

1 The Greek agora served as a multifunctional hub in ancient society, playing pivotal **roles/part in** political, religious, and social spheres. At its core, it was the epicenter of political life, where the leaders of city-states, known as the boule, convened to govern. Decisions made by the boule were subject to approval at formal citizen meetings held within the agora, crucial for the democratic process in Greece. Additionally, the agora functioned as a religious site in cities like Athens, housing numerous altars, shrines, and temples where purification rituals were mandatory for entry. Exclusion from these sacred areas also meant exclusion from civic decision-making. Furthermore, the agora thrived as a bustling commercial and social center—a vibrant marketplace where merchants traded goods and citizens gathered to exchange information, engage in gossip, and even attend informal outdoor classes held by teachers. These activities were integral to daily life in ancient Greece.

2

According to the passage, who could be a member of the boule?

- A) Ordinary citizens
- B) Heads of the polis
- C) Traders in the agora
- D) Teachers
- E) Religious leaders

Which of the following activities performed in the agora by the ancient Greeks is not clearly stated in the passage?

- A) Sharing information
- B) Providing a learning environment
- C) Making political decisions
- D) Offering sacrifices
- E) Trading

3

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Which could be the best title for this passage?

**A) The Functions of the Agora**

**B) Social Activities in Ancient Greece**

**C) Places of Worship in the Agora**

**D) The Agora and its Origin**

**E) Agora: Traders' Heaven**

Mary Shelley's "Frankenstein" tells the story of Victor Frankenstein, a brilliant but arrogant scientist who becomes obsessed with creating life. It serves as both a cautionary tale and a timeless narrative where Frankenstein's creation turns against him, destroying everything he holds dear. Despite its age, **the novel remains enduringly popular**. This enduring popularity may be attributed to **its exploration of philosophical themes that resonate in modern times**—such as the consequences of tampering with nature, neglecting responsibilities, and the importance of accountability for one's actions. "Frankenstein" continues to be relevant, often referred to as the 'Frankenstein Impulse,' reflecting humanity's ongoing fascination with altering nature, from genetic engineering to artificial intelligence. It stands as a reminder of the ethical dilemmas surrounding scientific advancements, emphasizing the need to consider both the potential benefits and harms of research.

**According to the passage, the novel "Frankenstein" is still popular today because ----.**

- A) its hero achieves his dreams despite being quite young
- B) it has sparked many authors to produce works on controversial topics like human cloning
- C) it is one of the earliest works of science fiction
- D) it touches upon certain philosophical issues that are under ongoing debate**
- E) ***it explores the boundaries of immortality*** more extensively than any novel can do



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**One can understand from the passage that the phrase 'Frankenstein Impulse' ----.**

- A) was coined by Mary Shelley to ensure the **immortality** of her work
- B) shows **man's subconscious desire to destroy nature**
- C) refers to **man's passion to be free from daily responsibilities**
- D) represents human's temptation to challenge the limitations of nature**
- E) refers to our thirst for reading such works full of supernatural elements

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**Why does the author believe "Frankenstein" to be an important cautionary tale in today's world?**

- A) It highlights the potential negative consequences of **arrogance** in research.
- B) It is still a source of inspiration for young and **inexperienced researchers** today.
- C) **The desire to create new forms of life has paved the way for certain scientific experiments.**
- D) It illustrates the significance of taking research ethics into consideration.
- E) It depicts the **potential harms of an experiment when conducted by a young researcher.**

Psychological factors play a significant role in sport injury prevention, just as they can contribute to causing injuries. The idea that psychological treatments can prevent injuries emerged unintentionally through efforts to improve sport performance. Techniques such as attentional control, imagery, and relaxation training not only enhance performance but also reduce conditions like distraction, muscular tension, and perceived stress, which increase vulnerability to injury. Teaching athletes how to manage stress from both positive and negative life events can further lower their injury risk. For athletes who have achieved successful competitive performance, maintaining focus through psychological interventions can also help mitigate injury risks. Moreover, creating social support groups among athletes provides a platform to share experiences, both positive and negative, which can buffer the stress induced by these events and thus reduce susceptibility to injuries. Peer mentoring systems within athletic teams further strengthen this support network, offsetting the negative impacts of stress.

**It is clear from the passage that psychological interventions designed to enhance sport performance ----.**

- A) were initially aimed at reducing vulnerability to sport injury
- B) were found by chance to prevent sport injuries
- C) failed to help athletes who could not maintain their focus
- D) were originally developed with the help of peer mentoring systems to cope with sport injuries
- E) led to the creation of social groups composed of athletes suffering from stress caused by sport injury



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The underlined word 'buffer' in the passage is closest in meaning to ----.

- A) sustain
- B) yield
- C) diminish
- D) utilise
- E) retrieve

Which of the following is the main purpose of this passage?

- A) To inform readers about the major causes of sport injuries
- B) To show how psychological interventions can help athletes in different ways
- C) To provide specific examples of psychological interventions to enhance sport performance
- D) To promote the use of social support groups as a kind of psychological intervention
- E) To introduce athletes to psychological strategies for combating stress