

1. **Considering the dire consequences of their choice, historians cannot be in ---- about the fact that Classical Greece and Rome co-opted into the politics of race hate.**

- A) disguise
- B) denial
- C) clarity
- D) detriment
- E) turmoil

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2. The ability to see in ultraviolet light is common in animals as opposed to humans, but the ability to ---- two "colours" of UV is something rare.

- A) expose
- B) prioritise
- C) rinse
- D) anticipate
- E) distinguish

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3. There are two grand ---- now for computer science: truly intelligent machines and useful quantum computers, both of which sound challenging but may be closer than we think.

- A) diversions
- B) utilities
- C) ambitions
- D) discrepancies
- E) definitions

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4. Cities are ---- vulnerable to heat as a result of the urban heat island effect – a phenomenon where urban areas are much hotter than surrounding rural regions due to their higher concentration of built infrastructure and human activities.

- A) particularly
- B) reliably
- C) immediately
- D) conversely
- E) emotionally

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5. Drones are being used for antipollution missions off the coast of Europe to “sniff” the exhaust fumes from ships and catch operators using ---- fuel or those beyond permissible limits.

- A) illegal
- B) undue
- C) convertible
- D) deterrent
- E) liable

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6. Army ants tend to be quite adaptive and have ---- a new strategy to boost the speed and efficiency of their raids by temporarily storing the food they steal in a nearby cache.

- A) made do with
- B) fallen back on
- C) cut down on
- D) caught up with
- E) come up with

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7. **Fossilised piles of faeces, called middens, ---- that a desert valley in Yemen was once a tropical oasis, which ---- in the dry region because of human land management practices.**

- A) revealed / would have lasted
- B) have revealed / may have lasted
- C) would reveal / must have lasted
- D) had revealed / might have lasted
- E) reveal / should have lasted

8. ---- one of the oldest and most famous Christian churches in England, Canterbury Cathedral dates back some 1,400 years, ---- the country itself.

- A) To consider / to predate
- B) To be considered / having been predated
- C) Considered / predating
- D) Considering / predated
- E) Having considered / being predated

9. Georgian Britain ---- by a “print revolution,” a technological and cultural transformation that saw more imagery available ---- than ever before.

- A) has been characterised / to be viewed
- B) is characterised / to have viewed
- C) was characterised / to view
- D) had been characterised / viewing
- E) will be characterised / having viewed

10. Astronomers could boost the efficiency of the search ---- alien worlds that might harbour life ---- using a technique that can help us rule out stars that have already eaten their own planets.

- A) on / of
- B) from / off
- C) for / by
- D) into / in
- E) among / with

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11. We tend to settle ---- our value systems and behaviours during late childhood and early adulthood, so generation-shaping events have a stronger impact on people who experience them while coming ---- age.

- A) among / for
- B) over / with
- C) between / to
- D) into / of
- E) amid / at

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12. Email encryption works by scrambling text sent in an email and only allowing it to be decrypted ---- the recipient has a “key” that matches the one the sender used.

- A) until
- B) while
- C) though
- D) as
- E) if

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13. Foam that some frogs produce to make nests could be used in future pharmaceuticals and cosmetics ---- it can keep its shape for more than a week, isn't likely to irritate our skin and can slowly release drugs for days.

- A) as though
- B) though
- C) when
- D) because
- E) in order that

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14. According to one study, adults must spend around 50 hours together to go from mere acquaintance to a casual friend, 90 hours together ---- they consider each other friends, and more than 200 hours to become close friends who share an emotional connection.

- A) unless
- B) since
- C) before
- D) when
- E) while

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15. There is now compelling evidence, ---- scientific ---- behavioural, to assert that only children, taken as a group, defy the traits others project onto them.

- A) so / that
- B) both / and
- C) neither / nor
- D) so / as
- E) more / than

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16. Even after a tough year in isolation during Covid pandemic, many people who have developed an intimate understanding of what it means to be socially isolate are still afraid to return to their former lives and join the public events ---- their being fully vaccinated and the low prevalence of the disease.

- A) due to
- B) besides
- C) on behalf of
- D) with regard to
- E) despite

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

Australia experienced its worst wildfires **(17)** ---- record between November 2019 and January 2020. More than 70,000 square kilometres of bushland – an area the size of the Republic of Ireland – burned to the ground. While the vegetation combusted, about 715 million tonnes of CO2 was released into the atmosphere – roughly **(18)** ---- to the entire annual emissions of Germany. This led to fears that the fires would be a major contributor to global warming. **(19)** -- --, new research suggests that approximately 80 per cent of this CO2 has been absorbed by ocean algal blooms that began **(20)** ---- when iron-rich ash from the fires rained down into the water. Ash contains iron that can promote growth of microscopic marine algae called phytoplankton. **(21)** ---- phytoplankton grow, they capture CO2 from the atmosphere through the process of photosynthesis, which was what happened after the bushfires in Australia.

17.

- A) with
- B) on
- C) from
- D) off
- E) in

Australia experienced its worst wildfires **(17)** ---- record between November 2019 and January 2020. More than 70,000 square kilometres of bushland – an area the size of the Republic of Ireland – burned to the ground. While the vegetation combusted, about 715 million tonnes of CO2 was released into the atmosphere – roughly **(18)** ---- to the entire annual emissions of Germany. This led to fears that the fires would be a major contributor to global warming. **(19)** ----, new research suggests that approximately 80 per cent of this CO2 has been absorbed by ocean algal blooms that began **(20)** ---- when iron-rich ash from the fires rained down into the water. Ash contains iron that can promote growth of microscopic marine algae called phytoplankton. **(21)** ---- phytoplankton grow, they capture CO2 from the atmosphere through the process of photosynthesis, which was what happened after the bushfires in Australia.

18.

- A) destructive
- B) familiar
- C) dedicated
- D) unresponsive
- E) equivalent

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19.

- A) However
- B) In addition
- C) Hence
- D) Similarly
- E) In the mean time

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20.

- A) to have grown
- B) to be growing
- C) grow
- D) growing
- E) having grown

Australia experienced its worst wildfires **(17)** ---- record between November 2019 and January 2020. More than 70,000 square kilometres of bushland – an area the size of the Republic of Ireland – burned to the ground. While the vegetation combusted, about 715 million tonnes of CO₂ was released into the atmosphere – roughly **(18)** ---- to the entire annual emissions of Germany. This led to fears that the fires would be a major contributor to global warming. **(19)** ----, new research suggests that approximately 80 per cent of this CO₂ has been absorbed by ocean algal blooms that began **(20)** ---- when iron-rich ash from the fires rained down into the water. Ash contains iron that can promote growth of microscopic marine algae called phytoplankton. **(21)** ---- phytoplankton grow, they capture CO₂ from the atmosphere through the process of photosynthesis, which was what happened after the bushfires in Australia.

21.

- A) As
- B) Since
- C) Whether
- D) Unless
- E) Even if

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

One of the unwritten rules of taking a new job is keeping it for at least a year – even if you hate it. The thinking goes even if the environment is tough, you need to show professional **(22)** ---- and stickability before moving on. But as employment and the workplace continue to undergo overwhelming change **(23)** ---- the pandemic, does that rule still hold true? Maybe, say experts. The timeless factors **(24)** ---- the one-year rule are still in place: on the employer side, an employee who stays at least a year is a better investment than one who doesn't, and their loyalty is also viewed as a positive. On the employee side, staying for 12 months means time to pick up skills and competencies that are not possible to learn in just one business quarter. **(25)** ----, the changing way we build our careers combined with the unprecedented impact of the pandemic have brought more flexibility. While employers might well still prefer a more traditional CV, experts suggest that a short stint or two in previous roles shouldn't necessarily be a deal-breaker, **(26)** ---- you can provide a good explanation for moving.

22.

- A) assessment
- B) estimation
- C) commitment
- D) apprehension
- E) vocation

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23.

- A) under
- B) amid
- C) over
- D) among
- E) between

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24.

- A) to underpin
- B) underpinned
- C) underpinning
- D) to have underpinned
- E) having been underpinned

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25.

- A) Still
- B) Meanwhile
- C) In addition
- D) Thus
- E) On the other hand

One of the unwritten rules of taking a new job is keeping it for at least a year – even if you hate it. The thinking goes even if the environment is tough, you need to show professional **(22)** ---- and stickability before moving on. But as employment and the workplace continue to undergo overwhelming change **(23)** ---- the pandemic, does that rule still hold true? Maybe, say experts. The timeless factors **(24)** ---- the one-year rule are still in place: on the employer side, an employee who stays at least a year is a better investment than one who doesn't, and their loyalty is also viewed as a positive. On the employee side, staying for 12 months means time to pick up skills and competencies that are not possible to learn in just one business quarter. **(25)** ----, the changing way we build our careers combined with the unprecedented impact of the pandemic have brought more flexibility. While employers might well still prefer a more traditional CV, experts suggest that a short stint or two in previous roles shouldn't necessarily be a deal-breaker, **(26)** ---- you can provide a good explanation for moving.

26.

- A) so that
- B) as long as
- C) although
- D) even when
- E) unless

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

- 27. While universal healthcare services in many European nations mean citizens are entitled to receive a broad range of treatments free of charge, ----.**
- A) healthcare in the US is also provided to all population free of charge in many states throughout the country
 - B) a simple inhaler used in the treatment of asthma comes to \$1 in Cuba, but \$120 in the US
 - C) some citizens in these countries also have the option to benefit from expensive fertility treatments for free
 - D) a lack of state support in the US leaves many individuals relying on employers for healthcare
 - E) this leaves an impression that the citizens are living in a country where supportive culture is the norm

28. As they were constructed using natural materials, ----.

- A) Yemen's history of tower-house has resulted from the need for security against invading forces
- B) Yemeni high-rise buildings are superbly sustainable and perfectly suited to the hot and dry Arabian desert climate
- C) master builders would start with a stone foundation, some 2m deep, upon which mud bricks were laid in a running bond
- D) the historical buildings are also under threat from constant wind erosion, war and the economic struggles
- E) Yemen is scattered with soaring constructions, from those in smaller villages to bigger towns

29. ----, but statistics show women are the most burnt out group.

- A) Simply because of their age – 25 to about 40 – most male middle managers are millennials
- B) The transition to remote work made the day-to-day management of female employees much more difficult for female managers
- C) In many cases, middle management positions go to younger employees
- D) Nearly all workers are feeling some form of work stress during a pandemic
- E) Middle management can be a tough job for women, constantly toggling between supervisors above and supervisees below

30. Some penguins match the calls of fellow penguins to their faces or other aspects of their appearance, - ---.

- A) but they do this to be able to recognize their mates or chicks
- B) and this makes them the first birds besides crows known to have this ability
- C) so this is a trait restricted to African penguins as far as scientists are concerned
- D) because they want to know which call belongs to themselves
- E) before they can reach their destinations if they aren't already hunted by a tiger seal

31. ----, it makes more sense to send machines as humans aren't well suited to long-duration space flight.
- A) When not working on space missions that require long-term commitment
 - B) If humans were to go beyond their galaxy and discover new exoplanets
 - C) When it comes to exploring our solar system and the worlds beyond that
 - D) Though sending humans to low Earth orbit requires an amazing endeavour
 - E) While the robotic missions are somewhat running themselves, autonomously

32. Narcissists must control other people and their environment, including one's beliefs, feelings, and actions ----.

- A) so that they will be able to feel safe and conceal their insecurities in life
- B) though they belittle, or manipulate you to raise themselves and put you down
- C) as though they have to brag, exaggerate, and fantasize about their greatness
- D) whereas all of these behaviors are methods to raise themselves up to feel less insecure
- E) but they act as if they're needless and judge their partners for their needs and feelings

33. Emotionally neglectful parents usually have no idea they neglect their children's emotions ----.

- A) so they may mean well, care for and want to do their best for their kids
- B) although they can't provide compassion or emotional care to the children
- C) because family members suffer from what goes unsaid, unshared, and unnoticed
- D) even if neglect happens when your parents neglect your emotions and emotional needs
- E) as they are typically folks who tend to turn a blind eye to feelings in general

34. While panda bears do share a genetic link to other bears in the Ursidae family, ----.

- A) it is commonly believed that the panda and the Ailuridae derived their names from a single source
- B) people once thought the red panda was related to bears or raccoons
- C) the red panda is instead the sole member of the Ailuridae, a family in the mammal order Carnivora
- D) red pandas use sounds to communicate, but the sounds are generally very quiet
- E) there are in fact two separate species within the Ailuridae genus: *fulgens fulgens* and *fulgens refulgens*

35. Elephants, like many other animals, can learn a variety of complicated tasks, ----.

- A) so they are also highly social and compassionate, often working together to solve problems within their herd
- B) but it is their self-awareness – the ability to recognize themselves in a mirror – that sets them apart on the intelligence scale
- C) and they can trample farms and even houses if they are angry or looking for food for their young
- D) while other elephant species, like the Asian elephant, are preferred for tasks that humans cannot perform
- E) as if they can eliminate other animals known for their intelligence including pigs, which can solve mazes and learn a symbolic language

36. The Svalbard Global Seed Vault is intended to safeguard the seeds of the world's food plants in the event of a crisis ----.

- A) when the Norwegian authorities think it fit to use
- B) since "doomsday fortress" may seem fitting given its remote
- C) unlike other seed banks, which protect nature's biodiversity
- D) unless they come up with a new plan to protect the world's species
- E) only when it is maintained as part of a global cooperative effort

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. Research shows that surfaces coated with a newly formulated white coloring reflect 98.1 percent of sunlight, creating a powerful cooling effect – without plugging in an air conditioner.

- A) Arařtırmalar, yeni geliřtirilmiř beyaz renkle kaplanmış yzeylerin gneř iřığının %98,1'ini yansıtarak klima kullanımına gerek kalmadan serinleyici bir etki yarattığını göstermektedir.
- B) Arařtırmaların gösterdiği Őey, yeni geliřtirilmiř beyaz renkle kaplanmış yzeylerin gneř iřığının %98,1'ini yansıttığı ve bir klima kullanmadan serinleyici bir etki yarattığıdır.
- C) Arařtırmalar, yeni geliřtirilmiř beyaz renkle kaplanmış yzeylerin gneř iřığının %98,1'ini yansıttığını ve bir klima kullanmadan serinleyici bir etki yarattığını göstermektedir.
- D) Arařtırmalar, bir klimayı fiře takmadan da serinleyici etkinin yeni geliřtirilmiř beyaz rengin kapladığı yzeylerde gneř iřığının %98,1'ini yansıtmasıyla mümkün olabileceğini göstermektedir.
- E) Arařtırmalara göre, kapladığı yzeylerde gneř iřığının %98,1'ini yansıtan yeni beyaz boyanın klima kullanımına gerek kalmadan serinleyici etki yaratabileceğini gösteriyor.

38. It may seem unlikely that a structure as large as a castle could evade detection for centuries, yet that is just the discovery that has been made at a site in Shropshire.

- A) Kale kadar büyük bir yapının yüzyıllar boyunca keşfedilmeden kalması pek olası gözükmez; ancak Shropshire'daki bir alanda yapılan keşif tam da bu.
- B) Kale kadar büyük bir yapının yüzyıllar boyunca keşfedilmeden kalması pek olası gözükmez de Shropshire'daki bir alanda yapılan keşif tam da böyle bir şey.
- C) Yüzyıllar boyunca keşfedilmeden kalabilen bir kale pek olası görünmez fakat Shropshire'daki bir kazı alanında yapılan keşif tam da bu.
- D) Kale gibi büyük yapıların yüzyıllar boyunca keşfedilmeden kalması pek olası gözükmez ama Shropshire'daki bir alanda yapılan keşif tam da bunun gibi bir şey.
- E) Shropshire'daki bir alanda keşfedilen bir kale, bu büyüklükteki yapıların yüzyıllar boyunca keşfedilmeden kalmasının pek de olasılık dışı olmadığını gösterdi.

- 39. Embryos that are often discarded by IVF clinics because they contain some seemingly abnormal cells are just as likely to develop into healthy babies as embryos with no chromosomal abnormalities.**
- A) Tüp bebek klinikleri sıklıkla görünüşte anormal hücreler içerdiği için embriyoları atar; ancak bunların sağlıklı bebeklere dönüşmesi, en az kromozom anormallikleri olmayan embriyolar kadar olasıdır.
- B) Tüp bebek klinikleri tarafından sıklıkla görünüşte anormal hücreler içerdiği için atılan embriyoların sağlıklı bebeklere dönüşme olasılığı, en az kromozom anormallikleri olmayan embriyolar kadar yüksektir.
- C) Bazı embriyoların görünüşte anormal hücreler içerdiği için sıklıkla tüp bebek klinikleri tarafından atılmasına rağmen bunların sağlıklı bebeklere dönüşmesi, en az kromozom anormallikleri olmayan embriyolar kadar olasıdır.
- D) Tüp bebek klinikleri tarafından sıklıkla görünüşte anormal hücreler içerdiği için atılan embriyoların sağlıklı bebeklere dönüşmesi, en az kromozom anormallikleri olmayan embriyolar kadar olasıdır.
- E) Tüp bebek klinikleri tarafından sıklıkla embriyoların atılmasının sebebi, bunların görünüşte anormal hücrelere sahip olmasıdır ama bu embriyoların sağlıklı bebeklere dönüşme olasılığı, kromozom anormallikleri olmayan embriyolar kadar yüksektir.

40. 66 milyon yıl önce gezegenimize çarpan Chicxulub asteroidinin büyük ölçüde dinozorlar ve birçok diğer türün yok olmasından sorumlu olduğu düşünülmektedir.

- A) It is conventionally thought that the Chicxulub asteroid that jolted our planet 66 million years ago is responsible for wiping out the dinosaurs and many other species.
- B) The Chicxulub asteroid that jolted our planet 66 million years ago is widely thought to be responsible for wiping out the dinosaurs and many other species.
- C) A popular thought among the scientists is that the Chicxulub asteroid that jolted our planet 66 million years ago is responsible for wiping out the dinosaurs and many other species.
- D) The Chicxulub asteroid jolted our planet 66 million years ago, and it is widely thought to be responsible for wiping out the dinosaurs and many other species.
- E) What jolted our planet 66 million years ago was the Chicxulub asteroid, which is widely thought to be responsible for wiping out the dinosaurs and many other species.

41. Venüs, hiçbir zaman yüzeyinde suyun var olması için gerekli olan şartlara sahip olmamış olabilir, ve bu da gezegenin bir zamanlar düşünöldüğü gibi yaşanabilir olmayacağı anlamına gelmektedir.

- A) That Venus might never have had the conditions necessary for water to exist on its surface means the planet wouldn't have been habitable as once thought.
- B) It is highly possible that Venus did not have the conditions necessary for water to exist on its surface, and so the planet wouldn't have been habitable as once thought.
- C) Venus might not have been habitable as once thought because the planet wasn't likely to have the conditions necessary for water to exist on its surface.
- D) Venus might never have had the conditions necessary for water to exist on its surface, which means the planet wasn't as habitable as once thought.
- E) Venus might never have had the conditions necessary for water to exist on its surface, meaning the planet wouldn't have been habitable as once thought.

42. Fransız kültür yetkilileri, bir yangının çatısının üçte ikisini yok ettiği ve çan kulesini mahvettiği Nisan 2019'dan beri ünlü Notre-Dam Katedralini yenilemek için gece gündüz çalışmaktadır.

- A) French cultural authorities have been working around the clock to restore the famed Notre-Dame Cathedral since April 2019, when a blaze consumed two-thirds of its roof and destroyed its spire.
- B) French cultural authorities' endeavour to restore the famed Notre-Dame Cathedral have been going on around the clock since April 2019, when a blaze consumed two-thirds of its roof and destroyed its spire.
- C) A blaze consumed two-thirds of the famed Notre-Dame Cathedral's roof and destroyed its spire in April 2019, and since then French cultural authorities have been working around the clock to restore it.
- D) The restoration work on the famed Notre-Dame Cathedral by French cultural authorities has been going on since April 2019, when a blaze consumed two-thirds of its roof and destroyed its spire.
- E) What French cultural authorities have been doing is to work around the clock to restore the famed Notre-Dame Cathedral since April 2019, when a blaze consumed two-thirds of its roof and destroyed its spire.

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

Creating a fake persona online with a computer-generated face is easier than ever, but there is a simple way to catch these **phony** pictures: look at the eyes. Generative adversarial networks (GANs) – a type of artificial intelligence that can make images from a simple prompt – can produce realistic-looking faces. Because the faces are made through a process of continual changes, they are less likely to be caught out through reverse image searches, which identify the reuse of existing people’s images on fake profiles. But they do have a tell. The pupils of GAN-generated faces aren’t perfectly round or elliptical, unlike real ones. Real pupils are also symmetrical to one another. Computer-created pupils often have bumpy edges, or are asymmetrical. “Even though GAN models are very powerful, they don’t really understand human biology very well,” says Siwei Lyu at the University of Albany in New York. Lyu and his colleagues developed a computer model that identifies the location of the eyes in a picture of a face, extracts the pupils and identifies their shape. The model checks to see if the pupils are circular or elliptical. If they aren’t, it identifies the image as fake. If they are, it moves onto the next check – whether a pupil has smooth or jagged edges. If it is the latter, the image is identified as fake.

43. We can conclude from the passage that computer-generated images ----.

- A) could be the answer to the need to create an online persona
- B) may be used to deceive internet users and rob them of their online assets
- C) have always been created using a technology called GAN
- D) are unlikely to be discerned by an ordinary internet user
- E) can be perfect and even the latest technology cannot distinguish them

Creating a fake persona online with a computer-generated face is easier than ever, but there is a simple way to catch these **phony** pictures: look at the eyes. Generative adversarial networks (GANs) – a type of artificial intelligence that can make images from a simple prompt – can produce realistic-looking faces. Because the faces are made through a process of continual changes, they are less likely to be caught out through reverse image searches, which identify the reuse of existing people's images on fake profiles. But they do have a tell. The pupils of GAN-generated faces aren't perfectly round or elliptical, unlike real ones. Real pupils are also symmetrical to one another. Computer-created pupils often have bumpy edges, or are asymmetrical. "Even though GAN models are very powerful, they don't really understand human biology very well," says Siwei Lyu at the University of Albany in New York. Lyu and his colleagues developed a computer model that identifies the location of the eyes in a picture of a face, extracts the pupils and identifies their shape. The model checks to see if the pupils are circular or elliptical. If they aren't, it identifies the image as fake. If they are, it moves onto the next check – whether a pupil has smooth or jagged edges. If it is the latter, the image is identified as fake.

44. Which of the following is true about fake profiles on the Internet?

- A) They use pictures where the pupils of the eyes are always symmetrical.
- B) They have become a part of people's lives.
- C) The pictures they use are not realistic at all.
- D) They make use of computer-generated images.
- E) They can be spotted easily by using reverse image search.

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45. The underlined word ‘phony’ is closest in meaning to ----.

- A) authentic
- B) valid
- C) deceptive
- D) detrimental
- E) splendid

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

- A) To warn people against the capabilities of a technology called GAN
- B) To describe how a fake persona can be created online
- C) To explain how a new computer model distinguishes computer generated images
- D) To help the reader identify the small details in computer generated images
- E) To compare and contrast ways of detecting fake personas created online

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

Stilton, Cheshire, red Leicester. There are more than 700 cheeses produced in the UK, but in parts of the English-speaking world, a certain type is so ubiquitous that it is simply referred to as "cheese". Cheddar is the most popular cheese in the UK, accounting for nearly half of all British cheese sales, and according to recent polls, it is the favourite cheese among Americans and Aussies, and one of the most-eaten types in Canada, too. But while cheddar has become a dairy staple from Wisconsin to Wales, the fact that one of the world's most-consumed cheeses has no protected designation of origin means that it has also become one of the most mass-produced. These days, industrialised cheddar is churned out in more than a dozen countries and the plastic-packaged blocks bear little resemblance to their cave-matured predecessors. But if you want to taste authentic cheddar cheese, the way it originally tasted, you need to visit the 5,400-person village of Cheddar in the county of Somerset in south-west England. Here, as far back as the late Middle Ages, cheesemakers used caves in the towering limestone cliffs of Cheddar Gorge as natural refrigerators. Today a handful of producers continue the tradition, which is actually good news for cheese connoisseurs.

47. It can be inferred from the passage that geographic features of the village of Cheddar ----.

- A) bear resemblance to those in some countries, including Canada and Australia
- B) play a role in the taste of the cheese produced there
- C) prevent its limited number of inhabitants from continuing the cheese-making tradition
- D) have made the village the biggest cheese producer in the country
- E) make it more famous than other cheese-producing villages like Stilton and Cheshire

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48. It is clear from the passage that the original Cheddar cheese ----.

- A) has been mass-produced in plastic-packaged blocks
- B) was the main inspiration for the production of more than 700 cheeses produced in the UK
- C) tasted much different than the cheddar currently produced in Cheshire and Leicester
- D) went through a maturation process in the caves of the village where it was produced
- E) lost its taste when people started to produce it in the USA

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49. What is the author's attitude toward the mass-produced cheddar?

- A) Sarcastic
- B) Enthusiastic
- C) Supportive
- D) Disapproving
- E) Apathetic

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50. According to the author of the passage, the main reason for Cheddar's becoming one of the most mass-produced cheeses is that ----.

- A) the cheese has a superior taste to other ones
- B) the caves it is produced in are ancient
- C) all nations love the cheese a lot
- D) it is the best-selling cheese in the UK
- E) its designation of origin is not protected

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

Most stars are powered by the fusion of hydrogen into helium, a wonderfully stable process that keeps stars burning at the same temperature and brightness for billions of years. But if a would-be star never reaches high-enough temperatures or pressures to sustain hydrogen fusion, it is a brown dwarf, with a maximum mass of 8 percent of our sun's, or about 80 times the mass of Jupiter. Recent studies indicate that brown dwarfs are nearly as common as stars, and they are everywhere. Brown dwarfs have been found in stellar nurseries alongside young proto-stars. They have been found in binary systems paired with white dwarfs, having survived potential engulfment by the white dwarf's previous red giant form. Our sun, a yellow dwarf star, will one day turn into a bloated red giant, and after it dies, it will become a white dwarf. Some of the closest stellar systems to our sun are brown dwarfs – the third and fourth nearest extrasolar systems, at 6.5 and 7.3 light-years, respectively, and the closest are Alpha Centauri and Barnard's star. And yet, despite their ubiquity, most people have never heard of brown dwarfs.

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

- A) it is only recently that the existence of brown dwarfs has been confirmed
- B) the transformation of our sun into a red giant is almost imminent
- C) maintenance of hydrogen fusion is a key indicator about the future of a would-be star
- D) brown dwarfs can only be paired with white dwarfs in binary systems
- E) the mass of our sun is 80 times bigger than that of Jupiter

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52. Which of the following is not mentioned as a type of star?

- A) The sun
- B) Brown dwarf
- C) Alpha Centauri
- D) Red giant
- E) Stellar nurseries

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53. According to the passage, it is inevitable that our sun ----.

- A) will turn back to its roots and become a proto-star
- B) will become a red giant first and become a white dwarf in the end
- C) will eventually become a part of a binary system with a brown dwarf
- D) will one day find itself next to a star in the nearest extrasolar system
- E) will shrink and lose its mass, becoming as dense as Jupiter

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54. Which of the following can be said about the author of the passage?

- A) She seems kind of surprised that not many people know about brown dwarfs.
- B) She clearly states that our sun is 460 times bigger than Jupiter.
- C) She seems to be of the opinion that our sun will one day become a brown dwarf.
- D) She regrets to state that our sun will one day become a white dwarf.
- E) She seems pretty impressed by the existence and prevalence of red giants.

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

The Western was for several decades the film genre that defined masculinity. It was where the silhouettes of John Wayne and Clint Eastwood became inscribed in cultural history, framed by legendary directors like John Ford and Sergio Leone. In reality, cowboys were overworked, underfed and underpaid, but in cinema they could be tough, independent wanderers who chose the freedom of the wilderness over the confines of domesticity. And though the Western itself has been declared dead many times over, it always picks itself up off the dusty ground, ready for one more showdown. Even now, perhaps only the superhero could threaten the cowboy as film's ultimate symbol of all-American manhood. But what happens when a woman steps behind the camera? From Kelly Reichardt's Meek's *Cutoff* and *First Cow*, to Chloé Zhao's *The Rider* and now Jane Campion's awards-tipped *The Power of the Dog*, women directors in the 21st Century are using the Western to undo traditional representations of gender. As Helen O'Hara, author of *Women vs Hollywood*, tells BBC Culture: "These female-made Westerns are really tackling toxic masculinity and the ways in which men's attempts to prove themselves as men can backfire, rather than glorifying the myth of the cowboy as the older, traditional Western did."

55. One can understand from the passage that cowboys in real life ----.

- A) aspired to become figures of masculinity like John Wayne or Clint Eastwood
- B) had nothing to do with the independence that the ones in Western films enjoyed
- C) were the ones legendary directors were resorted to as their sole source of inspiration
- D) had to pretend to be strong to hide the hardships they had in their jobs, such as overwork
- E) lost their traditional roles with the advent of Western films directed by women

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56. It is pointed out in the passage that the Western ----.

- A) may eventually come to a point where it can beat the superhero films
- B) was first created to foster all-American manhood
- C) doesn't change its stance even when women directors are behind the camera
- D) had its ups and downs but always found a way to come back
- E) has been frowned upon by the enthusiasts of superhero films

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57. Which of the following is true about female-made Westerns?

- A) They glorify the myth of the all-American masculine cowboy.
- B) They try to come to terms with the toxic masculinity in their plots.
- C) They aim to reverse traditional representations of gender in traditional Western.
- D) They present the cowboy as overworked, underfed, and underpaid.
- E) They will find a way to be more popular than superhero films.

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58. What does the passage mainly focus on?

- A) The real suffering behind the scenes
- B) How the cowboy has remained popular
- C) Why figures like John Wayne are still popular
- D) Whether the traditional Western is superior
- E) The transformation the Western undergoes

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

Hundreds of years ago, if you had a pain, a cough or a fever, an apothecary, now known as pharmacist or chemist, might prescribe you a herb, a tincture or a restorative course of leeches. Some resorted to oracles as a mediator. It was in the lap of the gods to grant relief. Sacrifices were also offered via oracles. Thankfully, medicine has come a long way since then. It is by no means perfect, but hospitals, drugs and health care have made our days inestimably more comfortable. Much of this is thanks to that bastion of science, the clinical trial, which tests whether a medicine or treatment is safe and effective. Evidence from such trials is considered the gold standard, and over the years it has helped us distinguish the fraud from the cures. It might be surprising to hear, then, that a growing number of doctors think the way we test medicines needs a renovation. For all their strengths, clinical trials often take years to deliver a verdict. This drawback was exposed during the covid-19 pandemic, when we desperately needed treatments for a new disease. Doctors were forced to use quicker methods of assessment, and at this juncture, it seems they paid off. "We were able to achieve in weeks what would have otherwise taken years," says epidemiologist Martin Landray at the University of Oxford. If we can get robust answers about medicines in a faster way than standard clinical trials can, surely, we are ethically obliged to do so.

59. The writer of the passage has given the example of leech treatment in order to ----.

- A) inform the reader about how challenging it was to access medicine in the distant past
- B) emphasize how developed medical treatment has become in centuries
- C) underpin what current medical practices have brought about
- D) question the efficacy of old techniques used in case of an emergency
- E) criticise the intricate ways in which treatment and gods interacted

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60. It is stated in the passage that the covid-19 pandemic ----.

- A) has proved to be a turning point in health care standards and pain relief
- B) could in fact have been prevented by ancient cures
- C) triggered a new movement whereby all clinical trials have to be completed in weeks
- D) raised some ethical questions about the practice of clinical trials
- E) brought quicker methods of assessment in clinical trials

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61. According to the passage, one downside of clinical trials is ----.

- A) their ultimate failure to tell the right from wrong when it comes to treatments
- B) that they can hardly yield a conclusive result in times of pandemic
- C) that they take too long to come to a decision about a given treatment
- D) their dependence on their brilliant legacy, the gold standard
- E) their inability to make a growing number of doctors feel secure about their health

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62. What does the author imply by saying "It was in the lap of the gods to grant relief." according to the passage?

- A) The chances of finding a cure is low.
- B) Even gods help those who help themselves.
- C) Without spirituality, relief is nowhere in sight.
- D) Oracles offer a remedy in the name of gods.
- E) Gods may not grant relief without sacrifice.

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

63.

Drew:

- **In my opinion, those who refuse to get vaccinated against Covid-19 should be banned from entering government buildings, restaurants, and cafés.**

Nicole:

- ----

Drew:

- **It really doesn't have anything to do with that. They are the reason for the new mutations, and if they don't change their mind, we will never be able to get rid of the pandemic.**

Nicole:

- **Still, I don't think banning them from social life is the solution.**

A) I couldn't agree more. The government should do this to protect them.

B) Are you aware that you are suggesting their freedom be limited?

C) What about Covid deniers – those who call the pandemic “Plan-demic”?

D) Isn't that a bit harsh? I mean they have a right not to get the vaccine.

E) You know what? I am also fed up with the disease, but your suggestion is an overkill.

64.

Daniel:

- **Hear this one: Women are substantially more likely than men to wear clothing that hurts, interrupts their focus, or makes it difficult to freely move.**

Mike:

- **I disagree. What about the suit and tie I have to wear every day to work? I feel like someone is trying to suffocate me.**

Daniel:

- ----

Mike:

- **Well, too bad for them. But this doesn't change the fact that I keep suffering every work day.**

- A) But half of them admitted enduring uncomfortable clothing in order to look more fashionable.
- B) Didn't you once say that you are wearing a suit and a tie to look more charismatic in company meetings?
- C) You may be right, but you are in the minority; 60% of women have to wear uncomfortable clothing as opposed to 15% of men.
- D) Personally, I find women's clothing less comfortable than men's clothing tends to be, don't you think so?
- E) C'mon! At least you don't have to wear high-heels. But then, most of them say they like wearing them.

65.

Jane:

- **Did you hear how much Dave paid for the birthday gift to his girlfriend?**

Mark:

- **Yeah. It sounds outrageous, but I don't care about the price tag if both parties are happy about it.**

Jane:

- ----.

Mark:

- **Well, maybe this is the way Dave keeps their relationship strong.**

Jane:

- **There is that.**

- A) But don't gifts reflect the giver and the receiver? I would never accept a gift that expensive if I were Dave's girlfriend.
- B) I would rather my boyfriend gave me all his spare time rather than buying expensive gifts like Dave.
- C) I think the time spent preparing or buying the gift and thoughtfulness way outweigh the price tag of a gift.
- D) When you come to think of it, his girlfriend must be really happy considering how often she brags about it.
- E) For me, it is too much, and I think gift-giving should be about maintaining and solidifying relationships.

66.

Student:

- **Sir, I have a question about the assignment you gave yesterday: What do you mean by the stress mothers have to endure during Christmas holiday? I don't know how to approach the subject.**

Teacher:

- **I thought it was obvious.**

Student:

- **How so? I am not a woman, let alone being a mother.**

Teacher:

- ----

Student:

- **Alright. Now I see the point. Thank you very much sir.**

A) They should feel gratitude for how much they achieve during the holiday season to reduce their stress.

B) You really don't have to: mothers end up working even harder at home, with chores like decorating and cooking.

C) I sense a little bit of sexist discourse in your sentence and I will never tolerate such language in my class!

D) It is quite normal that you don't see the angle then. Maybe I should assign you another subject.

E) I guess I should have assigned another subject for you. Let's make an appointment for tomorrow.

67.

TV Show Host:

- **Humans typically radiate around 100W of heat, equivalent to an incandescent light bulb. Given the world population, does our cumulative body heat contribute to global warming?**

Professor:

- ----

TV Show Host:

- **What is it then?**

Professor:

- **We have a far greater influence on the climate through burning fossil fuels and therefore creating greenhouse gases than we do from our body heat.**

- A) In general, global warming is caused by heat sources on Earth.
- B) Greenhouse gases in the atmosphere prevent heat from dissipating into space.
- C) Fossil fuels are ruining the Earth's atmosphere at an unprecedented rate.
- D) We are the culprit, but our body heat is not the main contributor.
- E) We should really do fewer physical activities to stop our body heat from affecting the atmosphere.

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

68. Change due to growth or development may be distinguished from that due to training, but there is evidence that training may be more effective at particular stages or ages.

- A) Distinguishing change due to growth or development from that due to training is possible; however, that training is way more effective at particular stages or ages has yet to be proven.
- B) Change happening as a result of growth or development is easier to distinguish than that resulting from training, but evidence suggests training is more effective at certain stages or ages.
- C) Change resulting from growth or development is distinguishable from that resulting from tone caused by training, yet it has been proven that training is more effective at particular stages or ages.
- D) Though it is possible to tell the change resulting from growth or development from that resulting from training, evidence suggests that, at particular stages or ages, training may be more efficient.
- E) Although change due to growth or development may be discernible from that happening as a result of training, there is ample evidence that training proves more effective at certain stages or ages.

69. Though the Earth's magnetic field is very similar to that of a bar magnet, with a north and south pole, it is not as stable because it is generated by complex processes inside the Earth.

- A) There are similarities between the Earth's magnetic field and that of a bar magnet, such as a north and a south pole, but they differ in terms of stability because of the latter's complex generation processes.
- B) What makes the Earth's magnetic field different from that of a bar magnet's is its instability due to its generation processes inside the Earth despite the obvious similarities such as having a north and south pole.
- C) As similar as it is to the magnetic field of a bar magnet, with a north and south pole, Earth's magnetic field isn't as stable due to the nature of its generation by complex processes inside the Earth.
- D) Both the Earth's magnetic field and that of a bar magnet have a north and a south pole, but the former is not as stable as the latter because the latter lacks complex processes inside the Earth.
- E) The magnetic field of a bar magnet with its north and south poles is not different from that of the Earth, but the Earth's is unstable due to the complex processes involved in its generation.

70. The density of space junk may become so great that it could hinder our ability to use weather satellites, and hence to monitor weather changes.

- A) Our ability to use weather satellites and monitor weather changes will be hindered by the density of space junk, which might reach very high levels.
- B) As space junk may reach very high density levels, we may hardly be able to use weather satellites, and thus be unable to monitor weather changes.
- C) We may not be able to use weather satellites to monitor weather changes because space junk will reach an unprecedented level density in the future.
- D) Space junk's density becoming too high might bring about disadvantages, such as our inability to use satellites or monitor weather changes.
- E) We could suffer from a possible high density of space junk – so much so that we might lose our ability to use weather satellites to monitor weather.

71. Circles are seen as having near-mystical properties because the ratio of their circumference to their diameter – you know it as pi – has become a mathematical celebrity.

- A) The ratio of a circle's circumference to its diameter – also known as pi – has become very famous as a mathematical term, so people think circles have near-mystical properties.
- B) Everybody knows the ratio of a circle's circumference to its diameter as pi, which makes it a kind of mathematical celebrity and that's why circles are known to have near-mystical properties.
- C) The popularity of pi – the ratio of a circle's circumference to its diameter – among people has made circles a mathematical celebrity, which is why they are considered to have mythical properties.
- D) Due to its popularity as a mathematical term, pi – the ratio of a circle's circumference to its diameter – has brought circles into a position where they are seen to have near-mystical properties.
- E) The status of circles as a mathematical celebrity has created an illusion in which they are thought to have near-mystical properties; the main reason for this is the popularity of pi, which is the ratio of a circle's circumference to its diameter.

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

72. The family tree of the Habsburgs, a German-Austrian ruling family whose domain stretched from Portugal to Transylvania, is a tangled one. ---- And while the dynasty's regalia was glittery and their palaces splendid, the royals themselves were markedly distinguished with their peculiar facial features as result of such marriages. They were less easy on the eyes as people commented: Generation after generation, Habsburg monarchs had sharply jutting jaws, bulbous lower lips and long noses. This distinctive "Habsburg jaw," a new analysis published in the *Annals of Human Biology* finds, most likely resulted from inbreeding.

- A) There were many illustrations of the Habsburgs royal family tree, all of whom had the Habsburg jaw.
- B) The average Habsburg was measured to have a 0.093 inbreeding coefficient, meaning about 9% of their maternal and paternal genes were identical.
- C) Like many royal families, the Habsburgs made strategic marriages to consolidate their power, often to close relatives.
- D) Many other royals, like the Habsburgs, faced the dire consequences of intermarriage.
- E) At the time that marriages between close relatives were common, the participants didn't know their descendants would bear the consequences.

73. When someone touches a hot stove and burns their fingers, a little pain is normal. In fact, it's a healthy reaction to a threat in the environment, warning that person to change their behavior immediately. But sometimes the pain lingers long after the danger has passed, becoming chronic. ---- For many people, to illustrate, as there is no end in sight to the pain, it may even derail employment and relationships. Some 100 million Americans suffer from some form of chronic pain. It can be influenced by many factors, including emotion and memory.

- A) When an injury occurs, pain sensors light up, sending messages via an electrical signal to the brain.
- B) Breathing and meditation practices can help reduce symptoms of stress that may be exacerbating pain.
- C) Pain may be caused by biological, psychological, or social factors, which opens up more avenues for effective treatment.
- D) Generally, any pain that lasts three months or longer is considered chronic.
- E) Chronic pain in the form of headaches, joint problems, or full-blown fibromyalgia can radically impact one's life.

74. The popularity of many flat-faced dog breeds such as French bulldogs has risen dramatically in recent years despite regular assertions that they are prone to many health issues including breathing problems and sore eyes. ---- Now, a study led by the Royal Veterinary College's VetCompass programme has confirmed that flat-faced dogs are more likely to suffer from a range of health disorders caused by seemingly harmless bacteria.

- A) Thus, findings support the general agreement by academics that intervention is needed to breed dogs with less extreme body shapes.
- B) However, there has long been limited reliable evidence on the wider general health of flat-faced dogs compared to other dogs.
- C) Yet, different levels of risk for 10 out of the 30 common disorders have been found across both groups.
- D) For instance, flat-faced dogs are more than eight times more likely to suffer from the painful eye disease Corneal ulceration.
- E) In addition, French Bulldogs are more likely to be diagnosed with 20 common health disorders when compared to other dog breeds.

75. Computer security is becoming more and more advanced, and computer systems are becoming more complicated, so it is a more difficult task to attack or intrude into well-established computer networks. --- However, there are more and more internet-enabled devices in the world, many of which run relatively simple software. Therefore, there are endless opportunities for hackers to exploit the security loopholes in central heating controllers, smartwatches, websites, smartphones, game consoles, CCTV cameras, vehicle controllers or even electronic toilets.

- A) You might get clues that your smart phone has been hacked if your battery drains quickly when not in use.
- B) Some malware or spyware hacker use is so clever that even performing a factory reset, which should wipe everything, does not work.
- C) In a controlled experiment last year, two hackers successfully disabled a Jeep as it drove along an American highway.
- D) In this respect, hacking is more difficult and requires greater expertise compared to 20 years ago.
- E) You could stay off the network altogether to stop your phone from being hacked, but that would defeat the object of having a mobile phone.

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

76. **(I)** For some people, old dreams can feel like real memories and this experience is referred to as 'dream-reality confusion'. **(II)** Although there is relatively little research in this area, there are many hypotheses as to why this might occur. **(III)** One possibility is that the dreams that are confused with reality are different from other dreams (they could be more vivid, for example). **(IV)** It is also possible that when dream-reality confusion occurs, this could represent unusual memory encoding during sleep. **(V)** If you think that you had dinner at a luxurious restaurant with a friend but wonder whether it was in fact a dream, you might want to check whether your friend remembers the experience.

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

77. **(I)** Skin, among its other intriguing features, is the largest and fastest-growing organ in the body. **(II)** It is vulnerable to bruises, dryness, callouses, hives, sunburn and scar tissue. **(III)** It provides a waterproof yet breathable barrier that protects us from the elements, parasites and pathogens. **(IV)** It is strong, yet extremely flexible despite many skin ailments that can at best irritate us and at worst seriously harm our health. **(V)** It helps regulate body temperature, reduces water loss and manufactures vitamin D.

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

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78. **(I)** When a three-year-old boy was laid to rest by Stone Age people in East Africa, little did they know that his legacy would be honoured by humans 78,000 years later. **(II)** Discovered in Panga ya Saidi, a cave near the Kenyan coast, this child's grave is Africa's oldest human burial, according to a detailed report published in Nature. **(III)** Humans occupied the Panga ya Saidi cave complex for 78,000 years and lived there as recently as 500 years ago. **(IV)** Older burials of Homo sapiens and Neanderthals have been discovered in the Middle East, dating as far back as 120,000 years. **(V)** However, the little boy's grave is exciting to researchers because it provides the strongest clues about how burying the dead was a ritual practice for early humans living in Africa.

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

79. **(I)** In 1995, Australia's Northern Territory enacted the world's first law explicitly allowing assisted dying. **(II)** It said that terminally ill, mentally competent adults who wanted to die could ask a doctor for help, using lethal drugs. **(III)** At the time, the law sparked outrage and within months the federal government had to overturn it. **(IV)** Assisted dying is now legal in one form or another in a dozen countries, and the trend seems likely to continue. **(V)** Yet, upon reconsidering the pressing need for the sufferers, today five of Australia's six states have assisted dying in place and in their laws.

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

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80. **(I)** The World Food Programme (WFP), a UN agency, has declared that its estimate of people "teetering on the edge of famine" worldwide has risen from 42 million earlier this year to 45 million. **(II)** Locals also report cases of entire families starving to death in their homes. **(III)** Remarkably, just one country accounts for almost all those three million additional people. **(IV)** That country is Afghanistan and it is on the brink of a humanitarian catastrophe. **(V)** Some 23 million Afghans, in a country of 38 million, face acute hunger, and of those, 8.7 million are in a state of emergency, the second highest category in the WFP's hierarchy of calamity.

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

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