

1 - 16: For these questions, choose the best word or expression to fill the space.

1. Agricultural activities increasingly invade the habitats of wild animals, ---- them of space and contact with others of their kind.

A) encompassing

B) including

✓ C) depriving

D) occupying

E) resisting

sb of sth

2. Many pharaohs who ruled during the New Kingdom as the sole authority within the country based their ---
in Thebes and exercised power from there.

Ankara

A) substance

B) precision

C) disturbance

D) engagement

✓ E) administration

angora
in English

angora
in English

3. Hackers around the world are in fact qualified people who have mastered using computers and ----
improve themselves at penetrating cyber-defences to steal valuable documents.

- A) constantly
B) painstakingly
C) scarcely
D) diplomatically
E) defiantly

Welcome / regard

4. Hailed as a miracle in the 1950s, the ---- bug killer DDT promised freedom from malaria, typhus and other insect-borne diseases.

A) manifest

B) potent

C) integral

D) reliant

E) distant

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in English

angora
in English

MK 5. People living in long-term care facilities represent less than one percent of the U.S. population but ---- a third of its disease-related deaths.

A) give up (abandon) (sacrifice) stop

B) get along

C) look after

D) pass away

E) account for - make up



6. Some 55 million years ago – just around 10 million years after the mass ---- that killed T. rex and most of its kin – the average global temperature sat more than 20°F higher than it does today.

A) utilization

B) transience

✓ C) extinction

D) submission

E) adherence

to

angora
inSilizce



angora
enSilish

7. Getting back to work after the pandemic **will not feel** the same **as** colleagues ---- communal spaces and activities, and even beloved lunch spots ---- the pandemic.

A) **could avoid** / would not have survived

B) **must avoid** / cannot have survived

C) **have to avoid** / must not have survived

D) **may avoid** / may not have survived

E) ~~used to avoid~~ / might not have survived

8. Humans are not alone in ---- close track of natural water sources – many animals **make** mental **maps** of their surroundings ---- where important resources are found.

A) to keep / to be remembering

B) having kept / having remembered

C) keeping / to remember

in order to

D) having been kept / remembered

E) to be kept / being remembered

By

9. **Before their defeat in 1521**, the Mexica people, who ---- as the Aztec in our day, ---- from a nomadic people to Mesoamerica's dominant power in less than a century.

A) were known / evolved ✓

B) **are known / had evolved** ✓ ✓

C) would be known / have evolved

D) have been known / will evolve

E) will be known / were evolving

10. As many health practitioners have repeated, the risks of severe side effects ---- a vaccine are tiny in comparison ---- the risk of the disease itself, yet a sizeable number of people are still reluctant to get the shots.

A) of / by

B) for / amid

C) off / into

= caused by D) from / to ✓

E) on / with

11) Off the southern coast of Italy, the largest active volcano in Europe lies hidden ---- the waves, and now scientists are trying to figure ---- what would happen if it erupted.

A) amid / in

B) beneath / out

C) as / toward

D) below / up

E) between / for

angora
in English

angora
in English

12. When paper notes were introduced in 1929, the U.S. Bureau of Engraving and Printing **opted to use green ink** ---- the colour was relatively high in its resistance to chemical and physical changes.

A) in case

B) given that

C) although

D) because

E) so that

As in

As with



13. ---- they are ubiquitous and owned by almost 90 per cent of adults in the developed world, , it is definitely worth remembering that smartphones did not even exist a score of years ago, namely, twenty years ago.

✓ A) Though

B) Since

C) As if ✓

D) Unless

E) Now that



14. ---- temperatures continue climbing and winters grow shorter, ticks will keep on spreading – they have already arrived in parts of Canada that were previously free of them.

A) Until

B) Although

C) While

D) As

E) Once

angora
inEnglish

angora
enEnglish

15. Studying corals is a labourious undertaking and usually requires ---- observing them alive in the ocean --
-- examining their dead tissue in a laboratory. ✓

A) neither / nor

B) either / or

C) whether / or

D) so / as

E) not / but

x ✓

both / and ✓

not only / but (also) ✓

angora
en English

16. Polar regions covered with ice year-round are hotspots for micrometeorite research ---- their geographical isolation and stability.

- ✓ A) because of
B) as well as → and
C) in spite of
D) regardless of
E) unlike

angora
in English

angora
in English

Yes
zaman
Kun ds
surf water

SVO

17 - 21: For these questions, choose the best word or expression to fill the spaces in the passage.

Acting like giant reservoirs, glaciers lock (17) ---- water that falls as snow in high altitudes in wet seasons before releasing it as meltwater in dry seasons. In doing so, glaciers ensure that the rivers in their basins have a steady supply of water all year round. Humans (18) ---- the water glaciers provide for hydropower, irrigation, livestock, manufacturing and transport. The fact that some of the largest glacier-fed basins flow into some of the fastest-growing nations in the world only adds to their importance. (19) ----, glaciers' finely balanced equilibrium has been off-kilter for a while. They are disappearing, and the rate at which they are doing so is increasing in most cases. This will be a big problem for the economies downstream (20) ---- their income on their output. (21) ---- helping protect people who desperately need glaciers to survive, understanding how quickly the world is losing its glaciers could also help us create a vulnerability index for them.

17.

A) for

B) up

C) off

D) out

E) on

lock

Acting like giant reservoirs, glaciers lock (17) - up --- water that falls as snow in high altitudes in wet seasons before releasing it as meltwater in dry seasons. In doing so, glaciers ensure that the rivers in their basins have a steady supply of water all year round. Humans (18) ---- the water glaciers provide for hydropower, irrigation, livestock, manufacturing and transport. The fact that some of the largest glacier-fed basins flow into some of the fastest-growing nations in the world only adds to their importance. (19) ----, glaciers' finely balanced equilibrium has been off-kilter for a while. They are disappearing, and the rate at which they are doing so is increasing in most cases. This will be a big problem for the economies downstream (20) ---- their income on their output. (21) ---- helping protect people who desperately need glaciers to survive, understanding how quickly the world is losing its glaciers could also help us create a vulnerability index for them.

18.

دردی

- A) come upon
- B) fall apart
- C) get off
- D) rely on
- E) work out

Acting like giant reservoirs, glaciers lock (17) - up --- water that falls as snow in high altitudes in wet seasons before releasing it as meltwater in dry seasons. In doing so, glaciers ensure that the rivers in their basins have a steady supply of water all year round. Humans (18) rely on the water glaciers provide for hydropower, irrigation, livestock, manufacturing and transport. The fact that some of the largest glacier-fed basins flow into some of the fastest-growing nations in the world only adds to their importance. (19) ----, glaciers' finely balanced equilibrium has been off-kilter for a while. They are disappearing, and the rate at which they are doing so is increasing in most cases. This will be a big problem for the economies downstream (20) ---- their income on their output. (21) ---- helping protect people who desperately need glaciers to survive, understanding how quickly the world is losing its glaciers could also help us create a vulnerability index for them.

19.

- A) Thus
B) Moreover
C) However
D) Meanwhile
E) On the contrary

In order for

For students to get 90 and over, they need to be careful

Acting like giant reservoirs, glaciers lock (17) - up --- water that falls as snow in high altitudes in wet seasons before releasing it as meltwater in dry seasons. In doing so, glaciers ensure that the rivers in their basins have a steady supply of water all year round. Humans (18) rely on the water glaciers provide for hydropower, irrigation, livestock, manufacturing and transport. The fact that some of the largest glacier-fed basins flow into some of the fastest-growing nations in the world only adds to their importance. (19) -- However --, glaciers' finely balanced equilibrium has been off-kilter for a while. They are disappearing, and the rate at which they are doing so is increasing in most cases. This will be a big problem for the economies downstream (20) ---- their income on their output. (21) ---- helping protect people who desperately need glaciers to survive, understanding how quickly the world is losing its glaciers could also help us create a vulnerability index for them.

20.

- which based / base
√2
- A) basing
 - B) to base
 - C) base
 - D) based
 - E) having been based

Acting like giant reservoirs, glaciers lock (17) -- up -- water that falls as snow in high altitudes in wet seasons before releasing it as meltwater in dry seasons. In doing so, glaciers ensure that the rivers in their basins have a steady supply of water all year round. Humans (18) ---- the water glaciers provide for hydropower, irrigation, livestock, manufacturing and transport. The fact that some of the largest glacier-fed basins flow into some of the fastest-growing nations in the world only adds to their importance. (19) -- However --, glaciers' finely balanced equilibrium has been off-kilter for a while. They are disappearing, and the rate at which they are doing so is increasing in most cases. This will be a big problem for the economies downstream (20) -- basing -- their income on their output. (21) ---- helping protect people who desperately need glaciers to survive, understanding how quickly the world is losing its glaciers could also help us create a vulnerability index for them.

21.

- A) Despite
- B) Thanks to
- C) Instead of
- D) For the sake of
- E) Besides

F) while ✓

22 - 26: For these questions, choose the best word or expression to fill the spaces in the passage.

Unable to study magma directly, volcanologists rely on surface measurements from seismometers, GPS sensors, and radar satellites (22) ---- its movements. (23) ---- they can examine solidified magma chambers exhumed by Earth's upheavals, those remnants are incomplete, selectively depleted by ancient lava flows. They can study lava at the surface, but the samples have by then lost most of the trapped gases that drive eruptions and influence the magma's original temperature, pressure, and composition. Crystals, inclusions, and bubbles in the hardened lava hold clues (24) ---- its original state. But a sample from the Krafla chamber, which will be obtained by a project aiming to penetrate the molten rock, will tell researchers whether those estimates are fictional or (25) ----. (26) ----, the results obtained from the project could help explain how magma moves through the crust, while improving eruption forecasts.

22.

- A) guessing
B) to guess
C) to have guessed
D) guessed
E) to be guessing

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23.

- A) ~~Given that~~
B) ~~Whereas~~
C) Although
D) ~~Since~~
E) ~~Unless~~

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Unable to study magma directly, volcanologists rely on surface measurements from seismometers, GPS sensors, and radar satellites (22) -- to guess -- its movements. (23) - Although -- they can examine solidified magma chambers exhumed by Earth's upheavals, those remnants are incomplete, selectively depleted by ancient lava flows. They can study lava at the surface, but the samples have by then lost most of the trapped gases that drive eruptions and influence the magma's original temperature, pressure, and composition. Crystals, inclusions, and bubbles in the hardened lava hold clues (24) ---- its original state. But a sample from the Krafla chamber, which will be obtained by a project aiming to penetrate the molten rock, will tell researchers whether those estimates are fictional or (25) ----. (26) ----, the results obtained from the project could help explain how magma moves through the crust, while improving eruption forecasts.

24.

- A) in
- B) to
- C) on
- D) up
- E) from

solution key

about

Unable to study magma directly, volcanologists rely on surface measurements from seismometers, GPS sensors, and radar satellites (22) -- to guess -- its movements. (23) -- Although -- they can examine solidified magma chambers exhumed by Earth's upheavals, those remnants are incomplete, selectively depleted by ancient lava flows. They can study lava at the surface, but the samples have by then lost most of the trapped gases that drive eruptions and influence the magma's original temperature, pressure, and composition. Crystals, inclusions, and bubbles in the hardened lava hold clues (24) -to-- its original state. But a sample from the Krafla chamber, which will be obtained by a project aiming to penetrate the molten rock, will tell researchers whether those estimates are fictional or (25) ----. (26) ----, the results obtained from the project could help explain how magma moves through the crust, while improving eruption forecasts.

25.

- A) visible
- B) disposable
- C) erratic
- D) reliable
- E) obscure

Unable to study magma directly, volcanologists rely on surface measurements from seismometers, GPS sensors, and radar satellites (22) - to guess --- its movements. (23) -- Although -- they can examine solidified magma chambers exhumed by Earth's upheavals, those remnants are incomplete, selectively depleted by ancient lava flows. They can study lava at the surface, but the samples have by then lost most of the trapped gases that drive eruptions and influence the magma's original temperature, pressure, and composition. Crystals, inclusions, and bubbles in the hardened lava hold clues (24) -to--- its original state. But a sample from the Krafla chamber, which will be obtained by a project aiming to penetrate the molten rock, will tell researchers whether those estimates are fictional or (25) -- reliable --. (26) ----, the results obtained from the project could help explain how magma moves through the crust, while improving eruption forecasts.

26.

A) Otherwise

B) Nevertheless

C) Instead

D) Even so

E) In addition

///

27- 36: For these questions, choose the best option to complete the given sentence.

27. While people have known for years that friendships are unquestionably good for your health, ----.
- A) today, even the idea of friendship might instil positive feelings among people from different parts of the world
- B) friends will eventually find themselves in a position where they help other friends in any way possible
- C) it has recently been claimed by many scientists that the benefits of a life full of friends overweigh its disadvantages
- D) experts say it is only natural for acquaintances and even friends to fall out of favour as time goes on
- E) people still feel themselves comfortable when they categorize their friends into close friends and others

2 ways

28. ----, the Valais region in south-western Switzerland, has historically endured aridity.

- A) Besides being subject to a notoriously dry warm wind found in the region
- B) By bordering Italy to the south and France to the west
- C) Unlike the deserts with little precipitation and thus with little to no vegetation in Africa
- D) As the L-shaped region stretches from the mighty rivers to Lake Geneva
- E) Despite being surrounded by some of wettest mountains

dry
snowy

29. A huge proportion of our universe seems to be made of dark matter; ----.

- A) thus, it is extremely hard to study as we have no way of seeing it
- B) on the other hand, it exerts 'gravitational force', meaning it draws other matter towards it
- ✓ C) nevertheless, we still don't know what it actually is
- D) meanwhile, we can also see the effects of dark matter simply by looking up at the sky
- E) instead, it holds galaxies together and is thought to be streaming through your body

30. Many shark species are currently threatened with extinction ----.

- A) whereas sharks have been considered resilient to mass extinctions
- B) because overfishing and plastic pollution are diminishing their numbers
- C) though oceanic sharks have declined by more than 71 per cent over half a century
- D) since they are acknowledged to be the top predators in the oceans
- E) until a better way to conserve marine species is found

31. When their classes and lectures are early in the morning, ----.

- A) university students tend to get lower grades
B) grades given to university students seem lower than normal
C) students have struggled to get used to life on campus
D) university students' activities have been limited
E) attendance to classes show a decrease

32. ----, **no one** could give you **a decent reason why you should do so until recently.**

do this / it / that

- A) When it comes to the way we should use food additives in the pickles we prepare in our own kitchens
- B) Regardless of its use by many catering companies in many foods
- C) Despite the ill-famed contribution of eating junk food to people's gaining unnecessary weight all the time
- ✓ D) Although **almost all healthy** eating advice agrees on the fact that we should **avoid eating junk food**
- E) **Because** there is a constant controversy among scientists as to the harms inflicted by eating junk food

33. ---- when they watch a teacher's movements, or use their hands and arms to imitate the instructor.

- A) Nobody will learn a new language well enough to achieve an advanced level
- B) Students who keep skipping lessons will not achieve anything
- C) It is acknowledged by experts that people remember even their classmates' performance
- D) Most instructors working at government schools know what they can do
- E) Studies have shown that students remember material presented in class better

34 A warming world will make summers increasingly uncomfortable; ----.

A) thus, a new planet to live in must be found immediately if human beings want to survive severe drought and floods

B) nevertheless, people keep on investing their savings in buying property in the Northernmost parts of the world

C) however, that doesn't mean air-conditioning bills need to rise – provided we build our buildings smartly

D) therefore, sea levels will rise and force millions of people to leave their residential areas for higher grounds

E) on the other hand, people will have to deal with wildfires on an unprecedented scale

35. Ancient Mediterranean societies **must have had** a developed understanding of the **importance of airflow** for public health ----.

- A) though ancient Greek and Roman doctors got a surprising number of things right in this sense
- B) given that public buildings and entire cities were designed in a way that minimised stagnant air
- C) but they advised building a city on an elevated point that is temperate and not near a swamp
- D) so they referred to the most famous set of ancient medical ideas in a collection of Greek texts known as the *Hippocratic Corpus*
- E) because it is evident that ancient medicine lacked a lot of theory on the nature of infection

36. Consumers are more likely to choose a plant-based meat substitute ----.

- ml
- A) when the restaurant's advertising focuses on social benefits of doing so rather than its taste
- B) as the health appeal is ineffective because the nutritional value of the two burgers is so similar
- C) ~~but~~ highlighting the costs will lead to a stronger preference for the plant-based version
- D) though the production of meat, say beef, creates 60 times the volume of greenhouse gases as vegetables like peas
- E) ~~so~~ growing consumer concern over meat's large environmental footprint is one of the reasons
- becz

37- 42: For these questions, choose the most accurate Turkish translation of the sentences in English and the most accurate English translation of the sentences in Turkish.

37. As our civilization progresses, technological advances allow humans and machines to achieve more than their predecessors, but improvements in sophistication are usually made at the expense of durability.

- A) Medeniyetimiz ilerledikçe teknolojik gelişmeler insanlar ve makinelerin önceki kuşaklardan daha fazlasını başarmasını sağlıyor ancak çok yönlülük konusundaki ilerlemeler genellikle dayanıklılık pahasına yapılıyor.
- B) Teknolojik gelişmelerin medeniyetimiz ilerledikçe önceki kuşaklardan daha fazlasını başarmamızı sağlaması, çok yönlülük konusundaki ilerlemelerin dayanıklılık pahasına yapıldığı gerçeğini değiştirmiyor.
- C) Medeniyetimiz ilerledikçe teknolojik gelişmeler sayesinde makinelerle birlikte önceki kuşaklardan daha fazlasını başarıyor olabiliriz ancak çok yönlülük konusundaki ilerlemeler genellikle dayanıklılık pahasına yapılıyor.
- D) Medeniyetimiz ilerledikçe teknolojik gelişmelerin insanlar ve makinelerin önceki kuşaklardan daha fazlasını başarmasına izin vermesine rağmen çok yönlülük konusundaki ilerlemeler genellikle dayanıklılık pahasına yapılmakta.
- E) Teknolojik gelişmelerin insanlar ve makinelerin önceki kuşaklardan daha fazlasını başarmasına izin vermesinin sebebi ilerleyen medeniyetimizdir ama çok yönlülük konusundaki ilerleme kaydedildikçe genellikle dayanıklılık arka planda kalıyor.

38. When you look up at the sky on a cloudless night, you will see thousands of stars – about 6,000 or so, but that is only a tiny fraction of all the stars out there as the rest are too far away for us to see them.
- A) Bulutsuz bir gecede gökyüzüne baktığınızda gördüğünüz şey, binlerce – yaklaşık 6,000 kadar – yıldız olacaktır ancak geri kalanı bizim göremeyeceğimiz kadar uzakta olduğu için bu oradaki yıldızların sadece çok küçük bir bölümüdür.
- B) Bulutsuz bir gecede gökyüzüne baktığınızda binlerce – yaklaşık 6,000 kadar – yıldız görmeniz, geride kalan yıldızların bizim göremeyeceğimiz kadar uzakta olduğu için gökyüzündeki yıldızların çok küçük bir bölümünü gördüğünüz gerçeğini değiştirmez.
- C) Gökyüzündeki yıldızların çoğu göremeyeceğimiz kadar uzakta olduğundan bulutsuz bir gecede gökyüzüne baktığınızda oradaki yıldızların sadece küçük bir bölümünü görürsünüz, ki bu 6,000 yıldız civarında olacaktır.
- D) Bulutsuz bir gecede gökyüzüne baktığınızda binlerce – yaklaşık 6,000 kadar – yıldız görürsünüz ama geri kalanı bizim göremeyeceğimiz kadar uzakta olduğu için bu oradaki yıldızların sadece çok küçük bir bölümüdür.
- E) Bulutsuz bir gecede gökyüzüne baktığınızda gördüğünüz 6,000 civarı yıldız, gökyüzündeki yıldızların sadece çok küçük bir bölümünü oluşturur çünkü geri kalan yıldızlar bizim gözümüzün göremeyeceği kadar uzaktadır.

39. Even though educational video games have been used in classrooms for 50 years – and despite the fact that research shows educational games can be effective – they are not that common in classrooms today.

- A) Eğitici video oyunları sınıflarda 50 yıldır kullanılmaktadır ve araştırmalar eğitici oyunların etkili olabileceğini göstermektedir ancak bu oyunlar günümüzde sınıflarda o kadar da yaygın değildir.
- B) Eğitici video oyunlarının günümüzde sınıflarda o kadar da yaygın olmamasına rağmen bu oyunlar sınıflarda 50 yıldır kullanılmaktadır ve araştırmalar eğitici oyunların etkili olabileceğini göstermektedir.
- C) Eğitici video oyunları sınıflarda 50 yıldır kullanılmaktadır ve araştırmalar eğitici oyunların etkili olabileceğini göstermektedir ama tüm bu verilere rağmen bu oyunlar günümüzde sınıflarda o kadar da yaygın değildir.
- D) Araştırmaların gösterdiği şey, eğitici video oyunlarının etkili olabileceğidir ve bu oyunlar 50 yıldır sınıflarda kullanılmaktadır; yine de günümüzde sınıflarda o kadar yaygın değildirler.
- E) Eğitici video oyunları sınıflarda 50 yıldır kullanılmasına ve araştırmalar eğitici oyunların etkili olabileceğini göstermesine rağmen bu oyunlar günümüzde sınıflarda o kadar da yaygın değildir.

40. Kızmanın ters bir etkisi olacağı ve uyumanızı daha da zor hale getireceği için bu, uykusuzluğa en kötü tepki verme yollarından birisidir.

- A) Getting angry will have an adverse effect and make it even harder for you to sleep, so it is one of the worst ways to respond to insomnia.
- B) One of the worst ways to respond to insomnia is getting angry as it will definitely have an adverse effect and make it even harder for you to sleep.
- C) Since getting angry will have an adverse effect and make it even harder for you to sleep, it is one of the worst ways to respond to insomnia.
- D) Among the ways to respond to insomnia, getting angry is the worst because it has an adverse effect and makes it even harder for you to sleep.
- E) Given that getting angry has an adverse effect and makes it even harder for you to sleep, it is one of the worst ways to respond to insomnia.

41. Filler genellikle barışçıl olmalarına rağmen yiyecek ararken kulübelere saldırarak ya da evleri ezip geçerek insanları tehlikeye atabilirler.
- A) Though elephants can endanger humans by raiding sheds or trampling homes while searching for food, they are generally peaceful.
- B) Elephants are typically peaceful; even so, they can endanger humans by raiding sheds or trampling homes while searching for food.
- C) In their search for food, elephants can put humans in danger by raiding sheds or trampling homes; they are typically peaceful, though.
- D) As peaceful as they are in general, elephants are known to put humans in danger by raiding sheds or trampling homes while searching for food.
- E) Although elephants are typically peaceful, they can endanger humans by raiding sheds or trampling homes while searching for food.

42. Medeniyetimiz, yeni bir dünya savaşı ya da iklim değişikliği gibi kendi yarattığımız küresel bir felaketin sonucunda günümüzden birkaç yüzyıl sonra yok olabilir.

- A) It is highly likely that our civilisation will perish in the next century because of a self-inflicted global catastrophe, like another world war or climate change.
- B) Our civilisation might perish within centuries from now as a result of a self-inflicted global catastrophe, like another world war or climate change.
- C) Within centuries from now, we might cause our civilisation to perish as a result of a global catastrophe we create, such as another world war or climate change.
- D) If we don't do anything, our civilisation might perish within centuries from now as a result of a self-inflicted global catastrophe, like another world war or climate change.
- E) We run the risk of perishing our civilisation in a few centuries as a result of a self-inflicted global catastrophe, like another world war or climate change.

43 - 46: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

Our species began migrating out of Africa around 100,000 years ago. Aside from Antarctica, the Americas were the last continents humans reached, with the early pioneers crossing the now-submerged Bering land bridge that once connected eastern Siberia to North America. At times throughout the Pleistocene ice age, which ended 10,000 years ago, large ice sheets covered much of Europe and North America. The water locked in these ice sheets lowered the sea level, allowing people to walk the bridge from Asia through the Arctic to Alaska. But during the peak of the last glacial cycle, their path south into the Americas was blocked by a continental-wide ice sheet. Until now, scientists believed humans only travelled south into the Americas when this ice barrier began to melt – at the earliest, 16,500 years ago. But a newly-discovered set of fossil footprints suggest humans first set foot on the continent thousands of years earlier. These footprints, unearthed at White Sands National Park in New Mexico, were made by a group of teenagers, children and the occasional adult, and have been dated to the height of the last glacial maximum, some 23,000 years ago. That makes them potentially the oldest evidence of our species in the Americas.

43. It can be inferred from the passage that the Bering land bridge ----.

- A) was last used 16,500 years ago
- B) doesn't exist in our present day
- C) linked Antarctica to North America
- D) got its name from an ancient Siberian folk
- E) is the area where latest footprints are found

Our species began migrating out of Africa around 100,000 years ago. Aside from Antarctica, the Americas were the last continents humans reached, with the early pioneers crossing the now-submerged Bering land bridge that once connected eastern Siberia to North America. At times throughout the Pleistocene ice age, which ended 10,000 years ago, large ice sheets covered much of Europe and North America. The water locked in these ice sheets lowered the sea level, allowing people to walk the bridge from Asia through the Arctic to Alaska. But during the peak of the last glacial cycle, their path south into the Americas was blocked by a continental-wide ice sheet. Until now, scientists believed humans only travelled south into the Americas when this ice barrier began to melt – at the earliest, 16,500 years ago. But a newly-discovered set of fossil footprints suggest humans first set foot on the continent thousands of years earlier. These footprints, unearthed at White Sands National Park in New Mexico, were made by a group of teenagers, children and the occasional adult, and have been dated to the height of the last glacial maximum, some 23,000 years ago. That makes them potentially the oldest evidence of our species in the Americas.

44. Which of the following is true about the Pleistocene ice age?

- A) It ended much earlier than many scientists think.
- B) It may have started 100,000 years ago in Africa.
- C) It was actually among the last known glacial cycles.
- D) It was important for the passage of humans from Asia to Alaska.
- E) It is the age when White Sands National Park was established.

Our species began migrating out of Africa around 100,000 years ago. Aside from Antarctica, the Americas were the last continents humans reached, with the early pioneers crossing the now-submerged Bering land bridge that once connected eastern Siberia to North America. At times throughout the Pleistocene ice age, which ended 10,000 years ago, large ice sheets covered much of Europe and North America. The water locked in these ice sheets lowered the sea level, allowing people to walk the bridge from Asia through the Arctic to Alaska. But during the peak of the last glacial cycle, their path south into the Americas was blocked by a continental-wide ice sheet. Until now, scientists believed humans only travelled south into the Americas when this ice barrier began to melt – at the earliest, 16,500 years ago. But a newly-discovered set of fossil footprints suggest humans first set foot on the continent thousands of years earlier. These footprints, unearthed at White Sands National Park in New Mexico, were made by a group of teenagers, children and the occasional adult, and have been dated to the height of the last glacial maximum, some 23,000 years ago. That makes them potentially the oldest evidence of our species in the Americas.

45. The passage makes it clear that without the newly-discovered footprints ----.

- A) scientists would have incorrect information as to when humans first travelled to the Americas
- B) the ancestors of people living in the Americas today would never be known by scientists
- C) we would not have the slightest idea how thick the ice could have gotten at the height of the glacial maximum
- D) scientists would not know exactly when the ice barrier between Siberia and Alaska melted
- E) the discovery of an alternative route between Asia and the Americas would not have been possible

Our species began migrating out of Africa around 100,000 years ago. Aside from Antarctica, the Americas were the last continents humans reached, with the early pioneers crossing the now-submerged Bering land bridge that once connected eastern Siberia to North America. At times throughout the Pleistocene ice age, which ended 10,000 years ago, large ice sheets covered much of Europe and North America. The water locked in these ice sheets lowered the sea level, allowing people to walk the bridge from Asia through the Arctic to Alaska. But during the peak of the last glacial cycle, their path south into the Americas was blocked by a continental-wide ice sheet. Until now, scientists believed humans only travelled south into the Americas when this ice barrier began to melt – at the earliest, 16,500 years ago. But a newly-discovered set of fossil footprints suggest humans first set foot on the continent thousands of years earlier. These footprints, unearthed at White Sands National Park in New Mexico, were made by a group of teenagers, children and the occasional adult, and have been dated to the height of the last glacial maximum, some 23,000 years ago. That makes them potentially the oldest evidence of our species in the Americas.

46. Which of the following describes the main purpose of this passage?

- A) To reveal the lack of knowledge among many scientists
- B) To reject the idea that humans migrated from Siberia to Americas
- C) To show how proof about first humans was collected
- D) To clear a misunderstanding about the origins of humans in Siberia
- E) To present new information about the oldest evidence of humans in the Americas

47- 50: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

Before 1960, the way in which British schools taught English grammar was based on Latin. Categories that had been developed for Latin grammar were imposed on English. That frequently made little sense because English is a very different language. From the 1920s, this Latinate approach was highly criticised, and the argument against English grammar in schools gathered force in the 1940s and 1950s. Studies in Scotland and England in the middle of the 20th century claimed that the subject was essentially too difficult for children. Research suggests the disappearance of grammar from the English school curriculum in 1960 is also due to an increased emphasis on English literature. The idea was that children would pick up the needed grammar more or less as they went along. The 1970s marked a turning point. The government published several critical reports, citing in particular high levels of illiteracy in England and Wales. This led to a U-turn in policy, with grammar gradually returning to the classroom from 1988. Research in the years that followed showed that student teachers didn't have the knowledge they needed to teach it, though. The authors of a 1995 study of 99 student teachers in Newcastle noted – and subsequent researchers concurred – that without significant input during training, teachers would struggle.

47. Which of the following is not mentioned as a reason for the disappearance of grammar from English school curriculum in 1960?

- A) High levels of illiteracy in Wales and England
- B) Its being too difficult for children
- C) An increased emphasis on English literature
- D) The way grammar was taught until then
- E) That English is a very different language from Latin

47- 50: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

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48. According to the passage, one of the reasons for student teachers' inability to teach grammar is ----.

- A) that Latin is used as a base for grammar teaching
- B) their lack of experience in teaching
- C) the illiteracy of their trainers at university
- D) the emphasis on English literature in 1970s
- E) lack of input while they are being trained

47- 50: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

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49. What is the author's attitude toward teaching English grammar based on Latin?

- A) Tolerant
- B) Cautious
- C) Supportive
- D) Critical
- E) Neutral

47- 50: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

Before 1960, the way in which British schools taught English grammar was based on Latin. Categories that had been developed for Latin grammar were imposed on English. That frequently made little sense because English is a very different language. From the 1920s, this Latinate approach was highly criticised, and the argument against English grammar in schools gathered force in the 1940s and 1950s. Studies in Scotland and England in the middle of the 20th century claimed that the subject was essentially too difficult for children. Research suggests the disappearance of grammar from the English school curriculum in 1960 is also due to an increased emphasis on English literature. The idea was that children would pick up the needed grammar more or less as they went along. The 1970s marked a turning point. The government published several critical reports, citing in particular high levels of illiteracy in England and Wales. This led to a U-turn in policy, with grammar gradually returning to the classroom from 1988. Research in the years that followed showed that student teachers didn't have the knowledge they needed to teach it, though. The authors of a 1995 study of 99 student teachers in Newcastle noted – and subsequent researchers concurred – that without significant input during training, teachers would struggle.

50. It is clear from the passage that when it comes to teaching English grammar, the British government ----.

- A) made a huge positive move by using Latin as a base
- B) favoured the emphasis on English literature the most
- C) frequently changed their policies in the 20th century
- D) was quick to give reaction to arguments against teaching grammar at schools
- E) made a lot of U-turns in a matter of a few years

51- 54: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

Humankind's peculiar preoccupation with time – and, in particular, whether we spend it “productively” – became much greater with the common usage of the clock and the emergence of the Industrial Revolution. Before then, the natural rhythms of the day guided people: The cows needed milking when they needed milking, and you couldn't decide to sort of do all the milking for the month in a couple of days. Once people started working in mills and factories, however, their activities had to be coordinated more precisely. This led to a greater focus on scheduling and the creation of the timetable – along with the realisation that our productivity could be carefully monitored. And the resulting pressure, to get more done in less time, seems to have grown incrementally in the second half of the 20th century. The self-help industry has catered to these anxieties by offering tips for better time management in many books. The implication is that, however much or endless they seem, with the right technique, you might be able to deal with pretty much any obligation that comes your way. Unfortunately, it often doesn't work that way. The drive for efficiency and productivity is a kind of trap since you never truly escape the feeling that you should be doing more.

51. One can understand from the passage that the timetable ----.

- A) was a necessity even when the natural rhythms of the day were the norm
- B) came into being due to the need for coordinating the activities of factory workers
- C) is the sole reason why we feel like we should be doing more
- D) is a necessary part of our lives, even if we are farmers responsible for milking cows
- E) became a part of our lives with the invention of the clock

51- 54: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

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52. It is pointed out in the passage that the self-help industry ----.

- A) did not do much to help people to get rid of the feeling that they should be doing more
- B) paved the way for a culture where efficiency and productivity are indispensable
- C) has had tremendous influence on the way we plan and organize our lives
- D) became a huge industry towards the end of the 20th century
- E) has been in our lives since people started to work at mills and factories

51- 54: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

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53. The underlined word ‘incrementally’ is closest in meaning to ----.

- A) severely
- B) exponentially
- C) superficially
- D) crucially
- E) definitively

51- 54: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

Humankind's peculiar preoccupation with time – and, in particular, whether we spend it “productively” – became much greater with the common usage of the clock and the emergence of the Industrial Revolution. Before then, the natural rhythms of the day guided people: The cows needed milking when they needed milking, and you couldn't decide to sort of do all the milking for the month in a couple of days. Once people started working in mills and factories, however, their activities had to be coordinated more precisely. This led to a greater focus on scheduling and the creation of the timetable – along with the realisation that our productivity could be carefully monitored. And the resulting pressure, to get more done in less time, seems to have grown incrementally in the second half of the 20th century. The self-help industry has catered to these anxieties by offering tips for better time management in many books. The implication is that, however much or endless they seem, with the right technique, you might be able to deal with pretty much any obligation that comes your way. Unfortunately, it often doesn't work that way. The drive for efficiency and productivity is a kind of trap since you never truly escape the feeling that you should be doing more.

54. Which of the following could be the best title for the passage?

- A) Our First Preoccupation with Time
- B) The Role of the Industrial Revolution in Shaping our Sense of Time
- C) Tips for Better Time Management in Modern Times
- D) The Fallacy of “More can be Done in Less Time” Doctrine
- E) The Natural Rhythms of the Day

63 - 67: For these questions, choose the best option to complete the dialogue.

63.

Interviewer:

- **You claim that what astrophysicists say about exoplanets is useless. Why do you think so?**

Professor:

- **Think about Venus. It sometimes appears as the twilight star that chases down the Sun, other times as a morning star that rises at dawn.**

Interviewer:

- **What has that got to do with exoplanets?**

Professor:

- ----

Interviewer:

- **Now I see where you are coming from. You have a point.**

A) Do you think we will really be able to reach those exoplanets with the current technology we are using?

B) That is almost the only information we have about our closest earth-like neighbour! What about planets hundreds of light years away?

C) The mean temperature on Venus is 462 °C because of the high concentration of carbon dioxide in its atmosphere.

D) Unlike exoplanets, the clouds of sulfuric acid in Venus' atmosphere make it reflective and shiny and obscure our view of its surface.

E) It is thought that Venus was named after the beautiful Roman goddess due to its bright, shining appearance in the sky.

64.

Craig:

- **As much as I try, I can't rid myself of the idea that our children will live the apocalypse that we and previous generations created.**

David:

- ----

Craig:

- **To the contrary! We keep polluting the atmosphere and we consume all the fresh water on the planet.**

David:

- **Well, we will start doing something about the crisis eventually. You can't go on living with these dark thoughts.**

- A) The blame is on the industrial production made by developed countries.
- B) The melting glaciers are a big problem for fresh water sources in the future.
- C) Don't you think the initiative to stop global warming crisis is a good sign?
- D) Very few countries that signed the Kyoto Protocol are doing their share to stop warming.
- E) Do you mean our grandchildren will still survive and thrive despite the damage we incurred?

65.

Jennifer:

- **The other day, I refused to eat dinner cooked by my prospective mother-in-law. It was the first time they were giving a dinner for us. Of course, it led to a small-scale family crisis.**

Steve:

- ----

Jennifer:

- **But I was raised by mum to turn down meal cooked by other people.**

Steve:

- **It wouldn't have killed you if you had tasted a little. And how come you go out with me to restaurants and refuse to eat home-cooked meal prepared by others?**

Jennifer:

- **You have a point. I will apologize to her then.**

- A) I am hardly surprised. What were you thinking, really?
- B) Why not? Get over your prejudice against home-made food.
- C) I also heard your story about when you were poisoned at the Thanksgiving meal.
- D) I wonder how your partner reacted to this insult of yours.
- E) What was on the menu anyway, the desserts in particular?

66.

Student:

- **For my end-of-the-term assignment I am going to write about the impact of social media on the society.**

Teacher:

- ----

Student:

- **I know it is a popular subject, but I will focus on the issue from a very different angle.**

Teacher:

- **And what is that?**

Student:

- **I will be writing about its economic impact on the poorer families.**

- A) I wouldn't pick that one as it is a little risky to write about.
- B) Couldn't you find a more popular subject? This is kind of outdated.
- C) Wouldn't you like to focus on its impact on teenagers?
- D) Don't you think it is a subject that has been over-consumed?
- E) What's with this subject? Everyone seems to shun it for some reason.

67.

Ryan:

- I don't understand people going vegan. They know they are giving up their health by making that choice.

Lisa:

- They are putting the health of animals before their health. It is that simple.

Ryan:

- ----

Lisa:

- I don't think so. They are also doing it for their own conscience. At least they feel that they are not part of the cycle that involves regular killing of animals.

Ryan:

- I didn't think about it this way. I should give it more thought then.

- A) How do they expect to get the necessary proteins in the absence of animal products?
B) But this doesn't make sense! Their endeavor doesn't stop the killing of animals for food.
C) In my opinion, this is a fad and soon people will forget the concept of veganism.
D) You talk as if you were a vegan yourself! We have just had steak together, don't forget.
E) No matter what you say, you cannot convert me to the ranks of vegans. I like my animal proteins.

68 - 71: For these questions, choose the best rephrased form of the given sentence.

68. While both men and women are susceptible to supervisors overlooking their hard work, women are often more negatively impacted, because it is generally seen as more acceptable for men to talk about their accomplishments.

- A) It might be that supervisors do not discriminate on the basis of gender when it comes to overlooking hard work; yet, women are generally at a disadvantage due to the general tendency to accept men's constant bragging about their accomplishments.
- B) Since men are generally acknowledged when they talk about their accomplishments, women are more negatively affected when their supervisors overlook their hard work on purpose in the workplace.
- C) Women end up being more negatively affected when their hard work is overlooked by supervisors because it is generally accepted that men like to talk about their accomplishments more than women do.
- D) Though supervisors do not perform gender-based discrimination when they overlook hard work, women are more negatively affected by this as men are generally allowed to talk more about their accomplishments as opposed to women.
- E) Both men and women tend to suffer from their hard work being overlooked by supervisors, but it is women who are often more negatively affected as men's talking about their accomplishments is typically considered more acceptable.

69. Research has demonstrated that hazardous toxic chemicals from military waste, such as heavy metals or fuel hydrocarbons may have long-term effects on civilian health and wellbeing.

- A) It has been proven by research that hazardous toxic chemicals from military waste, such as heavy metals or fuel hydrocarbons affect civilian health and wellbeing in the long term.
- B) What research has shown is that toxic chemicals from military waste, such as heavy metals or fuel hydrocarbons will definitely affect civilian health and wellbeing in the long run.
- C) Hazardous toxic chemicals from military waste, such as heavy metals or fuel hydrocarbons have been shown by research to have possible long-term effects on civilian health and wellbeing.
- D) Hazardous toxic chemicals from military waste, such as heavy metals or fuel hydrocarbons may have long-term effects on civilian health and wellbeing and this has been proven by research.
- E) The long-term effects of hazardous toxic chemicals from military waste, such as heavy metals or fuel hydrocarbons on civilian health and wellbeing have been shown by recent research.

70. Recently, we have seen a shift toward the appreciation of a good night's sleep, so the myth of the strong, successful individual who can get by with minimal time in bed has by now been thoroughly debunked.

- A) One reason why the myth of the strong successful individual who can survive with very little sleep has been debunked is that we have recently developed a tendency to appreciate those who have a good night's sleep.
- B) Because the recent appreciation of a good night's sleep has caused the ideal of the strong successful individual to be completely torn down, very few people can get by minimal bed time.
- C) Those who appreciated the strong, successful individual who can get by with minimal time in bed have shifted their attention to the virtues of a good night's sleep, which has caused the myth about the strong man to be debunked.
- D) As a good night's sleep has recently started to be appreciated again, the legend of the strong successful individual who can survive with very little sleep has by now been totally torn down.
- E) What caused the ideal of the strong successful individual who can survive with very little sleep to be totally torn down has been the recent shift towards the appreciation of a good night's sleep.

71. The majority of the ocean's water is out of reach of the sun's rays, yet the darkness of the deep sea is far from absolute as many of the creatures that populate its depths make their own light.

- A) Though sun's rays cannot reach the majority of the ocean's water, there is almost no absolute darkness in the deep sea since a lot of creatures living in the depths of the ocean make their own light.
- B) The depths of the ocean are by no means in absolute darkness due to the presence of creatures that make their own light when the sun's rays cannot reach there.
- C) The majority of the sun's rays may not be reaching the depths of the ocean, but this doesn't necessarily mean that the place is absolutely dark because there are some creatures that can make their own light.
- D) Despite a lack of the sun's rays in the depths of the ocean, the place is far from being in absolute darkness as there many creatures which can make their own light.
- E) Many creatures populating the depths of the ocean can make their own light, which means the place is not absolutely dark, so the fact that not much of the sun's rays are reaching the ocean doesn't make any change.

72. The great voyages of discovery brought immense prosperity and knowledge to Europe, but they came at a high price. More sailors died of scurvy - more than three times as many as soldiers were killed in the American Civil War. Today we all know that this terrible ailment, which ravaged both body and mind, was caused by chronic vitamin C deficiency, brought on by lack of fresh fruit and vegetables. ----. An estimated two million seamen died of scurvy between 15th and 18th century. These were the centuries when people were first crossing the Atlantic Ocean, the Indian Ocean, and the Pacific, and the problem incident to all of those voyages was that they were going to be at sea continuously, probably for more than three months, at some stage in the voyaging.

- A) So, everybody on the ship would be living on preserved foods
- B) But that diagnosis eluded doctors and explorers for centuries
- C) That would be the period when scurvy would make itself apparent
- D) In addition, there has been no recorded incidence of scurvy since the 18th century
- E) Thus, scurvy has an effect on the patients' psychological well-being as well

73. Geologic clues suggest microbes may have started releasing oxygen via photosynthesis as early as three billion years ago or even before. But for some reason, it took about half a billion years for that oxygen to build up in the atmosphere and then a billion more for it to reach modern levels and set the stage for complex life. ---- Some have proposed that chemical reactions consumed much of the gas or that a lack of essential nutrients limited its production.

- A) Some scientists wound up confronting one of geology's greatest unsolved mysteries.
- B) They finally proved that the planet's spin may have mediated critical atmospheric oxygen.
- C) These extremely long delays have long puzzled scientists.
- D) Other mechanisms include changing emissions of oxygen-consuming volcanic gases.
- E) The thought of a connection between Earth's rotation and atmospheric oxygen still amazes scientists.

74. While Electric Vehicles (EV) are becoming more attainable to average consumers thanks to government incentives, battery innovation and used cars entering the market, access to charging stations is a major barrier. Installing home charging systems is expensive. Moreover, nearly two thirds of renters do not have a garage or carport. ---- Currently, most EV stations are located in higher-end shopping areas that may be difficult or inconvenient to reach for middle- to lower- income consumers, because of where they are in relation to where they live, or the types of businesses that host the stations.

- A) Thus, for moderate-to-low-income people living in apartments or affordable housing, it is simply not an option.
- B) On the other hand, some cities are accelerating efforts to expand charging access.
- C) It is also important that we shift the perception of EVs as being a status symbol for eco-conscious affluent consumers.
- D) While much of the focus has been on passenger EVs, electrifying fleets will have a greater impact on fighting climate change.
- E) However, with the emergence of energy-as-a-service providers focused on vehicle electrification.

75. Cultural fit is supposed to indicate whether your working preferences and values match the company you're applying to join. If you want to work from home, for example, you'd fit well in a company with a work-from-home policy. If you're a staunch environmentalist, you won't be a cultural fit for a pro-coal-mining lobby. ---- For some recruiters, it can mean simply: will we get along? Wanting to socialise with new colleagues isn't a bad thing, but it becomes a problem when your opinion of an applicant becomes the deciding factor.

- A) Thus, being assessed for 'cultural fit' is an issue that affects workers of all stripes.
- B) Meanwhile, this kind of decision-making can arbitrarily cut qualified candidates out of the company.
- C) But assessing the value of the disgust that we feel about moral matters is a more complicated affair.
- D) In reality, however, the definition of cultural fit can vary widely.
- E) On the other hand, recruiting people that always 'fit' the culture is really dangerous.

76 - 80: For these questions, choose the irrelevant sentence in the passage.

76. (I) Inhabited since at least 1800 BC, Varanasi is well known for being among the oldest living cities on Earth, and one of the holiest for the world's estimated 1.2 billion Hindus. (II) Every day, as the sound of ringing temple bells echo overhead, tens of thousands of devotees descend the city's 88 stone *ghat* steps and dip themselves into the Ganges river to wash away their sins. (III) Of course, in a country that is 80% Hindu and 20% vegetarian, meatless options are ubiquitous in India. (IV) Bereaved relatives flock to Varanasi's two cremation grounds where funeral pyres burn around the clock, believing that Shiva himself whispers the *Tarak mantra* (chant of liberation) into the ears of all those cremated here, granting them instant *moksha* or salvation. (V) However, nowadays a significant number of people visit the city to experience the its unique vegetarian food.

A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

77. (I) Taquile, a tiny Peruvian island, is famous for its textiles and clothing, and while women weave and tend to the sheep that provide the wool, men are the ones who exclusively produce the island's knitted hats. (II) Residents were relatively cut off from the mainland until the 1950s, and the island's isolation has helped to keep its heritage and way of life intact. (III) In fact, a man's worth isn't measured in his ability to hunt or fish, but in his ability to knit the iconic *chullo* (a tall, floppy Andean hat). (IV) The *chullos* are seen as culturally significant, playing a key role in the island's social structure and allowing men to show their creativity while also displaying their marital status, dreams and aspirations. (V) Knitting *chullos* is a tradition that islanders are working hard to preserve.

A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

78. (I) There is good scientific reason to treat greenhouse gases differently. (II) Carbon dioxide (CO₂) is the main driver of climate change, and the amount of warming we end up with will largely be determined by the how much CO₂ we add to the atmosphere. (III) Much of the CO₂ we emit persists for hundreds, if not thousands, of years, leading to increasing warming even if emissions remain steady. (IV) Methane, on the other hand, traps more infrared radiation than CO₂, but it has an atmospheric lifetime of around 12 years, so it doesn't build up in the atmosphere in the same way. (V) When it comes to scope, net zero targets vary in exactly which greenhouse gases and sources of emissions they cover.

A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

79. **(I)** Our rush to fill space above Earth has significantly upped the odds of cataclysmic collisions in orbit that might rain stuff down on us. **(II)** However, space debris – defunct satellites, bits of rockets and fragments scattered by crashes – is only half of the problem. **(III)** Satellites are unintentional mirrors, reflecting sunlight and obscuring our view of the stars. **(IV)** Today, there are thousands of satellites in orbit, and the number is growing fast. **(V)** They are even making it harder to see threats coming our planet's way from outer space.

A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

80. (I) The wealth gap between America's richest and poorer families more than doubled between 1989 to 2016. (II) Research clearly demonstrates that living in poverty has a wide range of negative impacts on children's physical and mental health and well-being. (III) Children who grow up in impoverished homes are at a greater risk for abuse and neglect, behavioural and socioemotional problems, physical health problems, and developmental delays. (IV) Poverty has a particularly adverse effect on the academic outcomes of children, especially during the early school years. (V) This often leads to frequent dropouts and inadequate education, contributing to generational cycles by making it difficult for young adults to obtain and maintain stable employment and lift themselves and future generations out of poverty.

A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

TEST BİTTİ.
CEVAPLARINIZI KONTROL EDİNİZ.