

1. Psychologists studying emotional intelligence argue that individuals with high self-awareness tend to find feedback ----, whereas those with low self-awareness may resist it.

- A) baffling
- B) superficial
- C) redundant
- D) enlightening
- E) discouraging

2. The spread of scientific knowledge was delayed during the Middle Ages due to a lack of educational institutions and the absence of an efficient way to ---- new discoveries.

- A) suppress
- B) circulate
- C) distort
- D) disregard
- E) conceal

3. Museums and universities are often granted special permissions concerning intellectual property laws as they aim to make knowledge ---- to the public.

- A) ambiguous
- B) accessible
- C) obscure
- D) unnecessary
- E) controversial

4. When a new urban development project was proposed, experts were consulted to ---- a sustainable and modern city layout.

- A) demolish
- B) impair
- C) reverse
- D) devise
- E) dismantle

5. Sociologists argue that rather than being homogeneous, societies are shaped by the ---- of cultural and economic diversity.

- A) absence
- B) suppression
- C) neglect
- D) avoidance
- E) distribution

6. In Greek mythology, tragic heroes often struggled with destiny and were compelled to ---- their inevitable downfall due to their pride and honor.

- A) avert
- B) endure
- C) counteract
- D) escape
- E) terminate

7. By the year 2100, it ---- that artificial intelligence will have deeply influenced every aspect of human life, from healthcare to education.

- A) has estimated / was influencing
- B) is projected / will shape
- C) had predicted / will impact
- D) was foreseen / is affecting
- E) was anticipated / has shaped

8. Rural communities in many developing nations still ---- considerable difficulties in securing access to clean drinking water.

- A) avoid
- B) bypass
- C) encounter
- D) undermine
- E) disregard

9. The growing debate ---- the use of artificial intelligence in creative fields has raised questions about the future of human artistry.

- A) over
- B) among
- C) within
- D) beyond
- E) across

10. Close relationships ---- colleagues tend to be some of the most lasting professional connections, often extending beyond the workplace.

- A) among / between
- B) across / within
- C) against / along
- D) beside / upon
- E) beneath / over

11. Historians distinguish major turning points in history ---- ordinary events, allowing a clearer understanding of societal change.

- A) on
- B) at
- C) beyond
- D) from
- E) between

12. ---- financial rewards can sometimes decrease intrinsic motivation, they are still widely used to encourage productivity.

- A) Just as
- B) Unless
- C) Since
- D) Although
- E) If

13. If a part of a city experiences a distinct climate compared to the surrounding areas, it is said to have a microclimate, which often occurs in ---- where heat is retained by buildings and roads.

- A) urban centers
- B) open plains
- C) icy regions
- D) desert zones
- E) forested areas

14. One of the most well-known literary archetypes is the trickster, who deliberately ---- ignorance to manipulate those around him.

- A) feigns
- B) suppresses
- C) rejects
- D) obstructs
- E) contradicts

15. Although traditional newspapers have maintained credibility, the rise of digital news platforms has challenged their dominance; ----, the media landscape has undergone significant changes.

- A) instead
- B) consequently
- C) similarly
- D) in contrast
- E) nevertheless

16. ---- modern educators focus on interactive teaching methods, they acknowledge the importance of traditional approaches as well.

- A) Unless
- B) While
- C) If
- D) Since
- E) As long as

17. According to developmental psychologists, young children exhibit a tendency to view the world solely from their own perspective ---- considering other viewpoints.

- A) apart from
- B) instead of
- C) along with
- D) due to
- E) as a result of

18. Scientists have been unable to ---- the exact moment when early humans began practicing agriculture, as the transition was gradual rather than abrupt.

- A) accelerate
- B) pinpoint
- C) alter
- D) obscure
- E) disregard

19. ---- by Emperor Augustus in 27 BCE, the Roman Empire became one of the most influential civilizations in history, said ---- as a model for future governments.

- A) Being founded / to serve
- B) Having founded / to be serving
- C) Founded / to have served
- D) To be founded / serving
- E) Having been founded / to be served

20. Following the invention of the steam engine, factory production ---- transformed industries, leading to the rapid expansion of urban economies.

- A) disposed of
- B) looked upon
- C) set off
- D) took away
- E) held back

Climate change will increase the risk of heavy rainfall and storm surges combining to cause extreme flooding around the UK, Germany and other parts of northern Europe. Coastal communities already face the (1)---- of a worst-case average sea level rise of about a metre by the end of the century, (2)---- temperatures rise. But Emanuele Bevacqua at the University of Reading, UK, and his colleagues found the risk from rising seas may be aggravated further (3)---- compound flooding, where heavy rainfall and storm surges occur simultaneously (4)---- greater impact. The results don't account for defences and local topography, (5)---- Bevacqua says the potential hazard from compound flooding should still be factored into risk assessments for coastal communities. Today, the greatest risk of such floods in Europe is in the south.

1.

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|--------------|--------------|
| A) prospect | B) violation |
| C) obstacle | D) urgency |
| E) ambiguity | |

2.

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|-----------|------------|
| A) unless | B) whereas |
| C) before | D) so that |
| E) as | |

3.

- | | |
|---------|-------|
| A) in | B) on |
| C) over | D) by |
| E) at | |

4.

- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| A) having | B) to have |
| C) to have had | D) to be had |
| E) being had | |

5.

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|--------------------|--------------|
| A) therefore | B) instead |
| C) but | D) otherwise |
| E) on the contrary | |

Humans have known about electricity for millennia, (6)---- it was not until Benjamin Franklin that we started understanding more about this energy source. Franklin, with his work in the mid-1700s, is credited (7)---- furthering understanding of electricity and establishing a foundation for other scientists and inventors. Later, in 1831, British scientist Michael Faraday (8)---- the basics of electricity generation. (9)---- in the 1870s, Thomas Edison mastered electricity for lighting and started a wave of invention and industry that would (10)---- bring electricity to everyday consumers.

6.

- A) so
B) but
C) as
D) nor
E) thus

7.

- A) off
B) on
C) with
D) under
E) at

8.

- A) was discovering
B) had discovered
C) has discovered
D) used to discover
E) discovered

9.

- A) Starting
B) To start
C) To have started
D) Being started
E) Started

10.

- A) successively
B) eventually
C) mutually
D) predominantly
E) drastically

In this age of globalisation, you would expect people to value and be sensitive about their local differences and diversity. And few areas could be more critical than different peoples' understanding of the human mind when it comes to mental health and illness. (11)----, a Nigerian man might experience a culturally distinct form of depression by describing a "peppery" feeling in his head, (12)---- a Chinese farmer might speak only of shoulder or stomach aches. Salvadorean women refugees (13)---- psychological trauma after a long civil war, (14)----, often experience something called *calorias*, a feeling of intense body heat. For a long time, psychiatrists and medical anthropologists studying mental illness in different cultures have found that mental illnesses are not (15)---- distributed globally, and do not take the same form from place to place. Unfortunately, mental health professionals in the US, who dominate the global discussion about how mental illnesses are categorised and treated, have often ignored or dismissed these differences.

11.

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|----------------------|----------------|
| A) On the other hand | B) However |
| C) Similarly | D) For example |
| E) Otherwise | |

12.

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|---------------|------------|
| A) given that | B) just as |
| C) while | D) in case |
| E) so that | |

13.

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|-------------------|--------------|
| A) to suffer | B) suffered |
| C) being suffered | D) suffering |
| E) to be suffered | |

14.

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|----------------------|----------------|
| A) therefore | B) fortunately |
| C) in other words | D) in short |
| E) on the other hand | |

15.

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|---------------|---------------|
| A) adequately | B) closely |
| C) evenly | D) peculiarly |
| E) harmfully | |

Today's children are growing up in an environment dominated by screens. Whether it is learning in school (16)---- computer or tablet use, relaxing at home with video games and TV, or communicating with friends on their phones and social media, time (17)---- on screens has become an essential part of modern life. (18)---- this, much has been made in the media about the alleged dangers of screen time and the risks that it (19)---- to our young people's health, but this screen time panic isn't new. People have been voicing concerns about the harms of spending too much time on screens since the invention of television. The truth is the evidence for direct harm by screen time has always been contested. Although existing research demonstrates negative associations between screen time and mental health, sleep and fitness, we cannot be confident that these links are causal, or whether other factors are causing both negative health outcomes and higher screen time. (20)----, some more recent high-quality studies show that some screen time is better for mental health than none at all.

16.

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|------------|-------|
| A) over | B) on |
| C) with | D) in |
| E) through | |

17.

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|-----------------------|----------------|
| A) to have been spent | B) spending |
| C) to spend | D) to be spent |
| E) spent | |

18.

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|----------------|-------------------|
| A) Because of | B) Along with |
| C) Despite | D) In contrast to |
| E) Rather than | |

19.

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|---------------|---------------|
| A) heralds | B) eliminates |
| C) spurs | D) poses |
| E) fascinates | |

20.

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|-----------------|-----------|
| A) Consequently | B) Thus |
| C) In fact | D) Rather |
| E) Ironically | |

You have just had a hearty lunch, but the doughnuts next to your desk are winking at you. You can't shake the thought of what the glazed, soft dough would taste like – and know that you won't be able to (21)---- your day until you have it. On a basic level our relationship with food is simple – signals between the gut and the brain tell us when we're hungry, and when we are full. But experience shows us that the drive (22)---- is much more tangled and irrational. Some of that is down to the reward hit – the feeling of pleasure, mediated by the brain's reward centre – that we get from eating calorie-dense food (23)---- that glistening doughnut. (24)----, the effect of such foods has led some to liken our desire for them to drug addiction. But we now know the gut itself, and also the microbes inside it, manipulate what we crave, painting a much more complex picture of the forces that (25)---- the way we see food. Cravings could even be contagious – literally. When it comes to food, we're not as in control as we might think.

21.

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|-----------------------|-----------------|
| A) keep up with | B) come up with |
| C) look down on | D) get on with |
| E) fight back against | |

22.

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| A) eating | B) to be eaten |
| C) to eat | D) having eaten |
| E) to have eaten | |

23.

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| A) in terms of | B) as well as |
| C) in spite of | D) like |
| E) in case of | |

24.

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|--------------|---------------|
| A) Otherwise | B) Conversely |
| C) Even so | D) Thus |
| E) Indeed | |

25.

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| A) confine | B) determine |
| C) object | D) switch |
| E) prohibit | |

Imagine you are in a sealed room and want to calculate the gravitational field inside. You might drop some objects and see how fast they fall. (26)---- aha, said Einstein, maybe you are in an elevator, or an accelerating rocket ship, which would throw off your measurements. Is there any way to (27)---- between the force of gravity and the effects of acceleration? (28)---- he concluded that there is no way to tell the difference, and therefore that gravity is better thought of as a feature of space-time itself – namely, its curvature – (29)---- as a force of nature. Ultimately our knowledge of the world comes from real experiments that collect real data, not from thought experiments that don't require us to leave the comfort of our armchairs. But thought experiments allow us to consider regimes of physical reality that we can't access directly, (30)---- the real experiments would just be too hard.

26.

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|--------------------|------------|
| A) On the contrary | B) Thereby |
| C) As a result | D) Rather |
| E) But | |

27.

- | | |
|----------------|------------|
| A) distinguish | B) suspend |
| C) encompass | D) hinder |
| E) accommodate | |

28.

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|----------------------|------------------|
| A) In short | B) By comparison |
| C) In short | D) Eventually |
| E) On the other hand | |

29.

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| A) such as | B) due to |
| C) rather than | D) with regard to |
| E) thanks to | |

30.

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|-----------------|------------|
| A) nevertheless | B) even so |
| C) so | D) because |
| E) in case | |

The UK government went ahead with a face-detection system for its passport photo checking service, (31)---- knowing the technology failed to work well for people in some ethnic minorities. Face recognition technology has a record of failing to recognise people (32)---- certain skin tones. (33)----, Google (34)---- in 2015 when its photos application labelled a black couple as gorillas. Now, documents released by the Home Office show it was aware of problems with its website's passport photo checking service, but decided to use it (35)----.

31.

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| A) due to | B) in contrast to |
| C) according to | D) despite |
| E) rather than | |

32.

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| A) with | B) over |
| C) for | D) into |
| E) of | |

33.

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|-------------------|--------------|
| A) In other words | B) Instead |
| C) In addition | D) Therefore |
| E) For example | |

34.

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|--------------------------|
| A) would have apologized |
| B) must apologize |
| C) should apologize |
| D) had to apologize |
| E) can apologize |

35.

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------|
| A) in other words | B) otherwise |
| C) on the other hand | D) regardless |
| E) however | |

A brain-inspired computer can (36)---- part of the sensory cortex in real time, (37)---- tens of thousands of virtual neurons. It is the first time such a complex simulation has run this fast and could be an important step (38)---- building better brains for robots. The SpiNNaker supercomputer features 57,000 specialised chips with a total of 1 million processing units, known as cores. It is designed to run programs that simulate how biological neurons behave and interact, which could help neuroscientists (39)---- on virtual brain circuits to study disease and cognition. The computer shuttles information around in a similar way to the brain. Standard supercomputers send big blocks of data at set times, (40)---- SpiNNaker's cores can transmit small blocks to hundreds of other cores simultaneously whenever required.

36.

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|------------|----------------|
| A) predict | B) simulate |
| C) endure | D) collaborate |
| E) exhaust | |

37.

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

38.

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| A) onto | B) against |
| C) towards | D) with |
| E) over | |

39.

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|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| A) experiment | B) experimenting |
| C) to be experimented | D) being experimented |
| E) to experiment | |

40.

- | | |
|-----------------|---------|
| A) consequently | B) thus |
| C) in fact | D) but |
| E) fortunately | |