

1. Given that many technology companies are constantly developing new devices, applications, platforms and programs in an effort to ---- communication and interaction, there should have been at least a little a decrease in the number of people feeling alienated and lonely.

- A) interpret
B) facilitate
C) embrace
D) clarify
E) familiarise

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2. With harsh financial penalties in place and the serious ---- in the academic circles, very few dare plagiarism – copying another person’s words or ideas – and use someone else’s work without any references to the original source.

- A) desires B) burdens
C) substances D) objectives
E) consequences

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3. In decentralized systems, which are composed of a multitude of distributed, independent actors with the same or similar levels of authority over the rest of the network, decisions are made ---- as opposed to centrally organized systems.

- A) absolutely B) thoroughly
C) collectively D) gradually
E) painstakingly

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4. As humans cannot do without food, its safe and sustainable production must regain the ---- place that it deserves among other human activities, and we must re-examine the criteria that guide our production methods.

- A) exhilarating B) trivial
C) determined D) principal
E) startling

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5. Health care authorities aiming to distribute Covid-19 vaccines in the heart of Pennsylvania are expected to face resistance from the Amish, who tend to be wary of preventive shots and government ----.

- A) intervention B) prevalence
C) determination D) exhilaration
E) consideration

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6. Flextime is a great solution for those who have to care for someone at home, or who simply would like to --- fewer responsibilities and a lighter workload without quitting altogether.

- A) call for B) look into
C) set off D) take on
E) pull over

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7. One of the staple foods of many communities today, the potato ---- in South America for thousands of years before the Spanish ---- it back to Europe in 1570.

- A) had been grown / brought
- B) has been grown / have brought
- C) was grown / were bringing
- D) is grown / would bring
- E) was being grown / will bring

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8. For some time now, it has been possible ----
any TV program on streaming services
whenever one wants, but in not so distant past,
people ---- for their favourite TV show for days
to air on TV.
- A) to be watched / must have waited
B) to watch / had to wait
C) to have watched / could wait
D) watching / might have waited
E) watched / used to wait

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9. When it rains heavily for long periods of time, rainwater ---- from small rivers to major rivers, ---- water levels to rise until the rivers flood.

A) flows / caused

B) would flow / to have caused

C) is flowing / to cause

D) flew / having caused

E) will flow / causing

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10. Many people living in countries where recession reigns are often not eligible for loans given ---- banks due to the fact that they have been unemployed ---- the course of economic crisis.

- A) on / for
B) into / in
C) by / over
D) for / away
E) to / into

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11. Nowadays, changing jobs frequently, also known ---- job hopping, is increasingly common in many fields because of globalization, technology, and a movement ---- manufacturing to services in developed countries.

A) for / about

B) by / off

C) with / against

D) as / from

E) to / towards

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12. Developing greater intelligence is within the control of every brain owner ----, as often acknowledged among scientific circles, genius is more than mere genes.

- A) although
B) because
C) even if
D) while
E) as if

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13. Most people who buy an SUV never get out of the city; ----, they spend most of their time in these vehicles commuting to work, often stuck in rush hour traffic.

- A) still
B) likewise
C) instead
D) meanwhile
E) in other words

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14. As with most Mediterranean people, ---- Greeks move into a town by the sea or even a summer house, their idea of home is often the traditional village of their grandparents.

- A) because
B) whereas
C) when
D) even if
E) now that

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15. Considering the implications of major life events in one's life in the long run, these days for most people, having a high income does not make ---- much of a difference ---- marriage which brings more responsibilities and restrictions at the same time.

- A) as / as
B) both / and
C) neither / nor
D) such / that
E) hardly / when

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16. Many big cities around the world find it difficult to cope with problems created by population growth, ---- air pollution, disease, and crime.

- A) irrespective of B) similar to
C) thanks to D) different from
E) such as

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

Have you noticed that the advertisements you see on the Internet are always related to your interests? How does the Internet know what you like and select advertisements to match? The Internet of Things (IoT) is the term **(17)** ---- to describe machine-to-machine communications that allows this to happen. The advantages of the IoT are significant and range from personal benefits – like tracking your health information to warn you **(18)** ---- your health is at risk – to city-wide benefits, like coordinating traffic lights to reduce traffic congestion. **(19)** ---- there are obvious benefits, a great deal of risk is also involved. For example, your health information could be revealed to your employers or insurance company. Thus, it is necessary to **(20)** ---- the advantages and the disadvantages of the IoT. By doing this, we can ensure that we achieve the positives of the technology **(21)** ---- experiencing any of the negatives.

17.

- A) using
B) having used
C) used
D) to be used
E) to use

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18.

- A) if
B) until
C) whereas
D) after
E) while

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19.

- A) Before
B) Although
C) As if
D) Since
E) Unless

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20.

- A) deliver
B) criticise
C) specify
D) evaluate
E) familiarise

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21.

- A) for
B) by
C) among
D) without
E) in

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

Machhapuchhare – which translates **(22)** ---- "fishtail" – is an iconic 6,993m mountain in central Nepal's Annapurna range that contains three of the world's ten highest peaks over 7,000m. And yet, Machhapuchhare is clearly visible and effortlessly steals the show thanks to its position far from the much higher peaks of the same Annapurna range, where it stands isolated and appears taller **(23)** ---- its humbler height. The peak's geographic position **(24)** ---- easy views of its different profiles from several places, and the stunning prominence of its vertical relief is inescapable from any angle or distance. **(25)** ---- like twin spires twisting into each other, Machhapuchhare's double summit is joined by a sharp ridge and has as much allure as the steep, symmetrical triangular tip – its other profile. **(26)** ---- Nepal has embraced mountain tourism enthusiastically and earned great sums, the summit gets so overcrowded that climbing Machhapuchhare is forbidden at certain periods.

22.

- A) from
B) of
C) for
D) onto
E) to

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23.

- A) thanks to
B) in spite of
C) as opposed to
D) on behalf of
E) except for

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24.

- A) affords
B) sustains
C) prevails
D) cheats
E) converts

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25.

- A) Having risen B) To rise
C) Rising D) Risen
E) To have risen

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26.

- A) Only when
B) Though
C) As
D) Until
E) After

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

27. ----, by 1970, there were only fifty, which means there was a great decline.

- A) As the number of rice varieties was quite high in the middle of the 20th century
- B) While there were over 8,000 traditional varieties of rice in China in 1949
- C) Since rice production in China has risen in the last five decades
- D) Although the cost of rice production in China was low in 1950s
- E) Whereas there were five main producers of packaged rice in China in 1950s

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28. People buy into conspiracy theories more during stressful and uncertain times ----.

- A) unless there are many people who find conspiracy theories as a fabrication of oppressive administrations
- B) so they must be given a more nonsense piece of information to deal with in these hard times of humanity
- C) because they leave a margin of credibility in the lies that they tell to ordinary people
- D) whereas they are prone to manipulation by people of higher authority more often than not
- E) because they tend to make less accurate judgements about the validity of the information they are given

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29. Although darkness is unwanted in many city centres today – connected to criminal, immoral and sinister behaviour, ----.

- A) a lot of unwanted things do happen in the dark corners of big cities
- B) cities need a better understanding of light to help tackle inequality
- C) recent research has shown that some of these concerns might be misplaced
- D) it is unsurprising that people are increasingly rediscovering the joys of walking at night
- E) the artificial lights of the city at night still disrupt the sleep patterns of many

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30. ---- though approximately 75 percent of the mass covering the planet is water.

- A) It is a well-established fact that older people use more water than young people
- B) Many people do not actually make an effort to reduce their water consumption
- C) Showers, toilets, clothes washers and faucets consume a large amount of water every day
- D) Only a small percentage of the Earth's water is available to support human life
- E) Sedimentation of dirty water is the first step in the water treatment process

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31. While enabling easy movement for human beings and making logistics more convenient,----

- A) roads also create several barriers for wildlife, the most important being deaths of animals
- B) the construction of roads through wildlife reservations has gained momentum
- C) the safety of animals crossing roads is often a neglected subject
- D) green bridges that facilitate wildlife crossing offer a feasible solution to road kills, too
- E) the maintenance of roads is a complicated subject involving a lot of factors

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32. Whether or not one should eat before or after exercise depends on what that person is training for ----.

- A) though many trainers tell their athletes to do otherwise
- B) since elite athletes have a bigger need of calories compared to beginners
- C) as their goal could influence whether to eat before or not
- D) whereas some people thrive when training on an empty stomach
- E) unless a person is training for a long time without eating something first

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33. Advertisements of all kinds are designed to persuade people to buy things; ----.

- A) even so, people keep on buying a lot of things whether they need them or not
- B) as a result, we are exposed to thousands of them every day
- C) so people examine marketing materials carefully to learn about the products they want to buy
- D) since many salespeople are trained to persuade customers to spend more
- E) but selling and advertising are only the tip of the marketing iceberg

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34. High acidity in the body creates the perfect environment for disease, ----.

- A) so it might be a good idea to eat less red meat which produces a high acidic load for the body
- B) though most portions of meat are more than the actual protein requirement
- C) as the body digests red meat more slowly than it does other foods
- D) but reduce the amount of saturated fats, which have been linked to higher cholesterol levels
- E) and cooking red meat at high temperatures triggers the production of several compounds

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35. While most people visit British Columbia's mountainous West Kootenay region to indulge in outdoor pursuits, ----.

- A) most visits revolve around this mountainous region and climbing
- B) they also stick with safer roads and avoid going off the beaten track most of the time
- C) some go there to penetrate the little-explored world of *Doukhobors*, an eccentric Russian sect
- D) others frequent the many trails around this popular tourist attraction and do outdoor sports
- E) the regions popularity stems from the fabulous trails around the many picturesque hills

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36. Given that there are numerous fake cures for Covid-19, such as chlorine dioxide, proving fatal in numerous cases ----.

- A) they can become widespread in a world driven by scientific developments
- B) there is a lot of false content about Covid-19 on social media, whose number is difficult to pin down
- C) chlorine dioxide will gain even more popularity among the public
- D) it turns out that again, vaccines will yield the best results against the disease
- E) a plausible explanation might have to do with how conspiracy theories exploit reasoning errors

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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. There are several well-known mechanisms in human psychology that enable people to continue to hold tight to beliefs even in the face of contradictory information.

- A) İnsan psikolojisinde, çelişkili bilgiyle karşı karşıya olduklarında bile insanların inançlarına sıkı sıkıya tutunmasını sağlayan birçok iyi bilinen mekanizma vardır.
- B) İnsan psikolojisindeki birçok iyi bilinen mekanizma sayesinde insanlar, çelişkili bilgiyle karşı karşıya olduklarında bile inançlarına sıkı sıkıya tutunmaktadır.
- C) İnsan psikolojisinde, insanların çelişkili bilgiye rağmen inançlarına sınımsız bağlı kalmalarına yol açan birçok iyi bilinen mekanizma vardır.
- D) Bazı insanlar, çelişkili bilgi karşısında bile inançlarına sınımsız bağlı kalır; bunun nedeni, insan psikolojisindeki birçok iyi bilinen mekanizmadır.
- E) İnsan psikolojisindeki birçok iyi bilinen mekanizmanın sağladığı şeylerden birisi de insanların, çelişkili bilgiye rağmen inançlarına sınımsız bağlı kalmalarıdır.

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38. Broadly defined, a worm is any relatively small soft-bodied animal, but there's an amazing diversity in this group.

- A) Solucan, geniş tanımıyla, görece küçük boyda yumuşak bedenli herhangi bir hayvana verilen addır; ancak bu grubun inanılmaz bir çeşitliliği vardır.
- B) Geniş tanımıyla solucan, nispeten küçük yumuşak bedenli herhangi bir hayvandır ama bu grupta şaşırtıcı bir çeşitlilik vardır.
- C) Geniş tanımıyla solucan nispeten küçük yumuşak bedenli herhangi bir hayvan olarak bilinmesine rağmen bu grupta şaşırtıcı bir çeşitlilik vardır.
- D) Nispeten küçük, yumuşak bedenli hayvanlar genellikle solucan olarak tanımlanır ama yine de bu grubun çeşitliliği şaşırtıcıdır.
- E) Şaşırtıcı çeşitliliğe sahip nispeten küçük yumuşak bedenli hayvanlara genel olarak solucan adı verilir.

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39. Historically, trade unions have held less appeal for younger workers, but as working life become increasingly unpredictable, young workers rediscover the benefits of collective action.

- A) Tarihe baktığımızda, işçi sendikalarının genç işçilere daha az cazip geldiğini görürüz ama çalışma hayatı gittikçe daha tahmin edilemez hale geldiği için genç işçiler kolektif eylemin faydalarını yeniden keşfetmektedir.
- B) Tarihsel olarak, genç işçiler işçi sendikalarını daha az cazip bulsa da çalışma hayatı gittikçe daha tahmin edilemez hale geldiğinden bu genç işçiler kolektif eylemin faydalarını yeniden keşfetme aşamasındadır.
- C) Tarihsel olarak işçi sendikaları genç işçilere daha az cazip gelmiştir ama çalışma hayatı gittikçe daha tahmin edilemez hale geldikçe genç işçiler kolektif eylemin faydalarını yeniden keşfetmektedir.
- D) Tarihsel olarak işçi sendikalarını daha az cazip bulan genç işçiler, çalışma hayatının gittikçe daha tahmin edilemez hale gelmesiyle kolektif eylemin faydalarını yeniden keşfetmeye başladı.
- E) Tarih boyunca işçi sendikaları genç işçilere ilgi çekici gelememiş olabilir ama bu çalışma hayatının gittikçe daha tahmin edilemez hale gelmesiyle kolektif eylemin faydalarını yeniden keşfetmeyecekleri anlamına gelmez.

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40. Yirminci yüzyılda bazı ülkeler Antarktika'daki bölgeler için hak iddia etme girişiminde bulunmuş olsalar da günümüzde bu bölge, uluslararası Antarktik Antlaşma Sistemi tarafından yönetilmektedir.

- A) Some countries might have attempted to claim territory on Antarctica in the 20th century, but the international Antarctic Treaty System governs the region today.
- B) While some countries attempted to claim territory on Antarctica in the 20th century, today the region is governed through the international Antarctic Treaty System.
- C) In the 20th century, some countries tried to invade some territories in Antarctica, yet today the region is governed by the international Antarctic Treaty System.
- D) Although Antarctic territories were claimed by some countries in the 20th century, today the international Antarctic Treaty System governs the region.
- E) The international Antarctic Treaty System might be governing Antarctica today, but some countries tried to claim territories on the continent in the 20th century.

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41. Siyasi liderler iş imkânları ve refahın eşit dağıtımını sağlamak için müdahale etmezse dünya ekonomisi denge kaybı tehlikesiyle karşı karşıya.

- A) As political leaders neglect doing their jobs to ensure equal distribution of jobs and wealth, the world economy is about to lose its balance.
- B) Unless political leaders step in to ensure equal distribution of jobs and wealth, the world economy is danger of losing balance.
- C) If political leaders fail to ensure more equal distribution of jobs and wealth, the world economy risks losing balance.
- D) Political leaders should intervene and ensure more equal distribution of jobs and wealth; otherwise, the world economy will definitely lose its balance.
- E) More equal distribution of jobs and wealth is possible if political leaders do their bit, or else the world economy risks losing its balance.

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42. Günümüzde Birleşik Devletlerde, büyük firmalar ve zengin vatandaşlar vergi harcamalarını en aza indirmek için ellerinden gelen her şeyi yaptıkları için tahmini olarak vergiye gidecek olan her 6 doların biri ödenmemiştir.

- A) Due to large corporations and rich citizens that do everything they can to minimize their tax bill, an estimated one out of six tax dollars is unpaid in the U.S. today.
- B) Large corporations and rich citizens do everything they can to minimize their tax bill, so today, an estimated one out of every six tax dollars is unpaid in the U.S.
- C) If it weren't for large corporations and rich citizens that do everything they can to minimize their tax bill, an estimated one out of every six tax dollars wouldn't be unpaid in the U.S. today.
- D) In the U.S. today, an estimated one out of every six tax dollars is unpaid because large corporations and rich citizens do everything they can to minimize their tax bill.
- E) As everything is done by big corporations and rich citizens in the U.S. to minimize their tax bills, one out of every six tax dollars is unpaid in the country today.

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

More than a decade ago, Jim Gray, a sixty-three-year-old computer scientist and experienced sailor took his 15-meter boat out of San Francisco Bay on a mission to scatter his mother's ashes at sea. He never returned. Gray's boat was equipped with an automatically deployable EPIRB (Emergency Position-Indicating Radio Beacon), which should have deployed and begun transmitting the instant his vessel sank. However, no radio calls or emergency beacons signalled his disappearance. The area around the Farallon Islands where Gray was sailing is well north of the East-West ship channel used by freighters entering and leaving San Francisco Bay. The weather was clear that day and no ships reported striking his boat, nor were any distress radio transmissions reported. Gray had made significant discoveries in the field of distributed computation and had many friends in the computer science world, some of whom mobilised extraordinary resources to find their friend. Google and NASA provided recent satellite photographs of the 65,000 square kilometres where Gray had gone missing. Amazon engineers divided the photographs into half-million fragments and used Amazon's Mechanical Turk engine to make these images available to 12,000 online volunteers. Nevertheless, this unprecedented mobilization of resources failed to find Gray, but illustrates just one aspect of the multi-faceted power of crowdsourcing: solving massive problems by dividing them among online volunteers and combining their efforts.

43. According to the passage, the tremendous effort to find Gray ----.

- A) would have been impossible if it hadn't been for emergency beacons
- B) was limited only to the general area of San Francisco Bay
- C) started exactly on the date his mother passed away
- D) was made possible due to his successful career
- E) found support in the computer world alone

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44. What is the author's attitude towards crowdsourcing?

- A) Indifferent
- B) Appreciating
- C) Tolerant
- D) Disapproving
- E) Sceptical

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

- A) Gray's boat was struck buy a big vessel, most probably a freighter passing by
- B) Gray's mother must have died close to Farallon Islands as his boat was headed towards the area
- C) rough sea resulting from poor weather conditions might well be the reason why Gray's boat capsized
- D) Gray's discoveries in the field of distributed computation was used to locate his boat successfully
- E) the equipment responsible for sending distress signal on Gray's boat failed to do its job

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46. The passage main concern of the author is to highlight ----.

- A) the life-saving safety precautions in navigation and the reasons behind them
- B) the ways to ensure that the sailors are protected effectively in case of an emergency
- C) the importance of crowdsourcing and sharing the workload among many people
- D) the outstanding career of a scientist and how he inspired prospective researchers
- E) the significance of volunteers in case of a multinational disaster relief operation

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

The idea of streaming live theatre into people's homes goes back to the Victorian era. From 1893 to 1925 the London Electrophone Company streamed the sound of live theatre into the homes using a telephone device known as an Electrophone. Inventors of the time, including Alexander Graham Bell, had looked at the telephone and seen something that could be used to reach large groups of people – they understood that telephone cables could be used to deliver information from one person to many, and not just for one-to-one conversations. Music concerts, scientific lectures, church services and theatre shows were “streamed” into the homes of those that could afford it across the country. For those with a smaller budget, listening salons were created. For the first time, you could experience a show without being in the theatre. This was, of course, well before the first live radio broadcast in 1920. Each Electrophone performance was a genuine live show taking place somewhere in the country. This meant that the listener at home experienced the start, end and interval of a show just as if they were there. If someone slipped up or forgot a line, this would be just as obvious to audience members listening on headphones as it was to those inside the theatre. And Electrophone listeners could enjoy the experience of finding out “whodunit” at the same time as audience members sitting in the stalls.

47. According to the passage, the use of Electrophone ----.

- A) had its roots in one of the inventions of 19th century
- B) was more popular in live music events than in live theatre streaming
- C) failed to change the course of music and entertainment history
- D) was first experimented by inventors such as Alexander Graham Bell
- E) was not only limited to streaming the sound of live theatre into homes

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48. Which of the following is true about listening salons?

- A) Alexander Graham Bell owned one in London for a short time.
- B) They were everywhere across the United Kingdom.
- C) They were designed for those who couldn't go to the church.
- D) Their target audience was people with a tight budget.
- E) They were specifically designed for music concerts.

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49. According to the passage, the comfort of listening to the performances live at home also enabled the listeners to ----.

- A) concentrate much better on the content
- B) allocate their living rooms to cultural activities
- C) spot mistakes made during the performance
- D) find a variety of entertainment simultaneously
- E) make the ends meet while enjoying themselves

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The idea of streaming live theatre into people's homes goes back to the Victorian era. From 1893 to 1925 the London Electrophone Company streamed the sound of live theatre into the homes using a telephone device known as an Electrophone. Inventors of the time, including Alexander Graham Bell, had looked at the telephone and seen something that could be used to reach large groups of people – they understood that telephone cables could be used to deliver information from one person to many, and not just for one-to-one conversations. Music concerts, scientific lectures, church services and theatre shows were “streamed” into the homes of those that could afford it across the country. For those with a smaller budget, listening salons were created. For the first time, you could experience a show without being in the theatre. This was, of course, well before the first live radio broadcast in 1920. Each Electrophone performance was a genuine live show taking place somewhere in the country. This meant that the listener at home experienced the start, end and interval of a show just as if they were there. If someone slipped up or forgot a line, this would be just as obvious to audience members listening on headphones as it was to those inside the theatre. And Electrophone listeners could enjoy the experience of finding out “whodunit” at the same time as audience members sitting in the stalls.

50. It can be concluded from the passage that the relatively short lifespan of the London Electrophone Company ----.

- A) might have to do with the introduction of live radio broadcast in 1920
- B) was due to the fact that Alexander Graham Bell came into competition
- C) might have stemmed from the effects of World War I
- D) was owing to the fact that the public lost interest in scientific lectures
- E) did not stop harsh criticism of inventors like Alexander Graham Bell

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

Macinley Butson of Australia was chatting with her father, a health professional, when he mentioned the challenges some cancer patients experience with radiation therapy, though she was only 16. Radiation therapy uses high doses of radiation to kill cancer cells, but it can also damage healthy cells in the targeted area, causing symptoms such as fatigue and nausea. Driven by curiosity and a desire to help others, Macinley was determined to find a solution to help alleviate the treatment's negative side effects. After extensive research, Macinley decided to create a flexible metallic shield that cancer patients could wear during radiation therapy. With the help of a mentor, Macinley used hospital machines to run tests and discovered that copper was the most effective metal for limiting the effects of radiation on healthy cells. Next, she needed a practical design. Inspiration can be found anywhere, and for Macinley, the idea for her design came to her during a history class lesson about ancient armies' use of chain mail, an armour made with interlocking metal rings. She then headed back to YouTube and watched videos on how to weave together tiny scales. Using high-density copper plating, she made her own flexible scale-mail which she now calls the SMART Armor: Scale Mail for Radiation Therapy. When her armour was tested in a laboratory setting, Butson's invention reduced surface exposure to excess radiation by a **whopping** 75%. Today, Macinley's invention is winning awards and awaiting clinical trials to test its effectiveness with real patients.

51. Which of the following can be understood from the passage?

- A) Cancer patients are already benefitting from the positive effects of the SMART Armour.
- B) Macinley bought an ancient chain mail to pursue with the design of her invention.
- C) Macinley runs tests of her invention in the hospital where her father works.
- D) The SMART Armour is not officially used by cancer patients at the moment.
- E) Macinley Butson's father is a radiotherapy specialist.

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52. Why is Macinley Butson's invention winning awards?

- A) It is the result of a determined young girl's work who received anything but support.
- B) It combines two distinct and seemingly unrelated fields: medicine and history.
- C) It has the potential to relieve cancer patients of the common symptoms of radiation therapy.
- D) Doctors and radiotherapists will benefit financially from her invention.
- E) There aren't many girls in the world who can do what she did.

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53. The underlined word **whopping** is closest in meaning to ----.

- A) minute
- B) enormous
- C) slight
- D) exaggerated
- E) changeable

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54. It is clear from the passage that Macinley Butson ----.

- A) was inspired by an item she read about in one of her history classes
- B) will volunteer for the clinical trials of her own invention
- C) found, though by chance, that copper was the most effective metal for limiting the effects of radiation
- D) couldn't have come up with her invention without her parents' support
- E) read about the potential uses of copper in her history class

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

Uninhabited bird colonies on the Canadian West Coast, remote tropical Japanese islands, and tiny bits of land in South East Asia all have one thing in common: plastic waste. Meanwhile, offshore fisheries and aquaculture farms in many parts of the world overharvest and pollute the water. Pollution, plastics and unsustainable seafood may look like isolated problems, but they influence each other. As nutrients run off farmland and into the sea, they affect the conditions fish need to thrive. Pollution makes our seafood less healthy and overfishing is pushing some fish stocks beyond their capacity to renew themselves. All of these stresses are amplified by global warming. The ocean has been acting as a sink for CO₂ emissions and excess heat for decades, but there is only so much that marine ecosystems can take before collapsing. And we shouldn't think these problems won't affect us – stronger storms, fuelled by warmer ocean waters, are happening more often. It is in everyone's interests to protect the ocean. Clean seas would be more profitable and research suggests that better managed fisheries could generate six times more food than they do currently. The exclusive economic zones of coastal states would be more productive if every country agreed to protect the high seas. And sailing in the Baltic Sea would be much nicer if the boat didn't have to plough a thick, green sludge.

55. Which of the following can be inferred about plastic pollution?

- A) It is a big problem – especially for uninhabited places.
- B) It is irreversible and we are totally helpless about it.
- C) The world is doing its best to eradicate its negative effects.
- D) It is almost impossible to find a place in the world not affected by it.
- E) It is responsible for the depletion of various fish stocks.

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56. What can be said about pollution, plastics and unsustainable seafood?

- A) By affecting each other, they create a bigger problem for humanity.
- B) Their combined effects are responsible for much of global warming.
- C) Together, they turn the ocean into a sink for CO₂ emissions.
- D) They are the main reason why aquaculture farms are polluting oceans.
- E) They will definitely cause the entire marine ecosystem to collapse one day.

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

- A) What Sets Plastic Waste Apart from Others?
- B) The Benefits of Healthy Ecosystems
- C) A Brief Look into the Causes of Pollution
- D) How to Prevent the Pollution in the Oceans?
- E) The Well-being of Oceans Matters

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58. According to the passage, protecting the oceans ----.

- A) is not an impossible task; it only needs collaboration
- B) will be our next biggest challenge after unsustainable seafood
- C) is essential if we are to reap more benefits from the seas in the years to come
- D) should start first on the Canadian West Coast or distant tropical Japanese islands
- E) might not be possible even if we can find a way to end global warming soon

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

Developmental language disorder (DLD) is one of the most common disorders affecting children but is relatively unknown. Affecting more than seven per cent of children, DLD is 20 times more common than autism. Ninety per cent of people surveyed across European countries said they had heard of autism, but only 60 per cent had heard of DLD. DLD is most often identified in late preschool-age children but can be identified in school-age children or later. DLD identification is based on significantly low scores on formal tests targeting various aspects of language as well as observation of marked difficulty using language in various settings such as home and school. There is an urgent need for greater public awareness and knowledge of developmental language disorder because it affects so many children and because it has significant and long-lasting effects. We are far from hopeless when it comes to finding solutions as these effects can be lessened significantly through appropriate intervention. Efforts to increase public awareness of DLD are underway in many countries. Researchers in speech language pathology study the signs of DLD, how to recognize it at various ages, in various languages and in bilingual and multilingual children. They also study its effects in the short and long term, to what extent DLD can be remedied through intervention and what it feels like to a child to have DLD.

59. Though relatively unknown, developmental language disorder ----.

- A) affects ninety per cent of European citizens
- B) is much more widespread than autism
- C) is more prominent in the school setting
- D) doesn't need a swift intervention by officials
- E) has more severe symptoms than autism

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60. According to the passage, developmental language disorder ----.

- A) doesn't seem to affect as many children as autism does
- B) is known by less than half of the population in Europe
- C) is more common among school-age children than it is among preschool-age children
- D) can only be tackled with adequate and proper public awareness
- E) manifests itself in different ways, such as considerably poor scores in formal tests

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61. According to the passage, the best way to minimize the negative effects of DLD could be ----.

- A) raising public awareness
- B) studying its short-term effects
- C) sympathy towards its sufferers
- D) appropriate intervention
- E) focusing on bilingual children

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62. The passage is mainly about ----.

- A) a disorder that affects the education of children around the world
- B) a comparison of developmental language disorder and autism
- C) some ways to prevent certain language disorders from becoming more common
- D) a disorder that 60 percent of school children are suffering from
- E) the main reason why and how we should gain awareness about DLD

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

63.

TV Presenter:

- **What is your take on people who claim that new type of vaccines have been produced in a way that some people can place microchips in our bodies?**

Professor:

- ----

TV Presenter:

- **But why? They have an opinion and it should be discussed.**

Professor:

- **Because opinions without a logical or scientific basis are dangerous. Plus, it is a huge disrespect for vaccine developers, who have saved millions of lives so far.**

- A) How many people are saying this? The number should be negligible.
- B) I don't think these people can convince me and other people who support vaccines.
- C) I am sorry but I reject to talk about these people and their "opinions."
- D) Can you rephrase the question again as I don't understand it?
- E) The way I see it, these people will diminish in number gradually.

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64.

Dylan:

- **I don't understand art – or artists for that matter.**

Mary:

- ----

Dylan:

- **Can you elaborate on what that is supposed to mean, please?**

Mary:

- **It means the number of art works that everyone can understand is limited as nobody can think like the artists did when they were creating the artwork.**

Dylan:

- **You might have a point.**

A) Can it be that you haven't cultivated yourself enough?

B) You don't understand politics, either. What is your favourite subject anyway?

C) It is because art is subjective more often than not.

D) Have you ever been in an art exhibition by a famous artist?

E) That is the objective of the artist; don't you get it?

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65.

Journalist:

- **So you say that you don't give any medication to your patients when they have stress-related stomachache. Is that right?**

Doctor:

- **Yes, it is because they don't need any medication for that.**

Journalist:

- ----

Doctor:

- **I tell them to think about positive things, like a day at the beach, with their toes in the sand.**

- A) This sounds pretty unorthodox; what do the patients think?
- B) What if the stomachache is also related to some physical problem?
- C) Are there any other physicians who do the same thing as you?
- D) Isn't there any patient who wants some medication anyway?
- E) Then, what do you suggest they do in its stead, as they will want to get rid of pain?

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66.

Ramsey:

- **Flying used to be a decent thing in the past.**

Chris:

- ----

Ramsey:

- **No, not that. There were separate First Class seats in the past, too.**

Chris:

- **So, what is your point?**

Ramsey:

- **You don't have any elbow room or knee room now. On top of that, people are always getting up to use the bathroom and kids are crying or climbing over you, irritating you throughout the flight.**

- A) When did you first use a commercial airplane for inter-city travel?
- B) What do you mean? Did everyone fly in the First Class?
- C) You are right. Now, even the First Class is of low quality.
- D) Did you always use to fly in the First Class seats?
- E) I couldn't agree more. Flights were really something in the past. Now, they are just ordinary.

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67.

Student:

- **Excuse me, Professor. I am going to miss next week's class due to an urgency.**

Professor:

- **Is this something that you could schedule for another time with all papers due soon? The end of the term also draws nearer.**

Student:

- **No, I have to do this; it's important! I am really sorry for having to play truant at a critical period as such.**

Professor:

- ----

Student:

- **By reading the articles and the theoretical background in advance and with the help of a friend willing to share her notes with me, I hope I will make it.**

- A) You know that I only allow one absence per semester, don't you? What is so urgent?
- B) Make good use of that day off; you'll only have one this semester! Or next year, you will have to repeat the course.
- C) Isn't there some way you could work your schedule out to be here?
- D) Have you made a plan to catch up with what you will be missing at such a critical period?
- E) Make sure to read the articles and the theoretical background when you are absent.

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

68. While the theories predicting that quantum computing would beat classical computing have been around for decades, building practical quantum computers has proved much more challenging.

- A) The long-held belief that quantum computing will one day outrun classical computing has been proven to be untrue as it appears that building practical quantum computers is much more challenging.
- B) For decades, there have been theories that predicted quantum computing would overtake classical computing, but it has been proven that building actual quantum computers is much more difficult.
- C) Building working quantum computers has proven much more difficult than it was thought, so the decades-old theories predicting that quantum computing would beat classical computing have been rendered invalid.
- D) The theories predicting that quantum computing would beat classical computing may have been around for decades, but this doesn't change the fact that building actual quantum computers is much more challenging.
- E) As prevalent as the theories predicting that quantum computing would beat classical computing may be, actually building a quantum computer has been proven to be almost impossible.

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69. Some scientists speculate that the importance of rain to our survival might have led us to evolve to enjoy its smell.

- A) According to what some scientists presume, the reason for our evolution to enjoy rain's smell may lie in its importance to our survival.
- B) As far as the speculations of some scientists are concerned, if it weren't for its importance to our survival we wouldn't have evolved to like rain and its smell.
- C) We enjoy the smell of rain because we have evolved in a way that we know its importance to our survival according to what some scientists speculate.
- D) Our evolution could have led us to enjoy the smell of rain, yet it has mainly been important for our survival according to scientists.
- E) We have evolved to enjoy the smell of rain as it is important to our survival, which is something scientists have yet to prove.

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70. Thanks to the existence of pedestrians, cyclists, and even animals, our roads are too unpredictable for any autonomous system to take everything into account.

- A) It is impossible for autonomous systems to overcome everything since there are pedestrians, cyclists, and even animals on our roads that make the task difficult.
- B) That our roads are quite unpredictable for any autonomous system to control everything results in the presence of pedestrians, cyclists, and even animals everywhere.
- C) Autonomous systems cannot take everything into consideration because our roads are too unpredictable due to the existence of pedestrians, cyclists, and even animals.
- D) Not everything on our roads can be considered by autonomous systems as the existence of pedestrians, cyclists, and even animals makes it harder.
- E) Autonomous systems cannot take everything into account though the existence of pedestrians, cyclists, and even animals on our roads are predictable to a certain extent.

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71. Wind power is the renewable energy technology that is growing the most quickly, largely because it is one of the least expensive.

- A) Though wind power is the most quickly growing renewable energy technology, it is a lot cheaper than others.
- B) If it weren't among the least expensive renewable energy technologies, wind power would not have secured its place among the most quickly growing technologies.
- C) What makes wind power grow more quickly than other renewable energy technologies is its cost, which is by far the least expensive one.
- D) Wind power is growing more quickly than all the other renewable energy technologies mainly with its place among the least costly ones.
- E) Its being among the least expensive renewable energy technologies makes wind power grow a little more quickly than other technologies.

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

72. Physical education (PE) does not solely serve the needs of body alone. It encourages pupils to be creative, solve problems, and plan for the future. By working together, pupils can address physical and intellectual challenges while learning to communicate and manage risk and conflict. ---- The children would allocate group roles and take ownership of their own learning by planning the game, implementing it, and supporting others' engagement with it. Finally, they would reflect on the impact of creating and playing the game on themselves and others.

- A) An example would be children creating their own physical game, its rules, equipment, and space requirements.
- B) PE should be a key part of the school curriculum for its unique potential to support whole-child development.
- C) PE is regularly underutilised as an educational tool as these wide-ranging benefits are often overlooked.
- D) Better support for schools and teachers is needed to harness the full spectrum of learning potential PE provides.
- E) The reality of PE in schools is that it continues to be dominated by sporting activities such as football.

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73. The Democratic Republic of Congo is the major source of some of the minerals used to manufacture components in household appliances, mobile phones, electric vehicles and jewellery. The mineral extraction industry –especially cobalt – is the backbone of the Congolese economy. ---- Therefore, with the huge copper deposits available in the country, it has had huge revenues over the past decades, though not distributed evenly within the country. Congo is also the only sourcing option for companies producing lithium-ion batteries used in electric vehicles, laptops and smart phones, which signals no decrease in demand for many years ahead.

- A) It offers the highest energy density and is key for boosting battery life.
- B) Cobalt, which is a by-product of copper, accounts for 85% of the country's exports.
- C) The Katanga region in the south, by contrast, is home to more than half of the world's cobalt resources.
- D) Over 70% of the current cobalt production worldwide takes place in the country.
- E) Demand for cobalt is projected to increase fourfold by 2030 in pace with the electric vehicle boom.

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74. Almost all cultures have always embraced what reminds them of their glorious past periods or the masterpieces of their architecture. However, across the globe, innumerable cultural sites face storm-related flooding, erosion and inundation from rising seas. One can find examples anywhere and these include many in the U.S., such as Jamestown Island in Virginia, New York's Statue of Liberty and Charleston, South Carolina's Historic District. ---- Many would require constant restoration in the first place. Others will need defences like sea walls and flood gates – but those defences might not be effective for long. Finding funds to do either would be the biggest challenge, though.

- A) Venice is just one example of the challenges of preserving iconic landmarks threatened by the effects of climate change.
- B) These buildings are listed on the National Register of Historic Places, which requires managers to preserve them constantly.
- C) Climate change threatens many World Heritage sites, some of which are archaeological sites.
- D) Experts in cultural preservation worldwide agree that it is impossible to protect all of these places.
- E) Current policy recommendations focus on restoration, and oppose any physical change.

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75. The ancient Greeks conceived of five building blocks of matter – from bottom to top: earth, water, air, fire and aether. Aether was the matter that filled the heavens and explained the rotation of the stars, as observed from the Earth vantage point. These were the first most basic elements from which one could build up a world. Their conceptions of the physical elements did not change dramatically for nearly 2,000 years. ---- New insights did not stop there of course. One hundred fifty years after that, James Clerk Maxwell introduced the electromagnetic wave in 1861.

- A) Particles serve as the building block for mechanics and the wave for electromagnetism.
- B) This was a vast improvement over the ancient Greeks' five elements, but was still substantially flawed.
- C) Then, about 300 years ago, Sir Isaac Newton introduced the idea that all matter exists at points called particles.
- D) Einstein proposed a fresher point of view in his Theory of General Relativity, which he published in 1915.
- E) Sir Isaac Newton quantified the gravity between two objects when he formulated his three laws of motion.

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

76. (I) You might think it's rather obvious that your facial appearance is determined by your genes. (II) Just look in the family photo album and observe the same nose, eyes or chin on your grandparents, cousins and uncles and aunts. (III) Your nose, like it or not, is the part of your face most influenced by your genes. (IV) However, you may be surprised to learn that until very recently, geneticists had virtually no understanding of which parts of our DNA were linked to even the most basic aspects of facial appearance. (V) This gap in our knowledge was particularly frustrating since facial appearance plays such an important role in basic human interactions.

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

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77. (I) Before cats took up residence with humans almost 10,000 years ago, they were loners. (II) House cats are unique in the way they use their voices to communicate with their human companions. (III) Because these ancestral cats rarely encountered other members of their own species, they didn't need to use their voices to communicate. (IV) Instead, these wild cats communicated through their sense of smell, or by rubbing against or urinating on objects like trees. (V) That way, cats didn't have to come face-to-face with other aggressive felines in order to send a message.

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

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78. (I) Things are changing in India because towns that were once quiet and rural are now filled with concrete buildings, crowded streets, and clattering vehicles – namely, cars. (II) It is the cars that are the biggest indication of change. (III) They are signs that India has something it has never had before. (IV) India now has an abundance of traffic jams, and the cars have also brought choking pollution, as well as by far the world's highest number of road fatalities. (V) Now, the country has a sizeable middle class that is made up of people who have money to buy things to make their lives easier.

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

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79. (I) European colonization of the Americas caused the loss of 90 percent of native populations. (II) Enormous areas of land that had been cleared and used for farming were left to nature again, making room for regeneration. (III) In the century after Columbus, this colonization cost the lives of about 56 million indigenous people in North, South, and Central America. (IV) The regrowth of trees and other vegetation absorbed massive amounts of carbon dioxide from the atmosphere in return. (V) This caused the climate to cool and by about 1610, Earth's average temperature had dropped by 3.2 degrees Fahrenheit.

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

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80. (I) After a long while with depressing environmental catastrophes, a conservation group reported some good news earlier this year. (II) There was an increase in the number of monarch butterflies flying to Mexico for the winter. (III) It was especially good because the previous year's migrating population had dropped to a historic low. (IV) The rebound is reassuring, but the insects' numbers remain well below average, and concerns persist about their long-term survival. (V) Scientists, thus, have decided to monitor the population of monarch butterflies.

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

TEST BİTTİ.

CEVAPLARINIZI KONTROL EDİNİZ.

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