

10. Being one of the two ways, natural immunity simply means the immunity you get when you are infected by a virus, say Covid, — assuming you survive and recover — ---- the immunity conferred by vaccination.
- A) in terms of
 - B) in place of
 - C) similar to
 - D) regardless of
 - E) as opposed to

11. A study examined 780,000 Covid cases - people who had some form of immunity, ---- either recovery or vaccination or both, when the Delta variant was prominent, and the finding is that vaccinated people were 13 times more likely to get infected than people who had been naturally immune ---- a similar amount of time.

- A) over / from
- B) across / to
- C) to / along
- D) from / for
- E) by / through

12. Consensus should play no role in science, which is fundamentally about questioning orthodoxy and elite beliefs, basing knowledge instead on evidence that is equally available to all, and at the moment when science becomes consensus, it ---- to be science.

A) commits

B) ceases

C) resorts

D) attempts

E) appeals

13. Early modern science did break with tradition in many respects by rejecting particular scientific claims associated with medieval religion, such as the ancient geocentric model of the cosmos ---- modern science claimed autonomy from medieval religious and philosophical traditions broadly, developing into its own distinctive intellectual tradition.

- A) just as
- B) because
- C) though
- D) whereas
- E) given that

14. From stem cell research to global warming, human cloning, evolution, and ----, political debates about science have raged in recent years — and, ---- the disappointment of most observers, have increasingly fallen into the familiar categories of America's culture wars.

- A) on / with
- B) onwards / by
- C) from / for
- D) towards / from
- E) beyond / to

15. Tomorrow has never looked better ---- breakthroughs in fields like genetic engineering and nanotechnology promise to give us unprecedented power to redesign our bodies and our world.

- A) so that
- B) now that
- C) when
- D) unless
- E) much as

16. In reality, the rush toward a posthuman destiny amounts to an ideology of human extinction, an ideology that sees little of value in humanity ---- the raw material for producing whatever might come next.

- A) except
- B) irrespective of
- C) including
- D) on behalf of
- E) besides

The greatest scientific innovators **throughout** history were not lone geniuses, **radically** questioning everything that **came before them** and building up science anew. The ideas of scientists such as Copernicus, Galileo, Descartes, and Einstein were **revolutionary**, and faced resistance from defenders of the scientific status quo. **(1) ----**, these revolutionaries were themselves masters of past traditions, including those they helped to overturn. And many of them understood themselves as building on, **(2) ----** rejecting, what came before. Take Einstein, **(3) ----**, whom popular **lore** often portrays as the lone genius overthrowing Newtonian physics. He was **(4) ----** one of the most creative thinkers in the history of science, and a key figure in the second scientific revolution that began in the nineteenth century. But he saw his own path-breaking work as advancing, **(5) ----** overthrowing, classical physics. In order to participate in or contribute to established science — **(6) ----** to criticize or overthrow it — one has to have been trained in the relevant scientific fields. **(7) ----**, one has to **have been brought up** in a particular scientific tradition, **(8) ----** geocentric or heliocentric astronomy, or classical or relativistic physics.

1. A) Instead B) Otherwise
C) Meanwhile D) Indeed
E) Hence

2. A) as well as B) despite
C) in case of D) rather than
E) other than
3. A) for example B) in other words
C) furthermore D) to wrap up
E) however
4. A) in contrast B) in other words
C) in fact D) in short
E) in return
5. A) as well as B) despite
C) in case of D) rather than
E) other than
6. A) as well as B) despite
C) much less D) rather than
E) other than
7. A) That is to say B) Otherwise
C) Meanwhile D) Indeed
E) Hence
8. A) if B) whether
C) either D) as
E) rather

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

Before the Turks of the Central Asian steppes started migrating towards the West and converted to monotheistic religions, they worshipped Nature. The Sun was the focus of the veneration. (17) ----, they envisioned a sacred tree they named the "Tree-of-Life" arising from the Center of the Earth, whose tip reached all the way up to God Ulgen's palace in the sky. The symbol of this "Tree-of-Life" is one of the key motifs found in all the hand made Turkish cut pile and flat woven (Kilim) rugs. God Ulgen was the protector of mankind and wore a long beard and a cloak. From his palace in the sky, he presided (18) ---- the nights, the days and the sun. December 21, the Winter solstice, (19) ---- the lengthening of the days and the shortening of the nights. The Sunrise was considered a new birth. The Turks thanked God Ulgen with a grand celebration called "Nardugan". A pine tree called "Akçam" indigenous to Central Asia, was the center of attraction of the Nardugan festivities. In order for the prayers to reach God Ulgen, this tree was meticulously decorated with ribbons tied on its branches, with each ribbon (20) ---- a wish made for the forthcoming year. (21) ---- the Christmas tree tradition, no pine tree grows in the land where Jesus was born, so it seems, a Turkic ancestral tradition and belief have formed the basis of Christmas and its most famous symbol, the Christmas tree.

17.

- A) To this end B) Accordingly
C) However D) For example
E) Similarly

18.

- A) at B) among
C) over D) between
E) across

19.

- A) heralds B) restores
C) facilitates D) retains
E) hinders

20.

- A) represented
B) being represented
C) representing
D) to represent
E) having represented

21.

- A) Apart from
B) But for
C) As for
D) Unlike
E) Similar to

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

Just for a moment, suppose that you are doing a multiple-choice exam, and you know that you have made a wrong choice in the first question. It **(22)** ---- the way you answer the next question and your subsequent performance, but how? Recent research has found out that our brain stops briefly after we have made a mistake, leading to the decrease in the accuracy of your next answer. When we make a mistake, there are two possible responses **(23)** ---- our brains. The first is the ERN (Error-Related Negativity) response, which increases electrical activity in the brain after the incorrect response begins. This does occur whether we **(24)** ---- know that we have made a mistake; the only difference being that if we do know, the activity is lower. In addition to the ERN, there is also the PE (Error-Related Positivity) response, which usually happens **(25)** ---- the brain is aware of a mistake that has been made and causes us to slow down after making a mistake. Much has been studied and documented about ERN. **(26)** ----, neurological processes that occur under PE are still unknown.

22.

- A) had better affect B) would affect
C) has to affect D) must affect
E) is to affect

23.

- A) on B) in
C) at D) to
E) with

24.

- A) bluntly B) incidentally
C) competitively D) consciously
E) elaborately

25.

- A) whereas B) whether
C) as if D) so
E) once

26.

- A) For example B) In other words
C) Furthermore D) To illustrate
E) However

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

27. Since the Euphrates and the Tigris are great rivers and travel across a large and fertile territory, ----.

- A) they enclose a large area between them, thus giving this name to the country
- B) they lag behind those used for transporting goods and people
- C) they offer certain advantages to those who follow a merchant trade along the way
- D) the two rivers have their sources within 50 miles of each other in eastern Turkey
- E) they receive approximately 94 percent of their waters while within the Turkish highlands

28. Appearing as early as 30,000 BCE, in quite an unexpected part of the world, the Americas, and even in Paleolithic cave art, ----.

- A) the early American horse was hunted predominantly for food by the early humans and became extinct before long
- B) the re-introduction of the horse had a profound impact on Native American culture and cave paintings
- C) some animals are portrayed as they escape from predators in the wild, whether human or beast, to their caves
- D) this new means of expression made it possible for some tribes in the Americas to convey their lifestyles through art
- E) the Native American horse in particular had no immunity against the diseases European settlers brought

29. The destruction of the environment and overpopulation are grave and urgent issues to be addressed ----.

- A) since the UN has to examine the problems that bring about overpopulation in rural areas
- B) as food aid is best delivered with integrated services that stabilize the crisis situation
- C) whereas the Food Aid Program will only become better at fulfilling its mission at hand
- D) although these may be outside the main mission of the Food Aid Program by the UN
- E) if it carefully evaluates the way its programs impact the people it serves over the long term

30. Upon pushing their limits, at times to the extremes, with training and competition, ----.

- A) young athletes have fun in the most important competitions
- B) athletes will drain their energy and eventually collapse
- C) abusing drugs as a way to enhance performance in competitions is widespread
- D) the need for water increases, but one should be warned not to consume too much
- E) eating within two hours of competition is strictly forbidden

31. If we, as many science-fiction films suggest, could somehow keep our body's DNA repair mechanisms in good working order, ----.

- A) DNA repair can emerge as an area of research and development
- B) revolutionary treatments will come out of this field anytime soon
- C) researchers have continued to identify DNA repair pathways
- D) the faulty DNA repair machinery is a primary cause of aging
- E) humanity would be well on the way to reaching the age of 120

32. Until scientists develop a method for establishing the safety of certain organisms, ----.

- A) they are the most frequently cited examples of genetically modified organisms
- B) advances will have been made in developing crops that mature faster
- C) field tests of genetically modified organisms should not proceed
- D) given the adequate research, these organisms can be safely commercialized
- E) the use of genetically modified animals has been indispensable in medical research

33. Whereas an artist's work is read or viewed without particular regard for the subject, ----.

- A) like an artist, a critic must have a refined eye for good works of art
- B) in art circles, good art is defined as a means of expressing excellence
- C) a critic's article is read for what he or she has to say about the issue in question
- D) criticism has always suffered a bad reputation in the world of art
- E) it should be noted that criticism is not the enemy of art but its loyal supporter

34. ----, they later declare that they frequently do not commit to their saving decisions.

- A) If one-quarter of adults globally save for old age in the early years of their careers
- B) As men, on average, are slightly more likely than women to put some money aside for retirement
- C) Whether you are saving for a house deposit or for retirement in the coming years
- D) Even though many people in their younger years decide to save more money for old age
- E) When they lose their direct source of income and thus become dependent on previous investments

35. ----, so water shortages there affect food supply everywhere.

- A) Brazilians with their current inflation rate can expect the cost of their food to go up
- B) Power prices may drop as hydroelectric plants have no difficulty generating abundant energy
- C) Logically, every person could have access to clean water through the technology available
- D) Brazil exports the majority of the fruits and nuts not eaten by the rest of the country
- E) Fresh water makes up 2.5% of the world's water with saline water making up the rest

36. ----, it is still important to know what its users are saying about your company.

- A) Even if social media is not yet a significant part of your marketing plan
- B) Because some statements online can enhance anybody's reputation
- C) If you have a response plan to deal with sudden attacks on your company
- D) When people talk about companies on social media other than your own
- E) Since there are some resources to develop your knowledge on social media

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. **We are going through times of profound social change, and the Internet and other new social technologies, allowing us to communicate with others without actually having to connect with them, are the cause of loneliness epidemic.**
- A) Gerçekte bir araya gelmek zorunda kalmaksızın başkalarıyla iletişimde bulunmamızı internet ve başka yeni toplumsal teknolojiler sağlar ama bunların yalnızlık salgınına yol açması nedeniyle derin toplumsal değişim anlarından geçiyoruz.
- B) Derin toplumsal değişim anlarından geçiyoruz ve gerçekte bir araya gelmek zorunda kalmaksızın başkalarıyla iletişimde bulunmamızı sağlayan internet ve başka yeni toplumsal teknolojiler, yalnızlık salgının sebebidir.
- C) İçinden geçmekte olduğumuz derin toplumsal değişim anları, gerçekte bir araya gelmek zorunda kalmadan başkalarıyla iletişimde bulunmazı sağlayan internet ve başka yeni toplumsal teknolojiler yalnızlık salgınına sebep olmuştur.
- D) İnternet ve başka yeni toplumsal teknolojiler, gerçekte bir araya gelmek zorunda kalmadan başkalarıyla iletişimde bulunmamızı sağlamıştır ancak derin toplumsal değişim anlarından geçerken yalnızlık salgınına da sebep olmuştur.
- E) Yalnızlık salgının sebebi olan internet ve başka yeni toplumsal teknolojiler, gerçekte bir araya gelmek zorunda kalmadan başkalarıyla iletişimde bulunmamızı sağlarken derin toplumsal değişim anlarından geçmemize de sebep olmuştur.

38. Although scratching an itch provides immediate, albeit temporary, relief, it may actually trigger the mechanism that makes us itch.

- A) Bir kaşıntıyı kaşımak geçici de olsa çabuk bir rahatlama sağlar ancak bizi kaşıdıran düzeneđi de tetikleyebilir.
- B) Geçici de olsa çabuk bir rahatlama sağlayan bir kaşıntıyı kaşımak bizi kaşıdıran düzeneđi tetikleyecektir.
- C) Bizi kaşıdıran düzeneđi tetikleyen şey geçici de olsa çabuk bir rahatlama sağlayan bir kaşıntıyı kaşıma eylemidir.
- D) Çabuk ancak geçici bir rahatlama sağlayan bir kaşıntıyı kaşımak esasında bizi kaşıdıran düzeneđi tetikler.
- E) Her ne kadar bir kaşıntıyı kaşımak geçici de olsa çabuk bir rahatlama sağlmasına rağmen, bizi kaşıdıran düzeneđi esasında tetikleyebilir.

39. In the early 2000s, the field of brain imaging reached the stage where limited practical applications of functional brain imaging became feasible.

- A) 2000'lerin başlarında, beyin görüntüleme alanı belirli bir aşamaya erişip işlevsel beyin görüntülemenin sınırlı pratik uygulamalarını olanaklı kılmıştır.
- B) İşlevsel beyin görüntülemenin sınırlı pratik uygulamalarının 2000'lerin başlarında olanaklı olduğu bir beyin görüntüleme aşamasına erişilmiştir.
- C) 2000'lerin başlarında, beyin görüntüleme alanı işlevsel beyin görüntülemenin sınırlı pratik uygulamalarının olanaklı olduğu aşamaya erişti.
- D) Sınırlı beyin görüntüleme pratik olarak 2000'lerin başlarında olanaklı hale gelip işlevsel beyin görüntüleme alanı yeni bir aşamaya erişti.
- E) Pratikte beyin görüntüleme 2000'lerin başlarında olanaklı hale gelip önceki sınırlı uygulamalar daha işlevsel bir aşamaya erişmiştir.

40. Tüm dünyadaki kentlerde etkili bir ulaşım aracı olarak bisiklete artan ilgiyle, bisiklet parkı giderek daha önemli hale geliyor.

- A) In cities throughout the world, the bicycle has become an efficient way of transport and growing attention has thus been turned to bicycle parking.
- B) Along with the growing attention to the bicycle, which is an efficient way of transport in cities throughout the world, the parking of bicycles is becoming more and more important.
- C) With the growing attention to the bicycle, an efficient way of transport in cities throughout the world, the parking of bicycles is becoming more and more important.
- D) With the growing attention to the bicycle as an efficient way of transport in cities throughout the world, the parking of bicycles is becoming more and more important.
- E) The parking of bicycles is becoming more and more important with the increasing interest in the bicycle as an efficient means of transport not in cities but all over the world.

41. Şaşırtıcı olan şey ev işlerinin, toplumsal cinsiyet eşitliği savaşımında başka cephelerle aynı yönelimleri takip ediyor gibi görünmemesidir.

- A) The fact that housework does not seem to be following the same trends as other fronts in the fight for gender equality is puzzling.
- B) It is puzzling that housework does not seem to be following the same trends as other fronts in the fight for gender equality.
- C) What is puzzling is that housework does not seem to be following the same trends as other fronts in the struggle for gender equality.
- D) What is puzzling is that housework does not seem to be following the trends similar to other fronts in the fight for gender equality
- E) In the struggle for gender equality, what puzzles many is that housework does not seem to be following the same trends as other fronts.

42. Pozitif ayrımcılık programları, kadınlarla azınlıkların toplumda hak ettikleri yerlerini almaya başlamaları için fırsat yaratmada önemli bir rol oynamıştır.

- A) Affirmative action programs play a critical role in creating opportunities for women and minorities to start to take their due place in society.
- B) Affirmative action programs have played a critical role in creating opportunities for women and minorities to begin to take their due place in society.
- C) Women and minorities will begin to take their rightful place in society after affirmative action programs creating opportunities for women and minorities have been put in place.
- D) Affirmative action programs have played a vital part in creating opportunities for both women and minorities to take their rightful place in society.
- E) For women and minorities to begin to take their rightful place in society, such programs as affirmative action programs have played a critical role in creating opportunities.

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

For decades, scientists have been scanning Mars' surface for signs of ancient life. But by digging a little bit deeper, they have come across historic habitable zones in unexpected places. After expanding their search, a team of researchers found that the Red Planet's ancient subsurface could have housed microbial life for hundreds of millions of years. By borrowing hydrogen electrons from water, microbes could have had enough energy to not only survive underground, but to thrive for miles below the surface. If true, future missions could search areas where the subsurface is now exposed and potentially prove the existence of Martian life once and for all. The study, led by Brown University researchers and published in *Earth and Planetary Science Letters*, was inspired by a curious phenomenon on Earth. Vast communities of underground microbes here live in darkness without access to the sun's chemical energy, the sole source of energy for most organisms on the planet. These enterprising bacteria, though, manage to survive by getting hydrogen electrons from the water molecules that seep into the subsurface, a process that produces enough energy for them to live on.

- 43. It can be inferred from the passage that a strange occurrence on our planet ----.**
- A) encouraged researchers to find life miles below the surface of Earth
 - B) has been found to be unique and not to be seen anywhere else
 - C) may hold clues to microbial life deep down the surface of Mars
 - D) remains a mystery waiting to be solved by scientists
 - E) could lead researchers and scientists into the origins of life on Earth

For decades, scientists have been scanning Mars' surface for signs of ancient life. But by digging a little bit deeper, they have come across historic habitable zones in unexpected places. After expanding their search, a team of researchers found that the Red Planet's ancient subsurface could have housed microbial life for hundreds of millions of years. By borrowing hydrogen electrons from water, microbes could have had enough energy to not only survive underground, but to thrive for miles below the surface. If true, future missions could search areas where the subsurface is now exposed and potentially prove the existence of Martian life once and for all. The study, led by Brown University researchers and published in *Earth and Planetary Science Letters*, was inspired by a curious phenomenon on Earth. Vast communities of underground microbes here live in darkness without access to the sun's chemical energy, the sole source of energy for most organisms on the planet. These enterprising bacteria, though, manage to survive by getting hydrogen electrons from the water molecules that seep into the subsurface, a process that produces enough energy for them to live on.

44. Which of the following can be true about the life of microorganisms below the surface of Earth?

- A) They do not need hydrogen moving or spreading slowly through tiny holes of the subsurface of the earth.
- B) They remain alive in the darkness with the sun's chemical energy passing slowly through small openings.
- C) They obtain adequate energy from the water molecules leaking slowly through small holes of the soil.
- D) They grow well and can be very healthy with the sufficient energy acquired out of chemical energy from the sun.
- E) They develop or grow successfully in the darkness by getting hydrogen from other organisms.

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45. Which of the following is true according to the passage?

- A) Scientists would probably find extraterrestrial life not only on the surface, but miles below the surface of Mars as well.
- B) Based on the information about subterranean bacterial life on Earth, it would one day be possible to discover life underground on Mars.
- C) It is now a known fact that all over Mars, there was once life, which is believed to be strikingly similar to that of Earth.
- D) Space missions have showed that some bacteria can continue to live without sunlight on any celestial body in the solar system.
- E) By absorbing hydrogen out of water molecules, a certain kind of bacteria can hold on to life on any planet with an atmosphere similar to Earth's.

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- 46. Which of the following can be the best title for the passage?**
- A) Similarities and Differences Between Earth and Mars
 - B) Mars' Surface Versus the Deeper Parts of Mars
 - C) Organisms Found on the Surface of Mars
 - D) Future Space Voyages to Mars to Finally Find Life
 - E) The Likelihood of Life in The Depths of Mars

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

Previously, we might have thought that a character trait like generosity was something deeply established by life experiences or even decided by a person's genes. But research in *Current Biology* suggests that a person's tendency to share is highly dependent on one thing: how much the people around them – currently – are sharing. A noticeable outcome of the research is that a person's generosity, for example, of a year ago bears no similarity to his generosity of now. Scientists learned this while studying cooperation in the Hadza hunter-gatherer societies of Tanzania. The Hadza live in camps of about 30 people, each made up of a few nuclear families. The camps move geographically every few weeks, and families move between camps regularly. This structure makes Hadza society a perfect example for investigating whether a personality trait is maintained over time, or if it changes with new social surroundings. The researchers learned that members of a camp were always similar to one another in how much they shared. But across camps, sharing varied significantly – camps were easily sorted into those with good sharers and bad. But Hadza people had not sorted themselves into like-minded groups over time, with the good sharers looking for other good sharers. Instead, individuals' generosity changed over time. In other words, a previously selfish person became generous when they joined a generous camp, and vice versa.

47. It can be concluded from the passage that, one's inclination to give money, help or kindness to others ----.

- A) is firmly fixed by their genetic make-up that they inherit from their parents
- B) rests on their financial status or the kind of life that they go through
- C) varies from one person to another and is one of the traits that is difficult to change
- D) shows variety with time, depending on the community in which they live
- E) develops independently of people with whom they interact throughout their lives

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48. The research published in *Current Biology* ----.

- A) has given rise to a considerable controversy among scientists all over the world
- B) is considered to be the most ground-breaking of its kind ever conducted on generosity
- C) has produced some interesting findings about nomadic peoples' everyday lives
- D) gives the impression that our former attitude to generosity could be quite wrong
- E) has been given no attention to by scientists who hold a different opinion on generosity

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49. Which of the following is true according to the passage?

- A) The Hadza are members of a society that lives by hunting and collecting wild food rather than by farming.
- B) Change in any character trait cannot be observed in small communities due to their small population.
- C) Hunter-gatherer societies are commonplace in Tanzania despite government's efforts to make them adapt to modernity.
- D) In Tanzania, the Hadza are known to be the only hunter-gatherer society left in spite of constraints that they face in modern life.
- E) Tanzania no longer has hunter-gatherer societies that in former times led a life that was in complete harmony with nature.

Previously, we might have thought that a character trait like generosity was something deeply established by life experiences or even decided by a person's genes. But research in *Current Biology* suggests that a person's tendency to share is highly dependent on one thing: how much the people around them – currently – are sharing. A noticeable outcome of the research is that a person's generosity, for example, of a year ago bears no similarity to his generosity of now. Scientists learned this while studying cooperation in the Hadza hunter-gatherer societies of Tanzania. The Hadza live in camps of about 30 people, each made up of a few nuclear families. The camps move geographically every few weeks, and families move between camps regularly. This structure makes Hadza society a perfect example for investigating whether a personality trait is maintained over time, or if it changes with new social surroundings. The researchers learned that members of a camp were always similar to one another in how much they shared. But across camps, sharing varied significantly – camps were easily sorted into those with good sharers and bad. But Hadza people had not sorted themselves into like-minded groups over time, with the good sharers looking for other good sharers. Instead, individuals' generosity changed over time. In other words, a previously selfish person became generous when they joined a generous camp, and vice versa.

50. In the light of the research carried out in Tanzania, it can be asserted that ----.

- A) sharing seems more common among small communities now than it was previously
- B) people tend to share wealth with others if they are rich enough and meet their own needs first
- C) where one lives has something to do with one's level of generosity
- D) generosity increasingly gets better and better as time passes
- E) small tribes' generosity can diminish gradually in amount over time compared to big ones

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

Bats and dolphins are seemingly polar-opposite creatures, but they in fact share a special skill: echolocation. This ability — mapping out the area via the reflection of high-volume sound signals they send out — can be useful when you are navigating the night skies or the dark depths of the ocean. Researchers already know that this ability has come about through evolution, when two or more unrelated species have developed the same trait independently. But a recent paper published in *Science Advances* announced that researchers identified genetic characteristics that could have helped bats and dolphins develop this super power. Specifically, they were looking for amino acids, the building blocks of life, which showed up in the same place on the genome in both bats and dolphins. The fact that these amino acids show up in the same place in the genomes of these two animals, the researchers say, could be part of what has helped them evolve this skill. There is still more to uncover to figure out exactly how bats and dolphins each has developed echolocation independently, but it seems we are on the right way.

- 51. It can be inferred from the passage that the capability, which bats and dolphins have, to find their way around ----.**
- A) is considered to be the most amazing ability ever developed in evolution
 - B) might be a source of inspiration for aviation and shipping industry
 - C) constitutes a remarkable skill that is also in use in some airplanes
 - D) can also be seen in today's airplanes flying at night
 - E) has been acquired by ship builders for use in modern sea vessels

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52. It is understood from the passage that echolocation ----.

- A) has recently been figured out by researchers to be a skill used by bats and dolphins
- B) remains to be the only ability that has been developed by two separate species
- C) has been observed to come about in animal species that are of the same family
- D) can be regarded as a trait that has been witnessed in land animals
- E) is an ability that has appeared in such distinct species as bats and dolphins

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53. It is stated in the passage that amino acids -----.

- A) providing echolocation are placed in different parts of the genomes of bats and dolphins
- B) are the building blocks of life that have the same genetic characteristics in animals
- C) on which bats and dolphins depend for echolocation have also other functions
- D) that are essential components of living organisms may be responsible for echolocation
- E) are at the center of many vital processes in all kinds of living organisms across the world

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- 54. The precise way in which bats and dolphins have separately achieved echolocation ----.**
- A) appears to create no interest in scientific circles
 - B) is yet to be unveiled with further research
 - C) has been fully understood by scientists
 - D) might reveal the true nature of the entire evolution
 - E) is so obvious that it is expected to be emulated soon

55. - 58.: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

Graphene is viewed as a miracle material, promising everything from space travel to better hair, but there is not much to the make-up of graphene — chemically. It has a thickness of a single carbon atom arranged in a repeating honeycomb-shaped pattern. Graphene has great flexibility and strength, and because it is essentially the only two-dimensional material ever unearthed, electricity flows across it so quickly that it is one of the most conductive materials known. You would be forgiven for not knowing much about it, however. Graphene had long been theorized, but it was only in 2004 that physicists Kostya Novoselov and Andre Geim proved graphene could exist on its own without being chemically bonded to other elements. Just six years later, Novoselov and Geim won the Nobel Prize in Physics for their work. Also in that short period, researchers around the world published more than 5,000 papers on the material. Consequently, graphene is such a great and basic building block that it seems that any industry can benefit from this new material. Time will tell where graphene will indeed make an impact - or whether other new materials will be more suitable.

55. Which of the following is true about “graphene”?

- A) Besides its powerful properties, graphene is also highly rigid and opaque.
- B) As a unique material, graphene has shaped the development of society and industry.
- C) In spite of its excellent quality, graphene is unfortunately the most expensive material.
- D) It is known that graphene has had a drastic impact on industry since its discovery.
- E) Graphene is likely to have a wide range of uses in every sort of industry.

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56. It is emphasized in the passage that graphene ----.

- A) has been mass-produced and extensively used ever since scientists ran into it
- B) is a mere one atom thick, and the first two-dimensional material ever discovered
- C) has a high level of conductivity, the cause of which has not yet been explained
- D) can conduct electricity, which has been discovered to be second only to copper
- E) is claimed to be relatively cheap to produce in comparison with other materials

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57. Thanks to the work of physicists Kostya Novoselov and Andre Geim, it is now known that ----.

- A) graphene can stand independently of other elements by itself
- B) 2004 is the year when chemical studies on carbon took a new turn
- C) carbon is the basis of all known life on earth, and will continue to be so
- D) without chemical bonds with other elements, graphene would not have existed
- E) not any theory on graphene had been developed up until the year 2004

Graphene is viewed as a miracle material, promising everything from space travel to better hair, but there is not much to the make-up of graphene — chemically. It has a thickness of a single carbon atom arranged in a repeating honeycomb-shaped pattern. Graphene has great flexibility and strength, and because it is essentially the only two-dimensional material ever unearthed, electricity flows across it so quickly that it is one of the most conductive materials known. You would be forgiven for not knowing much about it, however. Graphene had long been theorized, but it was only in 2004 that physicists Kostya Novoselov and Andre Geim proved graphene could exist on its own without being chemically bonded to other elements. Just six years later, Novoselov and Geim won the Nobel Prize in Physics for their work. Also in that short period, researchers around the world published more than 5,000 papers on the material. Consequently, graphene is such a great and basic building block that it seems that any industry can benefit from this new material. Time will tell where graphene will indeed make an impact - or whether other new materials will be more suitable.

- 58. It is understood from the passage that Novoselov and Geim ----.**
- A) have been carrying out comprehensive research on carbon since 2004
 - B) did great work on carbon compounds, which aroused considerable interest
 - C) were presented with the Nobel Prize in Physics in 2010 .
 - D) gained the admiration of 5,000 researchers the world over
 - E) presented 5,000 research papers dealing with graphene

59 - 62: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

How worried should people be about the psychological effects of screen time? Balancing technology use with other aspects of daily life seems reasonable, but there is a lot of conflicting advice about where that balance should be. Much of the discussion centres on fighting “addiction” to technology. Some people have claimed that technology use activates the same pleasure centres of the brain as addictive chemical substances. That is slightly true, but brain responses to pleasurable experiences are not restricted only to unhealthy things. Anything fun results in an increased dopamine release in the “pleasure circuits” of the brain – whether it is going for a swim, reading a good book, having a good conversation, eating or having fun. In fact, technology use causes dopamine release similar to other normal, fun activities: about 50 to 100 per cent above normal levels. To be on the safe side, people should cut down on technology use or keep their screen time in check.

59. What can be inferred about the public debate over screen time?

- A) Technology use is as harmful as substance abuse due to pleasure-center stimulation.
- B) Things harmful to human health are to blame for stimulating pleasure centers in the brain.
- C) A schedule on screen time should be created on the basis of age-appropriate guidelines.
- D) Setting screen-time limit is all about finding the right balance for your needs and lifestyle.
- E) Those who argue that technology use can be addictive and harmful are doubtlessly right.

How worried should people be about the psychological effects of screen time? Balancing technology use with other aspects of daily life seems reasonable, but there is a lot of conflicting advice about where that balance should be. Much of the discussion centres on fighting “addiction” to technology. Some people have claimed that technology use activates the same pleasure centres of the brain as addictive chemical substances. That is slightly true, but brain responses to pleasurable experiences are not restricted only to unhealthy things. Anything fun results in an increased dopamine release in the “pleasure circuits” of the brain – whether it is going for a swim, reading a good book, having a good conversation, eating or having fun. In fact, technology use causes dopamine release similar to other normal, fun activities: about 50 to 100 per cent above normal levels. To be on the safe side, people should cut down on technology use or keep their screen time in check.

60. What is clearly stated on dopamine release in the brain?

- A) Dopamine release may make some people more vulnerable to addiction.
- B) Such a fun activity as going for a swim causes a small amount of dopamine release.
- C) The pleasure circuits of the brain produce not solely dopamine but other chemicals as well.
- D) Dopamine release is associated with all sorts of pleasure activities.
- E) Boosting dopamine release is not as easy as it is claimed to be.

How worried should people be about the psychological effects of screen time? Balancing technology use with other aspects of daily life seems reasonable, but there is a lot of conflicting advice about where that balance should be. Much of the discussion centres on fighting “addiction” to technology. Some people have claimed that technology use activates the same pleasure centres of the brain as addictive chemical substances. That is slightly true, but brain responses to pleasurable experiences are not restricted only to unhealthy things. Anything fun results in an increased dopamine release in the “pleasure circuits” of the brain – whether it is going for a swim, reading a good book, having a good conversation, eating or having fun. In fact, technology use causes dopamine release similar to other normal, fun activities: about 50 to 100 per cent above normal levels. To be on the safe side, people should cut down on technology use or keep their screen time in check.

61. Which of the following is true according to the passage?

- A) There is absolutely no need to worry about psychological impacts of screen time
- B) Technology in today’s world has made our lives more tolerable and easier
- C) A habit of using technology cannot easily become an addiction to technology
- D) Use of technology may at long last lead to the abuse of addictive chemical substances
- E) Technology use can be cited among the reasons that trigger the release of dopamine.

How worried should people be about the psychological effects of screen time? Balancing technology use with other aspects of daily life seems reasonable, but there is a lot of conflicting advice about where that balance should be. Much of the discussion centres on fighting “addiction” to technology. Some people have claimed that technology use activates the same pleasure centres of the brain as addictive chemical substances. That is slightly true, but brain responses to pleasurable experiences are not restricted only to unhealthy things. Anything fun results in an increased dopamine release in the “pleasure circuits” of the brain – whether it is going for a swim, reading a good book, having a good conversation, eating or having fun. In fact, technology use causes dopamine release similar to other normal, fun activities: about 50 to 100 per cent above normal levels. To be on the safe side, people should cut down on technology use or keep their screen time in check.

62. What is the primary purpose of the author?

- A) To warn the general public, particularly children, against excessive technology use
- B) To inform people about the benefits and drawbacks of using no electronic media
- C) To compare using electronic media with physical activities like swimming
- D) To ridicule people spending too much time on screen time referring to its potential dangers
- E) To raise public awareness about moderate use of electronic media

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

63.

Ann:

- **Why do you think some people are turning to flashy, bright clothing?**

Dorothy:

- **To my way of understanding, in our fast moving lives, we're quickly scrolling through our social media feeds and people want to stand out, attract attention and be noticed.**

Ann:

- ----

Dorothy:

- **Definitely! High-visibility clothing makes them noticeable on social media.**

- A) There is also a trend at the moment among people to wear very bright things to parties.
- B) Are you implying that these attention-seekers have to wear eye-catching, high-visibility clothing?
- C) It is good to see you keeping up with fashion by wearing the high-visibility jacket.
- D) High-visibility jackets were designed to be worn for safety by people like cyclists and pedestrians.
- E) Workers wear high-visibility jackets if they are working on the road or directing traffic.

64.

Jane:

- Recently, I have been reading some articles on quantum mechanics, and the bizarre properties of quantum mechanics make me all the more interested in the subject.

Billy:

- ----

Jane:

- Electrons, for example, can be at two places at the same time. In fact, two physicists did experiments on that, once thought to be impossible, and got the Nobel Prize for proving the correctness of that bizarre property of quantum mechanics.

Billy:

- Oh, it sounds spellbinding! My attention has been held as if by magic! Incredible!

- A) Could you be more specific, as I am a stranger to that sphere of science?
- B) As you may well know, I am not into that area of physics in the slightest.
- C) I have always hated physics, so quantum mechanics is not my cup of coffee.
- D) I once showed some interest in that field but, in the end, I got bored and abandoned it.
- E) Well, there is no end to the bizarre properties of quantum mechanics.

65.

Daniel:

- **Did you happen to watch a short film prepared by the ministry of health?**

Jim:

- **I'm afraid not. Please go ahead and tell me what it is about?**

Daniel:

- ----

Jim:

- **That sounds deadly scary! From now on, we should think twice before taking antibiotics next time we fall ill.**

- A) The short film focuses on raising public awareness about the indiscriminate use of antibiotics that results in antibiotic-resistant bacteria that are feared to kill 10 million people by 2050.
- B) Antibiotics are not effective against viruses, which cause colds and flu, and therefore should not be used to treat people.
- C) It tells about an innovative study that demonstrates how predatory bacteria could be an important additional alternative to antibiotics in the fight against resistance.
- D) It is important not to dispose of the medication by pouring it down the drain or flushing it down the toilet, which is bad for the environment and also contributes to bacterial resistance.
- E) The most important way to reduce or prevent antibiotic resistance is by educating yourself about the proper use of antibiotics.

66.

Liz:

- It seems interesting that to relieve pain, humans have a long history of turning to nature. For instance, the ancient Greek physician Hippocrates prescribed extract of willow tree bark to treat pains.

Graham:

- Willow tree bark! You mean the outer covering of a willow tree, which has long thin branches and grows near water. How come did it come to be a pain remedy?

Liz:

- ----

Graham:

- What do you mean by that?

Liz:

- The term is used in chemistry to describe a chemical substance that leads to the formation of another more important substance, which in this case is aspirin.

- A) Willow tree bark provided an easy and inexpensive method to alleviate pain.
- B) Oh, it works in the body as an anti-inflammatory agent.
- C) Well, it contains a precursor, a chemical substance that gives rise to another, to aspirin as we know today.
- D) Ancient civilizations in Mesopotamia used the extract from willow trees to treat pain.
- E) As far as I know, Hippocrates recommended chewing on willow tree bark to patients suffering from pain.

67.

Ernest:

- When I think back on my childhood, there is one of my memories that stand out most. It is the time that my parents tried to feed me disgusting broccoli. Why do you think children don't like it?

Charles:

- There are a number of things we don't like when we first taste them, and broccoli is unfortunately one of them.

Ernest:

- ----

Charles:

- Of course. We need to build up a taste for it through gradual exposure to it, and over time they start to like it.

- A) Why is it when we age that, all of a sudden, we like broccoli?
- B) Did you like broccoli, honestly, when you were a child?
- C) Do you insist that your kids should have it?
- D) Doesn't it taste a bit bitter, to be frank?
- E) Is there some sort of a way to make them like it?

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

- 68. Besides supplying crucial nutrition to tackle formidable tasks that will take hours in the day, a rich breakfast also causes the waking brain to activate.**
- A) In addition to providing essential nourishment to cope with hours of challenging work, a modest breakfast may be helpful for the brain to get into action.
- B) To cope with hours of challenging work during the day, a large breakfast is the source of essential nourishment for the awakening brain to be led into action.
- C) Providing essential nourishment to cope with hours of challenging work during the day, any breakfast may be helpful for the brain to get into action.
- D) A large breakfast not only leads the awakening brain into action but also provides essential nourishment to cope with hours of challenging work during the day.
- E) Leading the awakening brain into action, a modest breakfast is the source of essential nourishment to cope with hours of challenging work during the day.

69. Batteries are likely to pose a grave risk to the environment unless disposed of suitably due to their several dangerous contents as well as heavy metals and acids.

- A) Alongside heavy metals and acids, batteries contain various hazardous materials that can cause serious environmental harm even if discarded properly.
- B) Because they contain various hazardous materials, together with heavy metals and acids, batteries can cause serious environmental harm if not discarded properly.
- C) Since they consist of a number of hazardous materials, along with heavy metals and acids, batteries can result in serious environmental harm even if discarded properly.
- D) Although they comprise some hazardous materials, coupled with heavy metals and acids, batteries cannot bring about serious environmental harm if we get rid of them properly.
- E) Batteries can lead to serious environmental harm if eliminated properly although they contain various hazardous materials, along with heavy metals and acids.

70. Dwelling in rural areas is likely to be unexciting, especially for the ones leading a life on their own or the people with restricted means of transport.

- A) Living in the countryside can be boring, particularly for those who live alone or have limited access to transport.
- B) Particularly for those who live alone or have limited access to transport, living in the countryside can cause trouble.
- C) Having limited access to transport in the countryside can be troublesome, particularly for those living alone and those who cannot drive.
- D) The countryside can be troublesome, particularly for those who live alone or have limited access to transport.
- E) Those who live alone in the countryside can face trouble, particularly when they have limited access to transport.

71. A team of physicists hold the view that they have probably solved one of nature's riddles and at last clarified the thing that induces the universe to enlarge at an increasing speed.

- A) A group of physicists believe that they may have cracked one of nature's codes and finally explained what causes the accelerating expansion of the universe.
- B) Believing that they could have cracked one of nature's codes, a group of physicists will, one day, explain what causes the accelerating expansion of the universe.
- C) One of nature's codes is believed by a group of physicists to have probably been cracked, and what causes the accelerating expansion of the universe is expected to be explained.
- D) What causes the accelerating expansion of the universe is expected to be explained by a group of physicists, who believe that they might have cracked one of nature's codes.
- E) To finally explain what causes the accelerating expansion of the universe, a group of physicists believe that they now have a clue to crack one of nature's codes.

72-75: For these questions, choose the best option to complete the missing part of the passage.

72. Turkish TV dramas are now watched by more than 400 million people in more than 140 countries. In fact, the popularity of Turkish TV shows in South America increases as Turkey's television industry is continuing to enjoy an export boom. ---- Turkish people, first of all, can look very similar to many South Americans. Secondly, as Turkey is a very multicultural country, there are actors that represent a lot of different ethnic backgrounds. Last but not least, a lot of the Turkish TV shows explore the topic of migration from rural villages to cities and the challenges of urbanization.

- A) A Turkish series called 1,001 Nights was the most viewed programme.
- B) Dubbed into Spanish and Portuguese, it has been a big hit across South America over the past year.
- C) In Argentina alone, episodes are viewed by more than 12 million people.
- D) A growing number of Turkish TV dramas are among the most watched programmes across Brazil.
- E) There are a number of key reasons why that continent has so warmly embraced Turkey's television dramas.

73. Imagine a train without wheels. Instead of rolling along the track, it quietly floats above and glides smoothly from origin to destination without ever touching a rail. This may sound like science fiction, but instances of this technology already exist in a number of places in the world. They are known as maglev trains (derived from the term (magnetic levitation). These futuristic locomotives offer many new and exciting possibilities for travel. Although such trains are few and far between as of now, they are a hotbed of research in the electrical engineering community. As a result, maglev technology holds great promise for the future. ---- Indeed, maglev will be commonplace sooner than we may think, considering the benefits as such.

- A) Ever since the steam engine, trains have traditionally been in the domain of mechanical engineers.
- B) However, the introduction of maglev technology has broken that tradition.
- C) Maglev trains, being all about electric currents, magnets, and wire loops, have surprisingly few moving parts.
- D) It is expected to be a cheaper, faster, safer, and greener form of transportation than we have today.
- E) Developing these trains has required input from a number of different fields.

74. Many of the tools we use today make modern life extremely convenient. Something as simple as a coffee maker, for instance, lets us make coffee almost instantly and as often as we want. Bigger and more seemingly impressive things, like cars and computers, have changed our lives dramatically, making it easier for us to travel greater distances or gather information at the click of a button. But even though we probably don't think about it every time we use one of these things, the convenience most gadgets offer comes with a cost, both environmentally and economically. ---- To create most of this energy, we have to burn fossil fuels like oil, natural gas and coal, all of which release carbon dioxide (CO₂) into the atmosphere.

- A) CO₂ is one of the greenhouse gases, which trap heat from the sun in our atmosphere.
- B) Greenhouse gases contribute to global warming, raising temperatures around the globe.
- C) Everyone's carbon footprint measurement will ultimately be different.
- D) Whenever we turn on a light, watch television or drive to work, we use energy.
- E) You can make such a change as making sure your home is properly insulated.

75. ---- They engage in what psychologists call “cognitive escape.” Cognitive escape is particularly harmful to financial challenges because money plays a starring role in our lives. Every day that the money problem is ignored, it grows in size and seriousness. The more effective approach is to pay consistent attention to earning, spending, saving, investing, and giving activities in our lives. This involves understanding the principles and best practices behind these activities and keeping up with new information. Another significant aspect of paying sustained attention is to understand and monitor our own financial situation month after month.
- A) In the financial domain, we easily get off-track because there are so many temptations and alternative uses for the money.
- B) When people are faced with a problem that poses a potential threat to their well-being, they tend to distance themselves from it.
- C) Research suggests that a good way is to pick small sub-goals or tasks that contribute to making progress in the financial challenge.
- D) Some people spend considerable time and money reading books, cultivating habits that support wealth accumulation.
- E) It is known that when a student experiences a small failure in her pursuit of a goal, he tends to lose his motivation.

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

76. (I) Safe vehicles play a critical role in averting crashes and reducing the likelihood of serious injury. (II) There are a number of regulations on vehicle safety that would potentially save many lives. (III) These include requiring vehicle manufacturers to meet front and side impact regulations, to include electronic stability control and to ensure that airbags and seat-belts are fitted in all vehicles. (IV) Without these basic standards, the risk of traffic injuries is considerably increased. (V) Driving under the influence of alcohol increases the risk of a crash that results in death or serious injuries.

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

77. (I) Nanoscience and nanotechnology involve the ability to see and to control individual atoms. (II) Everything on Earth is made up of atoms—the food we eat, the clothes we wear, the buildings and houses we live in, and our own bodies. (III) But some of the things as small as atoms are impossible to see with the naked eye. (IV) The microscopes needed to see these at the nanoscale have been invented relatively recently. (V) Nanotechnology is science, engineering, and technology conducted at the nanoscale, which is about 1 to 100 nanometers.
- A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

78. (I) The Hippocampus is a part of the brain where we store our memories. (II) The part of the brain associated with emotions is called the Amygdala. (III) It is believed that damage to the Amygdala can have an effect of criminal behavior. (IV) This may be because the person concerned would have a limited fear and conditioning response. (V) Thus, fear of punishment would not deter them from committing a crime.
- A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

79. (I) Staying with one company for a long time carries weight in the job market as it shows you have been a stable, reliable employee. (II) Some people have job security thanks to the terms of their employment. (III) For example, they have a decent contract or are protected by labour legislation or via a collective bargaining agreement. (IV) Generally speaking, those working in -education, government, law enforcement and healthcare have the highest levels of job security. (V) Among the careers with the lowest rates of job security are those in struggling industries, like telemarketers, as well as agricultural workers and unskilled laborers such as dishwashers and cleaners.

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

80. (I) Antiques are very expensive because of the history attached to them. **(II)** More often than not, they are associated with a certain place's historical background. **(III)** Pieces are given a more distinctive quality if they do not have a match and are thus unique. **(IV)** This is why they are treated as things that provide insights to something of the past, giving buyers a feeling of connection to the history of the objects. **(V)** Also, they allow new buyers to have an overview of the culture of the past, therefore making them extremely valuable.

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

END OF THE TEST
CHECK YOUR ANSWERS