Speaker B disagrees with Speaker A that they should quit their job.
- (4) Speaker B is indifferent to whether or not Speaker A quits their job.

Emily: I've been studying for hours, but I still can't understand this concept.

Nathan: Maybe you should take a break.

Emily: I can't. I have an exam tomorrow.

28. What does Emily imply?

- (1) Emily is over studying.
- (2) Emily is not happy with her course.
- (3) Emily is not intelligent enough.
- (4) Emily is procrastinating.

James: I've been practicing basketball all afternoon.

Sarah: You should rest for a while.

James: I can't. We have a big game coming up.

29. What does James imply?

- (1) James doesn't enjoy basketball.
- (2) James lacks skill in basketball.
- (3) James is training too much
- (4) James prefers rest over practice.

Lily: I've been cooking all day for the party tonight.

Alex: You should take a break.

Lily: I can't. There's still so much to prepare.

30. What does Lily imply?

- (1) Lily dislikes cooking.
- (2) Lily is overwhelmed with the preparations.
- (3) Lily is not skilled in cooking.
- (4) Lily is not interested in the party.

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

“Ask not what your country can do for you, ask what you can do for your country. My fellow citizens of the world, let every nation know, whether it wishes us well or ill, that we shall pay any price, bear any burden, meet any hardship, support any friend, oppose any foe, in order to assure the survival and the success of liberty. Let every nation know that we shall be defenders of peace on earth and goodwill toward men. And so, my fellow Americans, ask not what America will do for you, but what together we can do for the freedom of man.”

[https://www.jfklibrary.org/sites/default/files/2018-06/Ask_not_what_your_country_can_do_for_you.pdf?odc=20180615155541-0400]

31. What is the main theme of John F. Kennedy’s speech?
- (1) The importance of asking for help from other nations.
 - (2) The duty of citizens to all countries.
 - (3) The call to service and sacrifice for the greater good.
 - (4) The pursuit of peace and goodwill globally.
32. What does John F. Kennedy urge citizens to do for their country?
- (1) Expect assistance from their country.
 - (2) Demand rights and privileges from their country.
 - (3) Criticize their country’s actions.
 - (4) Contribute to their country’s well-being.
33. According to the speech, what should nations understand about the United States?
- (1) That the United States will only support friends.
 - (2) That the United States is committed to defending liberty and peace.
 - (3) That the United States will not bear any burden.
 - (4) That the United States will remain isolated from global affairs.
34. What does John F. Kennedy emphasize regarding the relationship between nations?
- (1) Support for friends and opposition to foes.
 - (2) Isolationism and non-interference.
 - (3) Collaboration with enemies for mutual benefit.
 - (4) Indifference to the struggles of other nations.
35. What does John F. Kennedy urge citizens to focus on?
- (1) Personal gain and benefits.
 - (2) Contributions to the freedom of mankind.
 - (3) Demands for government assistance.
 - (4) Criticism of governmental policies.
36. What is the primary message of John F. Kennedy’s speech?
- (1) The importance of individual freedoms.
 - (2) The necessity of military intervention.
 - (3) The obligation of citizens to serve and support their country.
 - (4) The inevitability of global conflict.
37. How does John F. Kennedy suggest nations should work together?
- (1) By prioritizing their own interests.
 - (2) By avoiding involvement in global affairs.
 - (3) By competing for dominance and power.
 - (4) By promoting peace and goodwill toward all people.
38. What does John F. Kennedy emphasize about the citizens’ role in society?
- (1) To demand entitlements from the government.
 - (2) To contribute to the common good through service and sacrifice.
 - (3) To prioritize personal interests over national concerns.
 - (4) To challenge the authority of the government.
39. What is John F. Kennedy’s vision for the relationship between nations?
- (1) A world divided by conflict and hostility.
 - (2) A world where nations remain isolated and independent.
 - (3) A world dominated by military powers.
 - (4) A world united in the pursuit of peace and goodwill.
40. What does John F. Kennedy encourage citizens to prioritize?
- (1) Contributions to the greater good of humanity.
 - (2) Personal ambitions and desires.
 - (3) Criticism of governmental policies.
 - (4) Dependence on governmental assistance.

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

Directions: Questions 41 – 56: 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 students were instructed to study the _____ chapter for the upcoming exam.
- (1) previous (2) relevant
(3) challenging (4) confusing
42. Sarah's cat was _____ found hiding in the attic after being missing for two days.
- (1) lazily (2) greatly
(3) easily (4) miraculously
43. The teacher asked the students to focus on the _____ details of the passage.
- (1) crucial (2) minor
(3) insignificant (4) unnecessary
44. During the storm, many trees were _____ knocked down by the strong winds.
- (1) carefully (2) gently
(3) violently (4) slightly
45. The chef added a _____ amount of salt to the soup, making it almost inedible.
- (1) adequate (2) minimal
(3) moderate (4) excessive
46. The _____ light in the room made it difficult to read the small print.
- (1) dim (2) warm
(3) harsh (4) soft
47. Sarah's grandmother gave her a _____ piece of advice before she left for college.
- (1) valuable (2) foolish
(3) wise (4) nonsensical
48. The football team suffered a _____ defeat in the final match of the season.
- (1) narrow (2) easy
(3) devastating (4) expected
49. The _____ music playing in the background created a relaxing atmosphere in the restaurant.
- (1) fair (2) soothing
(3) disturbing (4) chaotic
50. The _____ smell of freshly baked cookies filled the kitchen.
- (1) delicious (2) bitter
(3) unpleasant (4) stale
51. The company faced _____ financial losses due to poor management.
- (1) substantial (2) moderate
(3) significant (4) minor
52. The candidate delivered a _____ speech that resonated with the audience.
- (1) boring (2) inspiring
(3) unprepared (4) forgettable
53. The new employee quickly adapted to the _____ environment of the workplace.
- (1) hostile (2) challenging
(3) competitive (4) supportive
54. The actor's _____ performance received rave reviews from critics.
- (1) outstanding (2) normal
(3) mediocre (4) average

55. The _____ weather forced the cancellation of the outdoor event.

- (1) mild (2) pleasant
(3) inclement (4) sunny

56. The _____ smell of burnt popcorn filled the entire house.

- (1) delightful (2) unpleasant
(3) aromatic (4) appetizing

Directions: Question 57 - 70: Fill in the blanks with appropriate answers.

In the realm of (57.) _____, there lies a vast expanse of (58.) _____ waiting to be uncovered. Scientists dedicate their lives to (59.) _____ the mysteries of the universe, from the tiniest particles to the vastness of space. With each (60.) _____, they unlock new insights into the workings of (61.) _____ and the complexities of life itself. Through rigorous (62.) _____ and analysis, they strive to answer the fundamental (63.) _____ that have puzzled humanity for centuries. From understanding the (64.) _____ of the cosmos to unraveling the intricacies of the human (65.) _____, the quest for knowledge knows no bounds. Yet, amidst the pursuit of (66.) _____, scientists encounter challenges and setbacks that test their (67.) _____. However, their unwavering (68.) _____ and commitment drive them forward, pushing the boundaries of what is (69.) _____ and delving into the realm of the (70.) _____.

57. (1) history
(3) literature

- (2) art
(4) science

66. (1) truth
(3) honesty

- (2) deception
(4) lies

58. (1) ignorance
(3) knowledge

- (2) wisdom
(4) curiosity

67. (1) hesitation
(3) determination

- (2) resolve
(4) doubt

59. (1) exploring
(3) discovering

- (2) abandoning
(4) ignoring

68. (1) laziness
(3) dedication

- (2) apathy
(4) disaffection

60. (1) invention
(3) mistake

- (2) discovery
(4) failure

69. (1) unknown
(3) missed

- (2) familiar
(4) known

61. (1) civilization
(3) nature

- (2) technology
(4) culture

70. (1) unknown
(3) known

- (2) recognized
(4) familiar

62. (1) observation
(3) theory

- (2) guesswork
(4) experimentation

63. (1) questions
(3) puzzles

- (2) answers
(4) mysteries

64. (1) destinations
(3) endings

- (2) beginnings
(4) origins

65. (1) heart
(3) liver

- (2) brain
(4) lung

Directions: Questions 71 - 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

71. The diligent, ignorant, meticulous, and attentive student always submits his assignments on time.
(1) (2) (3) (4)
72. The vibrant, lively, energetic, and exhausted atmosphere of the party kept everyone dancing until dawn.
(1) (2) (3) (4)
73. The courageous, cowardly, fearless, and brave firefighter rushed into the burning building to save lives.
(1) (2) (3) (4)
74. The repulsive, delicious, scrumptious and delectable aroma of the bakery tempted customers from blocks away.
(1) (2) (3) (4)
75. The serene, tranquil, chaotic and peaceful setting of the garden provided a perfect escape from city life.
(1) (2) (3) (4)
76. The wise, knowledgeable, experienced, and ignorant professor always offers valuable insights in class.
(1) (2) (3) (4)
77. The insignificant, majestic, grand and impressive architecture of the cathedral left visitors in awe.
(1) (2) (3) (4)
78. The genuine, sincere, sham, and authentic smile on her face brightened up the room.
(1) (2) (3) (4)
79. The talented, skilled, proficient, and inept musician performed flawlessly at the concert.
(1) (2) (3) (4)
80. The brehtaking, stunning, awe-inspiring, and mundane view from the mountaintop left hikers speechless.
(1) (2) (3) (4)
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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. He made a significant contribution to the project's completion.
- (1) major (2) minor
(3) notable (4) substantial
82. The actor's performance had a memorable impact on the audience.
- (1) forgettable (2) notable
(3) slight (4) lasting
83. The discovery of penicillin had a revolutionary effect on medicine.
- (1) insignificant (2) positive
(3) groundbreaking (4) awesome
84. Her speech was so profound that the audience could not help but applaud.
- (1) shallow (2) deep
(3) minor (4) superficial
85. The new technology had a crucial role in the company's success.
- (1) important (2) negligible
(3) insignificant (4) minor
86. He gave generously to his community.
- (1) stingy (2) lavish
(3) bountifully (4) substantial
87. The artist's masterpiece had a remarkable effect on art critics.
- (1) ordinary (2) exceptional
(3) slight (4) standard
88. The mentor's guidance had a transformative effect on the mentee's career.
- (1) unchanging (2) life-changing
(3) influential (4) minor
89. The discovery of fire had a fundamental impact on human civilization.
- (1) essential (2) trivial
(3) primary (4) minor
90. The new policy is prohibitive for small businesses.
- (1) facilitating (2) restrictive
(3) permissive (4) minor
91. The readers were satisfied with the ending of the novel.
- (1) discorrect (2) pleased
(3) fulfilled (4) neutral
92. The leader's decision had a decisive impact on the team's success.
- (1) hesitant (2) inconclusive
(3) minor (4) conclusive
93. The invention of the wheel had a crucial impact on transportation.
- (1) minor (2) trivial
(3) central (4) vital
94. The new product had a significant effect on the company's profits.
- (1) negligible (2) slight
(3) important (4) tiny

95. The student's question had a stimulating impact on the class discussion.
- (1) boring (2) dull
(3) minor (4) exciting
96. The athlete's performance had a dramatic impact on the team's chances of winning.
- (1) striking (2) modest
(3) slight (4) ordinary
97. The charity's efforts had a profound effect on poverty in the community.
- (1) shallow (2) superficial
(3) deep (4) minor
98. The scientist's thesis had an enormous contribution in the discovery of life on new planets.
- (1) trivial (2) slight
(3) boundless (4) major
99. The new law brought about a substantial change in crime rates.
- (1) inconsiderable (2) insignificant
(3) major (4) mature
100. The teacher's encouragement had a positive impact on the student's confidence.
- (1) beneficial (2) neutral
(3) negative (4) minor

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

Passage: 1

In the heart of the forest, where the sunlight barely trickled through the dense canopy, lived a tribe known as the Whispering Woods. They were guardians of ancient wisdom, passed down through generations in the form of tales and songs. Each night, under the starry sky, the elders would gather around the sacred fire and share stories of courage, love, and the mysteries of the universe. Among these tales was the legend of the Moonstone, a precious gem said to hold the power to illuminate the darkest paths and reveal hidden truths. Many had sought the Moonstone, but only those pure of heart could unlock its magic. As the whispers of the woods echoed through the night, the tribe remained steadfast in their belief that one day, the chosen one would emerge to fulfill the prophecy and bring light to the shadows.

101. What is the main attraction in Seaview?
- (1) A historic castle (2) An underwater museum
(3) A bustling market (4) A historic lighthouse
101. What is the tribe known as?
- (1) Guardians of the Sunlight
(2) Keepers of the Moonstone
(3) Elders of the Canopy
(4) Whispering Woods Tribe
102. Where did the elders gather each night?
- (1) Under the starry sky
(2) At the mountain peak
(3) Around the sacred fire
(4) By the riverside
103. What did the Moonstone legend say about its power?
- (1) It could control the weather
(2) It could grant eternal life
(3) It could reveal hidden truths
(4) It could summon mythical creatures
104. Who could unlock the magic of the Moonstone?
- (1) Those with wealth (2) Those pure of heart
(3) Those with power (4) Those with knowledge
105. What did the tribe share each night?
- (1) Recipes for potions
(2) Maps of distant lands
(3) Stories of courage and love
(4) Chants to summon spirits

106. What was the Moonstone believed to illuminate?

- (1) City streets
- (2) Desert oases
- (3) Ocean depths
- (4) Dark paths

107. What did the tribe believe about the chosen one?

- (1) They would bring destruction
- (2) They would hoard the Moonstone
- (3) They would fulfill the prophecy
- (4) They would betray the tribe

108. What was the atmosphere like during the storytelling?

- (1) Whispers echoing through the night
- (2) Chaotic and loud
- (3) Silent and tense
- (4) Laughter and joy

109. Why did many seek the Moonstone?

- (1) To unlock its magic
- (2) For its monetary value
- (3) For its healing properties
- (4) For its beauty

110. What did the tribe believe about the Moonstone's power?

- (1) It was a mere legend
- (2) It was a curse
- (3) It was dangerous
- (4) It could bring light to the shadows

Passage 2:

In the bustling city of Arcadia, nestled between towering skyscrapers and bustling streets, lies a quaint bookstore known as "Pages of Wonder." It's a place where time seems to stand still, and the aroma of old books fills the air. The owner, Mr. Thompson, is a kind-hearted man with a passion for literature. He spends his days surrounded by shelves filled with stories from every corner of the world, each book holding a unique tale waiting to be discovered. From classic novels to obscure poetry collections, Pages of Wonder welcomes all who seek solace in the pages of a good book.

111. Where is Pages of Wonder located?

- (1) Biggest city of Arcadia
- (2) Crowded city of Arcadia
- (3) Dull city of Arcadia
- (4) Country side of Arcadia

112. What is the atmosphere like inside Pages of Wonder?

- (1) Chaotic and noisy
- (2) Dark and gloomy
- (3) Quaint and tranquil
- (4) Busy and crowded

113. Who is the owner of Pages of Wonder?

- (1) Mr. Thompson
- (2) Mrs. Smith
- (3) Mr. Johnson
- (4) Ms. Parker

114. What is Mr. Thompson's passion?

- (1) Cooking
- (2) magazines
- (3) Arts
- (4) Written works

115. What fills the air in Pages of Wonder?

- (1) Perfume
- (2) Aroma of old books
- (3) Dust
- (4) Fresh flowers

116. What surrounds Mr. Thompson?

- (1) Shelves of shoes
- (2) Walls of mirrors
- (3) Display cases of jewelry
- (4) Shelves of stories

117. What kind of tales do the books hold?

- (1) Unique tales
- (2) Recipes
- (3) Travel guides
- (4) Fashion trends

118. What welcomes visitors to Pages of Wonder?

- (1) A barking dog
- (2) A warm invitation
- (3) A ringing bell
- (4) A strict sign

119. What does Pages of Wonder offer to visitors?

- (1) Food and drinks
- (2) Musical instruments
- (3) Solace in the pages of a good book
- (4) Clothing and accessories

120. What is unique about the books in Pages of Wonder?

- (1) They are all new releases
- (2) Each book holds a unique tale
- (3) They are written in a foreign language
- (4) They are all digital copies

STOP

THIS IS THE END OF YOUR TEST.

TEST OF YOUTH EXCHANGE SCHOLARSHIP (TYES 2024)

Directions for taking the TYES 2024:

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.