

1-6: For these questions, choose the best word or expression to fill the space.

1. Prolonged exposure to the direct daylight can lead to genetic DNA damage, but some natural sunscreens act as a barrier and prevent the ---- of ultraviolet rays into the skin, thus reducing the damage.
 - A) transformation
 - B) evolution
 - C) confirmation
 - D) penetration
 - E) distribution
2. Academically talented college students who participate in honours programs are generally believed to be more involved in purposeful activities in business life as well, yet recent research suggests otherwise and even refutes such ---- as there are many cases quite to the contrary.
 - A) variations
 - B) connotations
 - C) affirmations
 - D) fundamentals
 - E) credentials
3. Although vaccines undergo ---- testing before they are licensed for use, it is imperative that the safety of vaccines be monitored on an ongoing basis, as with all licensed drugs.
 - A) visible
 - B) rigorous
 - C) persistent
 - D) apparent
 - E) submissive
4. Over the last decade, numerous awareness-raising initiatives have been launched to eradicate prejudices and ---- social integration in the country.
 - A) reveal
 - B) impede
 - C) promote
 - D) engage
 - E) grasp

5. The Sumerians were adept at building canals and developing effective systems of irrigation since they were ---- agricultural with a well-organized communal life.

- A) severely
- B) apparently
- C) predominantly
- D) thoroughly
- E) bizarrely

6. The risk that some infants may suffer from iron deficiency anaemia cannot be ---- one single cause if meat is introduced too late or if they are given too much cow's milk before age one.

- A) put forward
- B) attributed to
- C) wiped out
- D) brought about
- E) ruled out

7. An increasing amount of evidence supports the hypothesis that horses ---- in the Eurasian Steppes in around 3500 BCE but that modern domesticated breeds ---- from the earliest domestic horse lineage.

- A) had been domesticated / were not descending
- B) used to be domesticated / had not descended
- C) were domesticated / do not descend
- D) have been domesticated / did not descend
- E) are domesticated / have not descended

8. Indian astronomers have devised a new method ---- the atmosphere of extrasolar planets by which even the dimmest or the haziest planets ---- around stars other than the Sun can be studied by observing the polarization of light.

- A) to understand / revolving
- B) understanding / to be revolving
- C) understood / to revolve
- D) to be understanding / revolved
- E) to be understood / revolve

9. In their experiments, a team of international scientists examined chemicals that ---- on the ice on young stars and contended that key ingredient for life on Earth ---- in space.

- A) form / would have formed
- B) formed / should have emerged
- C) have formed / could have formed
- D) were forming / must have formed
- E) had formed / might have emerged

10. About three quarters of all road traffic accidents occur among young males ---- the age of 25 years, and they are almost three times as likely to be killed ---- a road traffic crash as young females.

- A) in / from
- B) between / as
- C) at / by
- D) under / in
- E) throughout / within

11. ---- the term *desertification* may bring to mind the windswept sand dunes of the Sahara, it is an issue that reaches far beyond those living in the world's deserts, threatening the food security and livelihoods of more than two billion people.

- A) Whereas
- B) While
- C) Given that
- D) Because
- E) Just as

12. The immediate adverse health consequences of taking up smoking include reduced physical fitness and asthma ---- the early onset of smoking habits increases smokers' long-term risk of cardiovascular diseases, respiratory illnesses and even cancer.

- A) even if
- B) although
- C) so that
- D) since
- E) before

13. The research conducted on fame and celebrity shows that fame changes a person's life forever and is felt more as a sudden impact or overnight experience ---- a gradual transition.

- A) rather than
- B) except for
- C) such as
- D) contrary to
- E) in addition to

14. ---- parents of children who go online feel they know enough to keep their child safe online, their confidence and ability to do so declines with the rise in the age and online experience of the child.

- A) Because
- B) Until
- C) Although
- D) Unless
- E) Supposing

15. ---- archaeologists focus on studying and aim at recreating the past, particularly times and cultures before the existence of the written word, they must look at material remains for clues about a culture.

- A) Once
- B) Given that
- C) While
- D) Since
- E) As though

16. With all types of natural disasters on the rise at present, the losses and impacts that characterise disasters are commonly ascribed to ---- the number and vulnerability of people and places ---- the severity of the hazard event in terms of economy alone, though one cannot take precedence over the other.

- A) whether / or
- B) both / and
- C) the more / the more
- D) either / or
- E) neither / nor

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

Family is the basic unit of a society and the prevalence of nuclear as well as extended family forms in societies as a whole, or within segments of these societies is nothing new. Copy that. A controversy, **(17)** ----, has long been prominent in the sociological literature on how to define these concepts. The far-reaching effects of technological development, particularly that of industrialisation, **(18)** ---- family life make it harder to define them. These issues could be clarified to some extents at least **(19)** ---- a meaningful and valid definition of the concepts of nuclear and extended family, and of concepts referring to intervening family forms between these two poles, could be agreed upon. Only then, we **(20)** ---- a more accurate basis for describing, classifying, and determining the relative frequency of a particular family type in a society regardless of its technological development. We might also have the chance to **(21)** ---- futile discussions stemming from definitions of concepts rather than actual facts of family life.

17.

- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| A) hence | B) for example |
| C) similarly | D) in contrast |
| E) however | |

18.

- | | |
|------------|-------|
| A) among | B) on |
| C) for | D) in |
| E) through | |

19.

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| A) if | B) although |
| C) so that | D) unless |
| E) until | |

20.

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| A) had to have | B) might have had |
| C) must have | D) would have |
| E) should have had | |

21.

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| A) expose | B) trigger |
| C) nurture | D) raise |
| E) spare | |

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

Current research is focused on identifying genetic changes that affect disease risk and that are common in the general population. **(22)** ---- each of these variations slightly increases an individual's risk, having changes in several different genes may combine to increase disease risk significantly. Changes in many genes, each with a small effect, may underlie susceptibility **(23)** ---- many common diseases, including cancer, obesity, diabetes, heart disease and mental illness. Researchers are working to gauge an individual's risk for developing a common disease based on the combination of variants in many genes across their genome. In people with a genetic predisposition, the risk of disease **(24)** ---- on multiple factors, not only on an identified genetic change. These include other genetic factors, lifestyle and environmental factors. A person's genetic makeup cannot be altered; **(25)** ---- , some lifestyle and environmental modifications can help to an extent. Having more frequent disease screenings and **(26)** ---- a healthy weight may be able to reduce disease risk in those with a genetic predisposition.

22.

- | | |
|---------------|----------|
| A) Because | B) Until |
| C) Although | D) As if |
| E) Given that | |

23.

- | | |
|----------|-------|
| A) about | B) to |
| C) of | D) on |
| E) from | |

24.

- A) had to depend
B) must depend
C) would depend
D) can depend
E) has to depend

25.

- A) in short
B) otherwise
C) conversely
D) namely
E) nevertheless

26.

- | | |
|----------------|-------------|
| A) maintaining | B) evoking |
| C) acquiring | D) reducing |
| E) obtaining | |

Answer these questions according to the passage below.

Listening to stories can help children in intensive care to feel less pain and stress, a study in Brazil has found. Many children's hospitals already have storytelling programmes that aim to cheer up patients. However, this research, published in the journal Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, suggests that it also has physiological benefits. "Until now, the positive evidence for storytelling was based on 'common sense' and taken at face value, in which interacting with the child may distract, entertain and alleviate psychological suffering," said Dr Jorge Moll, of D'Or Institute for Research and Education (IDOR), Brazil. "But there was a lack of a solid scientific basis, especially with regard to underlying physiological mechanisms." The team, based at IDOR and the Federal University of ABC, Brazil, studied 81 children between the ages of 2 and 7, all of whom were in the intensive care unit. One group of 41 children each had a 25-30 minute session with a storyteller, while a control group of 40 children each had the same amount of time with the same professionals who told riddles instead. Before and after the sessions, the team took saliva samples from each child and assessed their pain level. The saliva samples allowed the researchers to measure levels of the hormones cortisol – which is related to stress – and oxytocin – which plays a role in empathy. Both groups of children benefitted from the interventions: they all had less cortisol and more oxytocin in their saliva, suggesting they were less stressed, and they reported less pain and discomfort. However, the results were twice as strong for the storytelling group as the control group.

27. Which of the following is true about storytelling?

- A) That listening to stories helps children in intensive care to feel less pain and stress is nothing but a hoax.
- B) Listening to stories can assist only children in intensive care as they feel more pain and stress
- C) The lack of a solid scientific basis still makes storytelling an unreliable method
- D) The benefits of storytelling lacked scientific backing previously and were believed to be superficial.
- E) Many children's hospitals plan to have storytelling programmes that aim to cheer up patients.

28. It can be inferred from the passage that ----.

- A) it would not have been possible to reach any conclusive evidence if it had not been for the same professionals in both experiments
- B) stories helped kids when they were less stressed, and when they reported less pain and discomfort
- C) it was the professionals who told riddles rather than those who told stories that enabled more oxytocin
- D) it was not the professionals who told riddles but those who told stories that helped children to have more oxytocin in their saliva
- E) both groups in the study received positive results from their sessions

29. The underlined word 'alleviate' is closest in meaning to ----.

- A) moderate
- B) eradicate
- C) increase
- D) locate
- E) prescribe

30. Which of the following describes the main purpose of the author in this passage?

- A) To raise awareness as to the importance of storytelling
- B) To encourage public support for the employment of professionals at children's hospitals
- C) To explain the causes of stress, pain and discomfort in those at children's hospitals
- D) To inform about a study as to the efficacy of storytelling at children's hospitals
- E) To compare and contrast two methods adopted at children's hospitals

Answer these questions according to the passage below.

It is likely that the North American hot dog comes from a widespread common European sausage brought here by butchers of several nationalities. Also in doubt is who first served the dachshund sausage with a roll. People liked this food that was easy to eat, convenient and inexpensive, as is the case with many popular foods today. Hot dog historian Bruce Kraig, a retired professor at Roosevelt University, says the Germans always ate the dachshund sausages with bread. Since the sausage culture is German, it is likely that Germans introduced the practice of eating the dachshund sausages, which we today know as the hot dog, nestled in a bun. Another story that puzzles serious hot dog historians is how the term "hot dog" came about. Some say the word was coined in 1901 at the New York Polo Grounds on a cold April day. Vendors were hawking hot dogs from portable hot water tanks shouting "They're red hot! Get your dachshund sausages while they're red hot!" They seemed to be satisfied with the rising number of people in the queue, not to mention the profit they made. A New York Journal sports cartoonist, Tad Dorgan, observed the scene and hastily drew a cartoon of barking dachshund sausages nestled warmly in rolls. Not sure how to spell "dachshund" he simply wrote "hot dog!", the cartoon is said to have been a sensation, thus coining the term "hot dog." However, historians have been unable to find this cartoon, despite Dorgan's enormous body of work and his popularity.

31. Which of the following is true about storytelling?

- A) Thanks to Dorgan's enormous body of work and his popularity, hot dogs became popular.
- B) The fame of sports cartoonist, Tad Dorgan did not help researchers find a cartoon attributed to him.
- C) Dorgan knew how to spell "dachshund" but he simply wrote "hot dog" to coin a new term.
- D) Though historians know about the origins of hot dogs for sure, little is known about who coined the term first.
- E) Germans introduced the practice of eating the dachshund sausages to all continents.

32. It can be inferred from the passage that ----.

- A) it would not have been possible to learn who first served the dachshund sausage with a roll if it weren't for historian Bruce Kraig
- B) hot dog historians have at last come to terms on how the term "hot dog" came about
- C) hot dogs owe their popularity to their practicality and affordability
- D) it was the Germans that introduced hot dogs as they always ate the dachshund sausages with bread
- E) people have to use portable hot water tanks so that sausages can be consumed while they are red hot

33. The underlined word 'hawking' is closest in meaning to ----.

- A) chasing
- B) ordering
- C) inventing
- D) buying
- E) selling

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

- A) A Brief History of Fast Food
- B) German Cuisine Changing American Taste
- C) Hot Dog versus Healthy Food
- D) A Popular Food Shrouded in Mystery
- E) What Makes Hot Dog So Appealing?