

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

1. The debate over whether the U.S. is in a ---- is ongoing, but if a downturn does hit, CEOs, not consumers, might stand to shoulder most of the blame, after conducting widespread layoffs.

A) progression - ilerleme

B) recession – gerileme //// recede: geri çekilmek

C) zenith - zirve

D) foundation - temel

E) deception - aldatma /// deceive

2. Surprisingly, the newly released Inflation Reduction Act will dramatically ---- the decline in U.S. emissions, putting the country within reach of the goal of slashing emissions in half by 2030.

A) deteriorate – kötüleşmek - worsen

B) compensate – telafi etmek

C) accelerate - hızlandırmak

D) patronise -

E) hamper – sekteye uğratmak

3. Even though experts had long warned that the next pandemic was ----, few saw SARS-CoV-2 coming.

- A) imminent - eli kulağında
B) deliberate - kasıtlı
C) relevant – konuyla alakalı
D) heroic - kahramanca
E) painstaking - itinalı

4. In recent years, the European Union seems to have turned danger into ----, with many of its defenders arguing that crises can be a way to move forward.

- A) compatibility - uyum
- B) possibility - olasılık
- C) dehydration - susuzluk
- D) election - seçim
- E) opportunity - fırsat

angora
inŞilize

angora
enŞilish

5. Weather forecasting has gotten ---- more accurate and far-seeing over the past few decades one of the many ways that science saves lives.

A) questionably – kuşkuyla bir şekilde

B) steadily – kademe kademe

C) severely – sert bir şekilde (negatif)

D) roughly - kabaca

E) considerably – düşünceli bir şekilde

Considerably: ciddi bir şekilde – significantly - noticeably

6. After the Taliban took control in Afghanistan, the Afghan women who ---- get out of the country are the lucky ones, but they feel betrayed by a world that promised to stand by them.

- A) referred to - bahsetmek
 B) adhered to – yapışmak, uymak
 C) led to – sebep olmak, bring about, result in, contribute to
 D) managed to - başarmak
 E) attributed to - atfetmek

angora
inSilizce

angora
inSilizce

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lead- led
 past
 ✓
 ✓
 ✓

7. Scientific advances ---- effective school-based mental health practices, such as emotional-regulation training that ---- children how to cope with strong feelings, or screenings to detect mental health crises before they occur.

A) identified / has taught

B) had identified / taught

C) identify / is teaching

D) have identified / teaches

E) are identifying / was teaching

ele almak
deal with
tackle
handle

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MARUZ KALMAK KİSİM

8. Intestinal parasites, ---- through water and food, ---- damage ranging from stunted growth to starvation and death.

- A) to transmit / could inflict
 B) transmitting / would inflict
 C) having transmitted / might inflict
 D) to be transmitting / have to inflict
 transmitted / can inflict

transit

transmitted

OKUYACAKSIN

9. A centimetre-long bacterium has been discovered, ---- conventional wisdom that bacteria cannot grow large enough ---- with the naked eye.

nesne

A) having challenged / to see

~~B) to challenge / to have been seen~~

C) challenging / to be seen → gö-ülecek kadar

~~D) to be challenging / seeing~~

~~E) being challenged / being seen~~

Ving

gö-ü-99

√e İb to have √₂
to have been √₃

10. If a massive enough star collapses ---- its own weight, its gravity intensifies without limit and locks matter ---- its grip, thus creating a black hole.

A) under / in

B) below / of

C) from / to

D) beneath / on

E) over / for

thus
thereby
therefore
and-----
ving

11. Researchers have long sought to understand the roots of snake aversion in humans, theorizing that primates might have evolved an innate fear ---- response to being preyed ---- by constrictor-like snakes, such as the anaconda.

- A) as / of
B) into / at
C) in / on
D) for / from
E) and / onto

evolve into sth

12. Given enough time around other humans, the vast majority of youngsters will learn to walk upright and talk; for most children, ---, recognizing that certain squiggles on a page or screen correspond to certain sounds requires painstaking instruction.

A) in fact

however

C) therefore

D) moreover

E) even so

angora
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13. Without prompt and proper treatment – and sometimes even ---- treatment – sepsis can cause organ damage and even death.

A) in view of - den ötürü

B) owing to – den dolayı

C) with respect to – e gelince

D) despite – e rağmen

E) unlike – nın aksine

14. When it comes to switching large aircraft to fully electric, the problem is not about the technology to fly the large aircraft, but it is about the energy storage: there won't be enough space to store batteries.

- A) either / or *ya... ya da*
B) both / and *hem... hem de*
 C) not / but *... değil ...*
D) so / as *e kadar (-)*
E) less / than *den daha az*

15. ---- the warm, moist air crosses a coast and rises over land, particularly mountains, it cools and condenses; inches of rain or feet of snow can drop in hours and sometimes for days on end.

A) Unless – mezse / mazsa Unless +, modal -

B) When – diğı zaman

C) As though – miş gibi / as if

D) Since – diğı için

E) Though – e rağmen

The telescope Galileo Galilei first pointed (16) ---- the heavens in 1609 had a lens no wider than a slice of cucumber. Yet with that modest tool, he saw the rings of Saturn, the moons of Jupiter, (17) ---- a scientific revolution that toppled Earth as the centre of the cosmos. Astronomy has come a long way since then. (18) ----, when the James Webb Space Telescope launches soon, with a 6.5-meter mirror that would tower over Galileo himself, it will open views of the universe's first stars and galaxies, probe the atmospheres of planets around other stars – and (19) ---- another revolution. Webb's mirror has more than five times the light-gathering power of the 31-year-old Hubble Space Telescope. (20) ---- Hubble, which is a reflective telescope, Webb will work in the infrared, allowing it to see the heavily "redshifted" light of distant objects and peer through clouds of obscuring dust.

16.

- A) off
- B) at
- C) from
- D) onto
- E) among

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17.

- A) to be sparking *
- B) to spark
- sparking
- D) sparked
- E) having sparked

Rings

The telescope Galileo Galilei first pointed (16) ---- the heavens in 1609 had a lens no wider than a slice of cucumber. Yet with that modest tool, he saw the rings of Saturn, the moons of Jupiter. (17) ---- a scientific revolution that toppled Earth as the centre of the cosmos. Astronomy has come a long way since then. (18) ----, when the James Webb Space Telescope launches soon, with a 6.5-meter mirror that would tower over Galileo himself, it will open views of the universe's first stars and galaxies, probe the atmospheres of planets around other stars - and (19) ---- another revolution. Webb's mirror has more than five times the light-gathering power of the 31-year-old Hubble Space Telescope. (20) ---- Hubble, which is a reflective telescope, Webb will work in the infrared, allowing it to see the heavily "redshifted" light of distant objects and peer through clouds of obscuring dust.

18.

A) In contrast - aksine

B) In addition - ek olarak

C) Therefore - bu yüzden

D) However - ancak

E) Namely - ismiyle

Handwritten orange scribbles and a circled 'D' are present next to the options.

The telescope Galileo Galilei first pointed **(16)** ---- the heavens in 1609 had a lens no wider than a slice of cucumber. Yet with that modest tool, he saw the rings of Saturn, the moons of Jupiter, **(17)** ---- a scientific revolution that toppled Earth as the centre of the cosmos. Astronomy has come a long way since then. **(18)** ----, when the James Webb Space Telescope launches soon, with a 6.5-meter mirror that would tower over Galileo himself, it will open views of the universe's first stars and galaxies, probe the atmospheres of planets around other stars – and **(19)** ---- another revolution. Webb's mirror has more than five times the light-gathering power of the 31-year-old Hubble Space Telescope. **(20)** ---- Hubble, which is a reflective telescope, Webb will work in the infrared, allowing it to see the heavily "redshifted" light of distant objects and peer through clouds of obscuring dust.

19.

- initiate
- B) ~~reveal~~
- C) ~~distract~~
- D) ~~merge~~
- E) ~~assemble~~



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20.

- A) For the purpose of - amacıyla
B) Unlike – nın aksine
C) In case of - durumunda
D) Despite – e rağmen
E) But for - dışında

21-24: For these questions, choose the best option to complete the given sentence.

21. Georgian Britain declared Princess Charlotte of Wales to be the country's glory, future and Europe's sole hope, ----.
- A) because the nation was plunged into mourning with the sudden death of the princess
- B) just as her unexpected and tragic passing shook the nation and brought the crown to its knees
- C) for she died in 1887, at the age of just 21, which devastated her father, who was later known as George IV
- D) however, the young princess soon came to be seen as a bright hope for the future, in stark contrast to her father
- E) so her untimely death horrified the nation, prompting fears the monarchy would collapse

tam tersi

22. ----, but some historians think it was the other way round and the monument was mainly constructed to pay tribute to Roman emperors.

- A) The name Pantheon, which combines the Greek words for "all" and "gods" suggests a religious function. ✗
- B) Constructed around 120 AD, the Pantheon houses a mind-bending dome that spans 43 metres of air
- C) Pantheon's iconic half-sphere remains intact despite the ravages of time, and is still the world's largest unreinforced concrete dome
- * → D) Featuring the world's largest unreinforced concrete dome, the Pantheon is a testament to the superiority of Roman building techniques
- E) No visit to Rome would be complete without a visit to the Colosseum and Pantheon, with its unreinforced dome

23. Many potential drugs never make it to the local pharmacy or hospital ----.

- A) so they only work for some patients and not others
- B) though their contribution to diabetic patients cannot be denied ✗
- C) even if the developers follow unscientific ways to produce them
- ✗ since they do not work in the way that researchers anticipate
- ✗ but they are thought to have the potential to improve the quality of life for millions of people

24. Whether they are for building a bridge across a river, or protecting the head and body of soldiers, ----.

- A) ~~Genetic engineers~~ approach their tasks that need modern materials with caution
- B) ~~the field~~ called materials science deals with the selection and evaluation of new materials
- C) appropriate materials in construction and manufacturing are of vital importance
- D) ~~modern steel~~ is hard and tough, but most of all, it is exceptionally strong
- E) the concrete structures have changed the course of construction history

25-28: 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.

25. We live in a sea of constant sounds and noises, but we have a remarkable ability to discriminate human speech from all of those other sounds in our environment.

- A) Aralıksız ses ve gürültüler denizde yaşıyor olmamız rağmen çevremizdeki tüm diğer seslerden insan sesini ayırt etme gibi harikulade bir yeteneğimiz var.
- B) Bizim harika yeteneklerimizden birisi de aralıksız ses ve gürültüler denizinde yaşıyor olmamız rağmen çevremizdeki tüm diğer seslerden insan sesini ayırt etmemizdir.
- C) Çevremizdeki tüm diğer seslerden insan sesini ayırt etme gibi harikulade bir yeteneğimizin olması, aralıksız ses ve gürültüler denizinde bulunmamızı kolaylaştırıyor.
- D) Aralıksız ses ve gürültüler denizinde yaşıyoruz, ancak çevremizdeki tüm diğer seslerden insan sesini ayırt etme gibi harikulade bir yeteneğimiz var.
- E) Aralıksız ses ve gürültüler denizinde yaşıyor olmamız çevremizdeki tüm diğer seslerden insan sesini ayırt edemeyeceğimiz anlamına gelir çünkü bu konuda yetenekliyiz.

26. A resurgence in pastoralism, one of the world's more sustainable food systems, could help Spain adapt to climate change and revitalise depopulated rural areas.

- A) Dünyanın daha sürdürülebilir yeme sistemlerinden birisi olan hayvan yetiştiriciliğindeki bir yeniden diriliş, İspanya'nın iklim değişikliğine adapte olmasına ve nüfusu azalmış kırsal bölgelerin yeniden canlanmasına yardımcı olabilir.
- B) İspanya'nın dünyanın daha sürdürülebilir yeme sistemlerinden birisi olan hayvan yetiştiriciliğini yeniden diriltmesi, ülkenin iklim değişikliğine adapte olmasına ve nüfusu azalmış kırsal bölgelerin yeniden canlanmasına yardımcı olabilir.
- C) İspanya, dünyanın daha sürdürülebilir yeme sistemlerinden birisi olan hayvan yetiştiriciliğini yeniden diriltirse iklim değişikliğine adapte olması ve nüfusu azalmış kırsal bölgelerin yeniden canlanması gibi şeyleri daha kolay gerçekleştirebilir.
- D) İspanya'nın iklim değişikliğine adapte olması ve nüfusu azalmış kırsal bölgeleri yeniden canlandırması, dünyanın daha sürdürülebilir yeme sistemlerinden birisi olan hayvan yetiştiriciliğini yeniden diriltmesine bağlıdır.
- E) Dünyanın sürdürülebilir yeme sistemlerinden birisi olan hayvan yetiştiriciliğindeki bir yeniden diriliş, İspanyolların iklim değişikliğine adapte olmasına ve nüfusu azalmış kırsal bölgeleri yeniden canlandırmasına yardımcı olabilir.

↓ Ahmet who is tall and handsome

27. Yaygın olarak kedilerin sevgi ve güven göstermek için gözlerini kıstığı söylene de arařtırmalar henüz bunu bilimsel olarak test etmemiřtir.

- A) That cats narrow their eyes or blink to show love and trust has not been empirically tested by research yet, but it is a common thought.
- B) While it is commonly said that cats narrow their eyes or blink to show love and trust, research has yet to test this empirically.
- C) It is commonly said that cats narrow their eyes or blink to show love and trust, but research hasn't tested this empirically yet.
- D) The fact that cats narrow their eyes or blink to show love and trust might be a common idea, yet research hasn't empirically tested it so far.
- E) Cats' narrowing or blinking their eyes to show love and trust is a popular assumption that has not, as yet, been tested empirically by research.

12. test 27. soru

28. Bağlı bulunduğu bir yıldızdan gelen aydınlığın eksikliğinden dolayı "serseri" gezegenleri görmek zordur ancak yakın zamanda gökbilimciler kendi başlarına uzayda sürüklenen en azından 70 gezegen tespit etti.

- A) A lack of illumination from a parent star makes it hard to see "rogue" planets, but recently at least 70 of them have been found to be drifting through space on their own by astronomers.
- B) Though it is hard to see "rogue" planets because they are devoid of illumination from a parent star, astronomers have recently spotted at least 70 planets drifting through space by themselves.
- C) As hard it is as to see "rogue" planets in the lack of light without the presence of their parent star, at least 70 of them have recently been spotted drifting through space.
- D) Astronomers have recently spotted at least 70 "rogue" planets, which are generally hard to see due to a lack of illumination from a parent star, drifting through space by themselves.
- E) "Rogue" planets are hard to see due to a lack of illumination from a parent star, but astronomers have recently spotted at least 70 planets drifting through space by themselves.

29-32: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

Ordering lobster in a restaurant or serving it at a party is considered the height of gastronomic sophistication. But that hasn't always been the case – lobster has worked its way up from humble beginnings to become a gourmet delicacy. In the 18th Century, lobster was considered a highly undesirable food that wealthy families steered clear of. It was so abundant along the east coast of the US that it was used as fertiliser and served in prisons. Neither of these qualities might have increased the appetite of those families. Kentucky politician John Rowan joked: "Lobster shells about a house are looked upon as signs of poverty and degradation." It was the development of railways in the US, which transformed lobster into a luxury. Train operators decided to serve lobster to their wealthy passengers, who were unaware of the seafood's poor reputation. They quickly got a taste for lobster and brought it back to the cities, where it appeared on the menus of expensive restaurants. By the end of the 19th Century, lobster had cemented its status as a luxury food.

29. According to the passage, in contrast to its current status as a gourmet delicacy, lobster ---.

- A) was not considered as such among railroad employees as it was costly in the past
- B) wasn't even known to belong to the crustacean family
- C) was not known in the US in the 18th century – except for Kentucky
- D) was shunned by the wealthy families in the 18th century
- E) was served only in high-class parties in the 18th century

Ordering lobster in a restaurant or serving it at a party is considered the height of gastronomic sophistication. But that hasn't always been the case – lobster has worked its way up from humble beginnings to become a gourmet delicacy. In the 18th Century, lobster was considered a highly undesirable food that wealthy families steered clear of. It was so abundant along the east coast of the US that it was used as fertiliser and served in prisons. Neither of these qualities might have increased the appetite of those families. Kentucky politician John Rowan joked: "Lobster shells about a house are looked upon as signs of poverty and degradation." It was the development of railways in the US, which transformed lobster into a luxury. Train operators decided to serve lobster to their wealthy passengers, who were unaware of the seafood's poor reputation. They quickly got a taste for lobster and brought it back to the cities, where it appeared on the menus of expensive restaurants. By the end of the 19th Century, lobster had cemented its status as a luxury food.

30. It is clear from the passage that a long time had to pass -----

- A) until all the railroads in the US added lobster to their menus
- B) for lobster to decrease in numbers on the east coast of the US
- C) before lobster was able to become the luxury food it is today
- D) before John Rowan could wean his palate to enjoy lobster
- E) for American railroad employees to accept lobster as a luxury food

Ordering lobster in a restaurant or serving it at a party is considered the height of gastronomic sophistication. But that hasn't always been the case – lobster has worked its way up from humble beginnings to become a gourmet delicacy. In the 18th Century, lobster was considered a highly undesirable food that wealthy families steered clear of. It was so abundant along the east coast of the US that it was used as fertilizer and served in prisons. Neither of these qualities might have increased the appetite of those families. Kentucky politician John Rowan joked: "Lobster shells about a house are looked upon as signs of poverty and degradation." It was the development of railroads in the US, which transformed lobster into a luxury. Train operators decided to serve lobster to their wealthy passengers, who were unaware of the seafood's poor reputation. They quickly got a taste for lobster and brought it back to the cities, where it appeared on the menus of expensive restaurants. By the end of the 19th Century, lobster had cemented its status as a luxury food.

31. It can be concluded from the passage that ----.

- A) lobster's being served in prisons probably played a role for its being unpopular among the rich ?
- B) John Rowan later became a fan of lobster following his train journey from the east to west
- C) people on the west coast of the US were accustomed to using lobster as a fertilizer for their crops
- D) it took lobster to become a food of gastronomic sophistication more than two centuries →
- E) people living on the east coast of the US in the 18th century were afraid to order lobster in a restaurant due its high price

18-19

Ordering lobster in a restaurant or serving it at a party is considered the height of gastronomic sophistication. But that hasn't always been the case – lobster has worked its way up from humble beginnings to become a gourmet delicacy. In the 18th Century, lobster was considered a highly undesirable food that wealthy families steered clear of. It was so abundant along the east coast of the US that it was used as fertiliser and served in prisons. Neither of these qualities might have increased the appetite of those families. Kentucky politician John Rowan joked: "Lobster shells about a house are looked upon as signs of poverty and degradation." It was the development of railways in the US, which transformed lobster into a luxury. Train operators decided to serve lobster to their wealthy passengers, who were unaware of the seafood's poor reputation. They quickly got a taste for lobster and brought it back to the cities, where it appeared on the menus of expensive restaurants. By the end of the 19th Century, lobster had cemented its status as a luxury food.

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

- A) The Long History of Lobster
- B) How Lobster Became a Luxury Food
- C) Why People in the US Hated Lobster
- D) The Rise And Fall of Lobster
- E) Lobster for Dinner in the 18th Century

Best title

19 cümle

33.

Delilah:

- **I am afraid Artificial Intelligence will soon take over the world and enslave humanity.**

Richard:

- **Oh c'mon! You have always paid too much attention to conspiracy theories. This is impossible.**

Delilah:

- ----

Richard:

- **I know it but this cannot be a clear sign that the AI will soon control the world and enslave us.**

Delilah:

- **Don't be so naive. If you think how fast Quantum computers are evolving and how they can accelerate the process, our future is bleak.**

A) Currently, tools with AI that go well beyond being good at one specific task are being developed, and yet they won't be launched until the 2050s.

B) This is the way I see it and you cannot change my mind. They will rule the world and we need to protect ourselves!

C) Scientists say we are going to need machines with thousands of qubits, the quantum version of a classical bit.

D) As far as I am concerned, truly intelligent machines and useful quantum computers might be closer than we think.

Just think about the recent OpenAI that generates remarkably fluent streams of human language on command! They are coming at full speed.

34.

Tom: anlayamam +

- I can't grasp how fast we are improving: drones are being used for antipollution missions off the coast of Europe to "sniff" the exhaust fumes from ships and catch operators using illegal fuel.

Hailey:

- ----

Tom:

- What makes you say that? Could you imagine such a thing a decade ago?

Hailey:

- That is not the point. True improvement is when we can ship goods using carriers that emit zero carbon dioxide.

A) You are always optimistic in our group: I wouldn't call it improvement per se.

B) What about the technology that emits so much carbon dioxide?

C) So, the fact that there are people around using illegal fuel is an improvement according to you?

D) This is not the first time drones are used differently: they were also used to locate refugees in the sea.

E) Using drones instead of helicopters is definitely much more cost-effective.

35-36: For these questions, choose the best rephrased form of the given sentence

35. Although antidepressants can cause side effects such as loss of appetite and sleeping problems, the number of people taking antidepressants is at record high levels in high-income countries.
- A) The number of people that are on antidepressants is at a record high in many countries, for all their side effects such as loss of appetite and sleeping problems.
- B) Record numbers of people in high-income countries are taking antidepressants despite the side effects they can cause such as loss of appetite and sleeping problems.
- C) Antidepressants cause many side effects such as loss of appetite and sleeping problems, but people in high-income countries take them in record-breaking numbers.
- D) As harmful as they are, with their side effects such as loss of appetite and sleeping problems, antidepressants are preferred by many people living in high-income countries.
- E) Despite the possibility that they can cause side effects such as loss of appetite and sleeping problems, people in high-income countries insist on getting antidepressants in high numbers.

36. As gender, race or whether people use a wheelchair are unrelated to competence and expertise, weighing another person's capability or credibility based on such characteristics is discriminatory.

- A) It would be unfair to weigh another person's capability or credibility based on gender, race or whether people use a wheelchair since they are irrelevant characteristics.
- B) Weighing another person's capability or credibility based on gender, race or whether people use a wheelchair is definitely discriminatory as these traits cannot be taken into account when it comes to competence and expertise.
- C) When evaluating a person's competence and expertise, taking gender, race or whether people use a wheelchair into account is definitely a mistake as they are not good for gauging capability or credibility.
- D) Gender, race or whether people use a wheelchair are not related to competence and expertise, so it is discriminatory to evaluate another person's capability or credibility based on such traits.
- E) Gender, race or whether people use a wheelchair are not related to competence and expertise, which means they cannot be used to weigh another person's capability or credibility.

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

- A) Thus, being assessed for 'cultural fit' is an issue that affects workers of all stripes.
- B) Meanwhile, this kind of decision-making can arbitrarily cut qualified candidates out of the company.
- C) But assessing the value of the disgust that we feel about moral matters is a more complicated affair.

In reality, however, the definition of cultural fit can vary widely

- E) On the other hand, recruiting people that always 'fit' the culture is really dangerous.

38. 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 behaviour 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.

39-40: For these questions, choose the irrelevant sentence in the passage.

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

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

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

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