

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

1. Intel is adopting a deliberate and methodical strategy in its pursuit of quantum computing and a quantum computer which ---- the capabilities of a conventional one.
- A) heralds  
B) provokes  
C) dwells  
D) surpasses  
E) manufactures
2. As animals migrate into urban environments, they ---- unique selection pressures driven by the urban landscape, leading to the swift emergence of distinct behavioral traits.
- A) take up  
B) look for  
C) bump into  
D) carry out  
E) make up
3. Four of the most prevalent and naturally existing elements, which are oxygen, carbon, hydrogen, and nitrogen, ---- approximately 96% of an animal's total body weight.
- A) eliminate  
B) distinguish  
C) constitute  
D) alter  
E) prevent
4. Scientists have produced the first global report on the rapid increase of antimicrobial-resistant infections in animals within low and middle-income countries, identifying regions where urgent ---- are necessary.
- A) incidences  
B) advantages  
C) troubles  
D) challenges  
E) interventions
5. With all the changes in the current business landscape, from macroeconomic storm clouds like Brexit, to the global nature of competition in a connected world, it is easy to feel ---- by the climate right now.
- A) promising  
B) excited  
C) irreversible  
D) penetrable  
E) overwhelmed
6. Even when people know they may be listening to speech generated by artificial intelligence, it is still difficult for English and Mandarin speakers to ---- detect a deepfake voice.
- A) vigorously  
B) reliably  
C) reluctantly  
D) enormously  
E) vaguely
- 7-16: For these questions, choose the best word(s) or expression(s) to fill the space(s).
7. Anyone able to look back over the past 20 to 30 years ---- how much their lifestyle ---- in that time thanks to scientific advances.
- A) had seen / had changed  
B) will see / has changed  
C) has seen / will have changed  
D) sees / will change  
E) saw / would change
8. When researchers ---- that they ---- a material that perfectly conducts electricity – a superconductor – and that it does so at room temperature and pressure, many people were sceptical.
- A) had claimed / created  
B) claim / would create  
C) have claimed / will create  
D) will claim / create  
E) claimed / had created

9. Researchers ---- that opsin 3, a protein closely related to rhodopsin, has a role in adjusting the amount of pigment ---- in human skin, a determinant of skin color.
- A) have found / provided  
B) found / having provided  
C) find / providing  
D) will find / being provided  
E) had found / to be provided
10. Strong company culture has been linked time and time again ---- organisational success and you only need to look at the decades worth of data to see the impact culture is having ---- organisations and the people that work within them.
- A) to / on  
B) with / for  
C) from / to  
D) toward / upon  
E) for / within
11. Tropical forests are often made up of a range of trees, ---- large spaces between those of the same species, and it turns out this probably keeps them safer from attacks ---- pests, including insects and fungal pathogens.
- A) from / of  
B) over / to  
C) with / by  
D) in / away  
E) beyond / towards
12. The real measure of whether a person can perform well under intense stress or in the face of challenging tasks is how much they can control internal bodily functions ---- heart rate and sweating.
- A) in contrast to  
B) with the aim of  
C) as well as  
D) by means of  
E) such as
13. The human concentration span is about 30 minutes, which means you need to keep your presentation as short as possible ---- you let your audience lose their concentration, while still delivering the important messages.
- A) as long as  
B) although  
C) before  
D) because  
E) so that
14. Technology has already changed the way businesses are run almost beyond recognition over the past 50 years; ----, experts predict that the biggest changes may be yet to come.
- A) instead  
B) otherwise  
C) similarly  
D) however  
E) for example
15. ---- the connection between the left and right hemisphere is physically severed or somehow interrupted, the data needed during the vast majority of tasks that our brains accomplish every second is properly and evenly delivered across the hemispheres.
- A) As if  
B) After  
C) Unless  
D) Just as  
E) As long as
16. In our hectic, modern lives, many of us focus ---- heavily on work and family commitments ---- we never seem to have time for our personal pursuits or just pure fun.
- A) rather / than  
B) not only / but also  
C) so / that  
D) the more / the more  
E) as / as

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

The more serotonin, the better we feel. Decreased sun exposure has been **(17)**---- a drop in your serotonin levels, which can lead to major depression with seasonal pattern. The light-induced effects of serotonin are triggered by sunlight that reaches us **(18)**---- the eye. Sunlight cues special areas in the retina, **(19)**---- the release of serotonin. **(20)**----, you are more likely to experience this type of depression in the winter time, when the days are shorter and you are not exposed to much sunlight. **(21)**---- this connection, one of the main treatments for depression with seasonal pattern is light therapy, also known as phototherapy.

17. A) brought about B) turned into  
C) backed up D) associated with  
E) handed in

18. A) through B) with  
C) beyond D) towards  
E) onto

19. A) to trigger B) being triggered  
C) having triggered D) to have triggered  
E) triggering

20. A) Otherwise B) However  
C) Therefore D) In contrast  
E) Rather

21. A) Despite B) Due to  
C) Similar to D) On behalf of  
E) For the sake of

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

It may not be called cyberbullying. Students may say they got "dissed" on Facebook or that someone flooded their phone **(22)**---- mean texts. Even little kids have been known to hack into Club Penguin **(23)**---- each other's games. **(24)**---- most of these incidents occur at home, the problems spill over to the classroom, making cyberbullying an issue teachers can't ignore. The answer isn't forbidding technology. As a teacher, you can be a powerful force in **(25)**---- a climate of respect. Educate yourself and be on the lookout for signs that cyberbullying is taking place, **(26)**---- you may be the trusted adult a student turns to for help.

22. A) beyond B) with  
C) against D) to  
E) of

23. A) being sabotaged B) to be sabotaged  
C) to sabotage D) to have sabotaged  
E) having being sabotaged

24. A) When B) Given that  
C) Until D) Provided that  
E) While

25. A) promoting B) eliminating  
C) tackling D) encompassing  
E) confronting

26. A) but B) even if  
C) just as D) because  
E) much as

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

**27. ----, they do communicate with each other through sounds and gestures.**

- A) Before animals can mimic the sounds of human speech
- B) Unless new ways to decode animal chatter reveal a lot about what they are saying
- C) While researchers studying gibbon language have started to relate common sounds they make to specific situations
- D) Although researchers say that animals do not have a true language like humans
- E) If animals most closely related to us, monkeys and apes, communicate with movements

**28. ----, age-related changes in cognition are not uniform across all cognitive domains or across all older individuals.**

- A) Just as changes in brain structure and function show huge differences across the whole brain or across individuals
- B) Because the brain undergoes tremendous age-associated structural and functional changes with age
- C) Now that the basic cognitive functions most affected by age are attention and memory
- D) Although speech and language processing are largely intact in older adults under normal conditions
- E) While changes in cognitive function across individuals and across life cycle stages are nothing new to the field of psychology

**29. Instagram is the worst social media network for mental health and wellbeing, ----.**

- A) however, it constitutes the most harmful application, affecting particularly females in their teens
- B) as it is associated with high levels of anxiety, depression, bullying and fear of missing out
- C) if Snapchat and Twitter do really harm young people's mental wellbeing
- D) in other words, it is interesting to see it ranking as the most widely used platform
- E) so it is one of the most popular social networks worldwide, especially among young adults

**30. Because adolescents are much more independent and mobile than they were as children, ----.**

- A) they mature more slowly, move away from home at later ages, and maintain ties with their parents longer
- B) they receive financial support from parents, and they may come home on weekends
- C) it would be better to consider the period of adolescence and that of emerging adulthood together
- D) they seem to act impulsively, rather than thoughtfully
- E) they are often out of the direct supervision and physical control of adults

**31. Nuclear bombs are known as humankind's most powerful weapons so far, ----.**

- A) just as our desire to reign supreme proved fatal with the use of mass destruction weapons
- B) even if all the force of a nuclear explosion is used to push the Earth in a particular direction
- C) unless they have the capacity to cause widespread and horrendous physical devastation
- D) but their destructive impact is not likely to alter the spinning of the Earth on its axis
- E) so, the list of nations possessing them has grown, hinting new perils and even nuclear conflict

**32. Despite our knowledge of volcanic hazards and our capability to monitor volcanic activity, ----.**

- A) only 77 human deaths are attributable with certainty to eruptions of Etna, most recent ones in 1987 when two tourists were killed
- B) geoscientists are still trying to figure out why Etna erupts so frequently, and in so many different ways
- C) the possibility that sudden eruptions of Etna volcano could harm people is greater today than ever before
- D) the magma inside Etna, as with all volcanoes, holds gas bubbles, such as carbon dioxide, sulfur dioxide and water.
- E) we will find solutions to the things we are obliged to do during a disaster like a volcanic eruption

33. ----, yet there are variants that can be installed on iPhones running iOS as well.

- A) Applications that secretly give people access to their partner's smartphones are growing in prominence
- B) Many notorious stalkerware applications, which record data being entered into a device and send it to a third party, are often built for Android
- C) Stalkerware applications are designed to run in the background without being noticed and are uniquely suited to illegal and dangerous uses
- D) There are many kinds of malware in the wild, and stalkerware is considered one of the worst for privacy
- E) Globally, most of the stalkerware victims come from Russia, India, Brazil, and the U.S., and in Europe, the top three are Germany, Italy, and the U.K.

34. To maintain their businesses which highly rely on technology, ----.

- A) technology may be the product a business sells, or it may be used to manufacture that product in the most cost-efficient way
- B) many companies now have their own server rooms in order to keep all their computer systems running smoothly, 24-hours a day
- C) scientific advances have changed the way that products are sold and services provided
- D) internet and email allow instant communication and the rapid digital transfer of documents, which has transformed the way many businesses work
- E) server rooms require regular maintenance and updating, offering a full range of trouble-shooting services

35. ---- unless you reuse them literally thousands of times, minimizing negative environmental impact.

- A) Disposable plastic bags used to be more eco-friendly than cloth bags
- B) There are several variables to compare when it comes to rating the overall environmental impact of bags
- C) Paper bags are less common than plastic bags but can still be found in some stores
- D) Reusable bags are becoming more popular and many brands give them out for free as promotional items
- E) Eco-conscious cloth grocery bags are more damaging to the environment than conventional plastic bags

36. In the Middle East, where many countries face stark gender inequality, women earn more science and math degrees per capita than their counterparts in the United States and Europe, ----.

- A) in other words, the Qatar Foundation's 3,000-acre Education City campus is home to eleven K-12 schools and nine leading universities
- B) in fact, up to 57% of all STEM (science, technology, engineering and math) graduates in Arab countries are women
- C) otherwise, the existing gender gap will extend to the rest of the economy, including the technology sector, impacting women's access to digital services
- D) on the contrary, for people who have never been to the Middle East, they may well think women here are somehow oppressed, covered
- E) however, engineering and science are professions that are looked upon highly in this part of the world

**37-42: For these questions, choose the most accurate Turkish translation of the sentence in English, and the most accurate English translation of the sentences in Turkish.**

**37. Gerçek bilginin size bilişsel bir üstünlük sağladığı ilk aşama, dinleyerek veya okuyarak yeni bilgiler edindiğiniz zamandır.**

- A) Factual knowledge is the first stage which gives you cognitive dominance when you obtain novel information, either through listening or reading.
- B) Cognitive dominance is given to you during the first stage of factual knowledge when you are there to grasp new information through listening and reading.
- C) The first stage in which factual knowledge gives you a cognitive edge is when you are acquiring new information, whether by listening or reading.
- D) By listening or reading, when you obtain latest information, factual information provides you a cognitive edge.
- E) The first stage which furnishes you with cognitive advantage regarding factual information is when you acquire updated information through listening or reading.

**38. In order to meet their requirements, some small herbivores, like rodents and rabbits, must routinely practice coprophagy to obtain the protein, water, enzymes, vitamins, and minerals provided by the microbes.**

- A) İhtiyaçları karşılama amacıyla, kemirgenler ve tavşanlar gibi bazı küçük otçullar koprofaji uygulamaları çünkü onların, mikroplar tarafından sağlanan protein, su, enzimler, vitaminler ve mineralleri alması gerekir.
- B) İhtiyaçlarını karşılamak için, kemirgenler ve tavşanlar ailesinden olan bazı küçük otçullar, mikropların sağladığı protein, su, enzimler, vitaminler ve mineralleri almak için koprofaji düzenli bir şekilde uygulamalıdır.
- C) İhtiyaçlarını karşılamak için, kemirgenler ve tavşanlar gibi bazı küçük otçullar, mikroplar tarafından sağlanan protein, su, enzimler, vitaminler ve mineralleri almak için düzenli bir şekilde koprofaji uygulamalıdır.
- D) İhtiyaçlarını karşılamak için, kemirgenler ve tavşanlar gibi bazı küçük otçullar, mikropların da sağladığı protein, su, enzimler, vitaminler ve mineralleri almak için düzenli bir şekilde koprofaji uygulamak zorundadırlar.
- E) Kemirgenler ve fareler gibi bazı küçük otçulların ihtiyaçlarını karşılaması gerekir ve bunun için mikroplar tarafından verilen protein, su, enzimler, vitaminler ve mineralleri almak adına koprofaji uygulamaları.

**39. While scientists estimate that 91 percent of ocean species have yet to be classified, the global scientific community continues to amass as much knowledge as possible about ocean life.**

- A) Bilim insanları, okyanus türlerinin yüzde 91'inin henüz sınıflandırılmadığını tahmin etmektedir ancak küresel bilim topluluğu okyanus yaşamına dair olabildiğince çok bilgiyi bir araya getirmeye devam etmektedir.
- B) Küresel bilim topluluğu, okyanus yaşamına ait mümkün olduğunca çok bilgiyi bir araya getirmeye devam etmesine rağmen, bilim insanları okyanusun yüzde 91'inin henüz kategorize edilemediğini belirtmektedirler.
- C) Okyanusun yüzde 91'inin henüz sınıflandırılmamış olduğu bilim insanları tarafından öngörülmesine rağmen, küresel bilim topluluğu okyanus yaşamı ile ilgili olabildiğince çok bilgiyi bir araya getirmeye devam eder.
- D) Okyanusun yüzde 91'i bilim insanlarının öngörüsüne göre henüz sınıflandırılmamıştır fakat küresel bilim topluluğu okyanus yaşamına ilişkin çoğu bilgiyi bir araya getirmeye devam etmektedir.
- E) Bilim insanları, okyanus türlerinin yüzde 91'inin henüz sınıflandırılmadığını öngörmekteyken, küresel bilim topluluğu okyanus yaşamı ile ilgili mümkün olduğunca çok bilgiyi toplamaya devam etmektedir.

**40. Eğer bir köpekbalığı tarafından saldırıya uğrarsanız, proaktif bir tepki önerilir, bu da ideal olarak cansız bir cisimle burun üzerine bir köpekbalığına vurmaya anlamına gelir, genellikle köpekbalığının saldırısını geçici olarak azaltmasıyla sonuçlanır.**

- A) If you are attacked by a shark, a proactive response is advised, which means hitting a shark on the nose, ideally with an inanimate object, usually results in the shark temporarily curtailing its attack.
- B) When you are attacked by a shark, the advice is proactive response, which means hitting a shark on the nose, usually ending with the temporary reduction of the shark's attack.
- C) If a shark attacks you, you are required to respond proactively, the meaning of which is to hit a shark on the nose, resulting usually in the short-term curtailment of shark's attack.
- D) A proactive response is required once you are attacked by a shark, which means hitting a shark on the nose, generally causing the shark to reduce its attack temporarily.
- E) A proactive response is necessary if a shark attacks you, which means hitting a shark on the nose, usually leading to temporary reduction of the shark's attack.

**41. During the last four decades, scientists have engaged in research that has provided greater insight into how knowledge is organized, how experience shapes understanding, how people monitor their own understanding, how learners differ from one another, and how people acquire expertise.**

- A) Özellikle son kırk yılda, bazı bilim insanları, bilginin organize edilme şekli, deneyimin anlayışı şekillendirme yolu, insanların anlayışlarını izleme yolları, öğrencilerin birbirlerinden farklılaşma şekli ve insanların uzmanlık kazanma yolları hakkında daha fazla bilgi sağlayan araştırmalara katılmıştır.
- B) Bazı bilim insanları, son kırk yılda bilginin nasıl organize edildiğini, deneyimin anlayışı ne ölçüde şekillendirdiğini, insanların kendi anlayışlarını nasıl takip ettiğini, öğrencilerin birbirinden nasıl farklılık gösterdiğini ve insanların nasıl uzmanlık kazandığını daha iyi anlamak için araştırmalar yapmışlardır.
- C) Son kırk yıldır, birçok bilim insanının ilgisini yoğun bir şekilde çeken konular içerisinde bilginin nasıl düzenlendiği, anlayışın deneyimlerimizce nasıl şekillendirildiği, kendimize dair anlayışımızın insanlarca nasıl izlendiği, öğrencilerin birbirinden nasıl farklılaştığı ve uzmanlığın insanlarca nasıl edinildiği vardır.
- D) Bilim insanları, son 40 yılda araştırmalar yaptılar, ki bunlar bilginin nasıl organize edildiği, deneyimin anlayışı nasıl etkilediği, insanların kendilerine dair anlayışlarını nasıl izlediği, öğrencilerin birbirlerinden ne kadar farklılaştığı ve insanların nasıl uzmanlık kazandığı hakkında daha fazla bilgi sağladı.
- E) Son kırk yıl boyunca, bilim insanları, bilginin nasıl organize edildiği, deneyimin anlayışı nasıl şekillendirdiği, insanların kendi anlayışlarını nasıl izlediği, öğrencilerin birbirlerinden nasıl farklılaştığı ve insanların nasıl uzmanlık kazandığı hakkında daha fazla bilgi sağlayan araştırmalara katılmıştır.

**42. Bildiğimiz kadarıyla, insan beyni gelişimini yönlendiren genetik temeller, son 50.000 yıl boyunca kökten değişmedi, ancak bilişsel potansiyelleri sayesinde, insanlar son yüzyıllarda dünyayı muazzam bir şekilde değiştirdi.**

- A) As we all know, human brain development has been geared by the genetic foundations which have not changed a bit for the last 50,000 years; even so, thanks to being cognitively efficient, people have been able to alter the world in a massive way over the past centuries.
- B) To the best of our knowledge, the genetic foundations which guide the development of human brain have not changed radically for 50,000 years, although people in recent years have monumentally changed the world during the past centuries.
- C) To the best of our knowledge, the genetic foundations that guide human brain development have not changed fundamentally during the past 50,000 years; however, thanks to their cognitive potential, humans have changed the world tremendously in the past centuries.
- D) We know that the genetic foundations controlling human brain development have not experienced any profound change in the last 50,000 years even though humans have made tremendous change in the past centuries in the world because of their cognitive potential.
- E) It is known that human brain development is guided by genetic foundations which have not changed for the past 50,000 years yet humans' cognitive potential has caused them to change the world limitlessly in the last centuries.



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

Most of us recognize that obesity is not a benign condition. Diabetes, arthritis, plus heart, liver and gallbladder diseases commonly plague folks who carry major excess poundage. Less familiar is the risk of cancer. Being overweight or obese has been linked to at least 13 types of cancer. It raises the risk of tumors of the colon, gallbladder, kidney, liver, pancreas, upper stomach and brain membranes by 50 to 80 percent compared with adults at a healthy weight, and it ups the odds for multiple myeloma and cancers of the breast, ovary and thyroid. The danger tends to rise with the number on the scale: extremely obese women, for instance, face seven times the risk of uterine cancer. Obesity also makes it more likely that certain cancers, including breast and prostate, will prove fatal or not respond optimally to treatment. Given that most cancers take decades to develop, one has to wonder what the eventual cancer toll will look like now that nearly 80 percent of American adults and a third of children are overweight or obese—up 60 percent and more than 100 percent, respectively, from 1980. An analysis at the American Cancer Society paints an alarming picture. The study looks at how cancer rates have changed over the past 20 years among younger adults compared with older adults.

**43. According to the passage, ----.**

- A) obesity is not a thing to worry about for many people
- B) there is no risk of cancer for people with healthy weight
- C) that obesity is linked with cancer is not well known
- D) reversing obesity will prevent most of its detrimental effects
- E) being extremely obese does not increase the risk factor for diseases

**44. What can be understood about the effect of obesity?**

- A) There are many reasons why some people have difficulty avoiding obesity.
- B) Even modest weight loss can improve or prevent the health problems associated with obesity.
- C) Obesity is surely more common among women and makes cancer cases more obvious among them.
- D) A person 30 pounds overweight experiences more risks of being cancer than a person 10 pounds overweight.
- E) There is only one way of being healthy for a person: avoid becoming overweight.

**45. By looking at the statistics from 1980, one can understand that ----.**

- A) obesity epidemic seems not to be getting worse as expected
- B) almost all cancers do not develop all at once, but across time, as a long succession of genetic changes
- C) obese people will not respond to cancer treatment in the most favourable way
- D) in percentage terms, the number of obese children has risen more than that of American adults
- E) excess body fat increases your risk for several cancers

**46. What is the main aim of the author in writing this passage?**

- A) To warn how dangerous cancer could be
- B) To show how many cancer types obesity causes
- C) To criticize officials not to take any action against obesity epidemic
- D) To compare the 1980 statistics and Sung's study in terms of the effect of obesity on cancer
- E) To highlight the relation between obesity and cancer



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

Mosquito nets designed to help stop the transmission of malaria are finding a new use – fishing. However, the way they are used could have destructive consequences for both food security and coastal ecosystems. Experts decided to investigate the practice at 10 sites in northern Mozambique. They found that the nets are extremely effective. A single sweep can bring in almost half of the daily average catch by weight of a traditional net. The researchers recorded dozens of species being caught – and many were juveniles. Removing so many small ones means there could be fewer fish to catch in the future. And the seagrass meadows rely on the fish to stay healthy. The fishers use everything they catch and the catch provides their main source of protein. For many, the nets are their only choice to provide food for their families. The main reason people use the nets is because they are so cheap and plentiful. A traditional net can cost anywhere from £500 to £1200, but mosquito nets are provided free by many governments and charities. Using mosquito nets to fish is illegal in Kenya and many other countries, but the threat of arrests and fines has done little to curb the practice. It will be difficult to stamp out mosquito net fishing without providing subsidies to help people buy legitimate fishing nets.

**47. What can be inferred from the passage?**

- A) Catching smaller fish will definitely cause the seagrass meadows to die.
- B) All governments have one thing in common: protect citizens from harm.
- C) People around the world are at risk of malaria because of the unintentional use of nets.
- D) Banning something people desperately need does not always work as desired.
- E) Governments, as long as they think that what they will do will benefit humans, give things free.

**48. What can be concluded from the passage about mosquito nets once they are used for the purpose of fishing?**

- A) They are as cheap as fishing nets, therefore they are preferable.
- B) They seem to be able to catch more fish than fishing nets.
- C) They only catch smaller fish, therefore threatening the future of fishing.
- D) They have never been used for purposes other than fishing.
- E) Their one and only utilization is in fishing research.

**49. Which of the following questions cannot be answered according to the passage?**

- A) Are there any adverse effects of using mosquito nets?
- B) Do mosquito nets primarily catch smaller fish?
- C) Can mosquito nets fishing be legalized in some countries?
- D) Can the use of mosquito nets help some people survive?
- E) What is the intended purpose of mosquito nets?

**50. According to the text, people use mosquito nets for fishing mainly because ----.**

- A) they are more than enough in quantity and very low in price
- B) they can catch much more fish than fishing nets can do
- C) they are delivered by governments without any charge
- D) they are very valuable in terms of catching rare fish, especially juveniles
- E) they help people feed their families and therefore keep them from dying of hunger

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

Broken noses, nasty cuts, traumatic brain injury and even death: it sounds like the start of a Quentin Tarantino movie. In fact, they are among the hazards of using a mobile phone. A study by experts in the US has found that since the advent of smartphones, injuries linked to mobile phones have shot up, both indirect injuries and direct ones. With some of these injuries posing the risk of long-term complications, users should be more aware of the dangers of using their devices while attempting other activities, while there also needs to be better education about how to prevent injuries from the phones themselves. According to data, collected from 1998 to 2017, cases steadily rose over the years as the devices became more common, but shot up from around 2007 as the first iPhone was released and smartphones became commonplace. An estimated 14,150 cases across the US were down to users being distracted while using their phone, with about 60% of these in individuals aged 13-29. About half of such cases were down to people using their phone while driving. However, indirect injuries are more common among those under the age of 13, possibly down to situations such as the phone hitting them in the face.

**51. What can be understood about smartphones?**

- A) There hadn't been any injury case before their invention.
- B) They mostly cause sustained problems in health that may not be cured.
- C) There has been an upward trend in injuries with their arrival.
- D) The dangers posed to the users extend well beyond what is perceived by experts.
- E) They do more harm than good because they cause more injuries than their traditional counterparts.

**52. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage about the use of smartphones?**

- A) When used while driving, it is highly likely that the user will end up dead.
- B) Multitasking could be a recipe for disaster in some cases.
- C) They are an ever-present part of our daily lives.
- D) Users are not aware of the dangers that they can pose while driving.
- E) Younger people seem to be more obsessed with them than older ones.

**53. By looking at the data collected from 1998 to 2017, which of the following could be true related to the use of mobile phones?**

- A) More than 2,500 people were admitted to hospital emergency rooms throughout the US.
- B) As the popularity of mobile phones increased, so did the number of cases.
- C) The highest number of cases was seen in the year 2007.
- D) Around 60% of all people who were injured while using them were aged 13-29.
- E) Individuals who were under 13 had only indirect injuries.

**54. What could be the best title of the passage?**

- A) Dangers of Multitasking for Health
- B) Effects of Too Much Mobile Phone Use
- C) Deadly Injuries Caused by Mobile Phone Use
- D) Health Risks Associated with Mobile Phone Use
- E) Surge in the Number of Smartphone Dangers

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

Lead just got an upgrade. When it is quickly compressed with powerful lasers, the typically weak element gets 250 times stronger, making it tougher than hardened steel. The difference between strong and weak materials has to do with how the atoms move against one another. When the atoms are arranged so that they can slide across one another easily, like in lead, the material is soft and pliable. When they cannot move around so easily, like in iron, the material is hard and strong. Researchers at a laboratory in California tested the properties of lead subjected to extremely high pressures using lasers. Applying significant pressure also applies heat, so the researchers had to devise a setup that would allow the lead to reach pressures higher than those in Earth's core without melting. At the same time, they measured the lead's strength using X-rays. They found that after a few tens of nanoseconds, once the apparatus had reached its highest pressures, the lead had become 250 times stronger. As well as teaching us how materials behave at high pressures, like those inside planets, these sorts of experiments could help create new strong armour for war-fighters or for tanks or even for satellites that run into small meteors.

**55. What can be understood from the passage about lead?**

- A) Even though not physically strong, lead can become way more durable with some manipulation.
- B) Applying pressure does not change the properties of lead even a bit.
- C) In order to make lead 250 times stronger than it typically is, strong lasers are a must.
- D) Being hardly stronger than iron, lead needs high pressure to become more durable.
- E) When applied pressure, it will be easier for lead to melt.

**56. What is the difference between lead and iron when pressure is not applied?**

- A) Lead is more able to withstand pressure and wear than iron is.
- B) Iron can be compressed and folded more easily than lead can be.
- C) Iron is stronger than steel while lead is weaker than iron.
- D) Iron needs pressure to become stronger while the same need is higher for lead.
- E) Lead is definitely more liable to bend than iron is.

**57. What is the main reason for the author to mention the Earth's core?**

- A) To inform the reader about the melting point of lead
- B) To make us understand how high the applied pressure is to lead
- C) To emphasize the importance of lasers
- D) To draw attention to the used material, a gold tube
- E) To compare different methods used for melting material

**58. What can be inferred from the passage?**

- A) The more stress that a substance can endure before it deforms, the weaker it becomes.
- B) Applying pressure is a must in order to create protective gear for war-fighters.
- C) Laser-condensed lead may be hard, but this hardness comes at a price.
- D) Studying extremes in materials can reveal hidden strengths.
- E) No matter how much pressure is applied to lead, it never ever becomes as strong as steel.

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

The idea that a familiar scent can soothe infants is not new. "Some midwives tell new mums to put a worn T-shirt or scarf in the crib with their baby," says Sarah Jessen at the University of Lübeck in Germany. To investigate whether this works, Jessen presented photos of happy and fearful facial expressions to 7-month-old babies – she says this is normally the age by which the fear response has developed. Each of the 76 infants viewed the photos while being exposed to either the familiar smell of their mother, a stranger's odour or no specific odour. Seeing photographs of fearful facial expressions usually induces a fear response in babies, which produces a specific pattern of electrical activity in their brains. Those who could smell their mother didn't have this pattern, but those who were exposed to a stranger's odour or no specific odour did. These results suggest a baby's experiences, including of smell, can influence fear processing in their brain. Jessen says she is interested to investigate whether babies have a similar response to their father's scent or to the scent of other people who they frequently spend time with.

59. It is clear from the passage that ----.

- A) maternal odor plays an important role in mother-infant-interaction in humans
- B) mother's scent infants are accustomed to, which can help them relax, is not a modern innovation
- C) mother's and father's odor is a sufficiently strong signal to elicit electrical signals in the babies' brains
- D) the only thing that calms infants is mother's scent itself
- E) 7-month-old babies do not react to happy facial expressions

60. According to Sarah Jensen, ----.

- A) when a baby is over 7 months old, she does not show the same reaction to fear with a full 7 month old baby
- B) the development of the fear response takes place for all babies at the age of 7 months
- C) a baby, before the age of seven-months-old, may not show reaction to fearful expressions
- D) everything that the mothers used was the same in order to have a better result for the experiment
- E) a lot of research has been carried out about the effect of smell in infancy, except for the smell of father

61. The underlined word "induces" is closest in meaning to ----.

- A) relies on
- B) copes with
- C) makes up
- D) carries out
- E) brings about

62. What is the main idea of the passage?

- A) Babies are less afraid when they can smell their mothers.
- B) Babies relax when their mother's and father's scent is presented.
- C) Introducing a stranger's scent to a baby does not help the baby overcome her fears.
- D) Babies recognize their mother's smell especially in case of fearful events.
- E) Infancy is the foundation of everything, all the skills we learn later in life.

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

63. Anthony:

- **Did you know that excessive sleep considerably raises the risk of getting a stroke?**

Darren:

- ----

Anthony:

- **It is just the opposite. Globally, 15 million people experience a stroke stroke each year and it has a lot to do with sleeping too much.**

Darren:

- **Really? I didn't expect to hear such a high number, to be honest.**

- A) No, how serious can it be? It is only some extra sleep you are talking about after all.
- B) As far as I know, sleep deprivation is one of the most common causes of daytime sleepiness.
- C) Well, how about daytime fatigue? It can very likely be caused by a sleep disorder.
- D) One should get enough nighttime sleep in order not to suffer from it.
- E) Another term they use for excessive daytime sleepiness is "hypersomnia".

64. Kate:

- **You won't believe this! Just hear me out! According to the recent findings, the number of women aged 45 and over giving birth is at the highest level.**

Jeanette:

- ----

Kate:

- **Well, I wasn't expecting to see such a huge number and I thought it was not easy to have children when women got older.**

Jeanette:

- **Considering the number of women who get married at older ages in big cities and the economical and social freedom they strive for, it is quite reasonable to see such figures.**

- A) Just imagine the pressure and demand it creates for the national health service!
- B) I believe that the older you have children, the more risky complications you will have.
- C) What is there not to believe? It is one of the facts of our modern lives.
- D) Don't you think the government should come up with a policy change about this!
- E) I guess this kind of pregnancies is in the most deprived areas of the country.

65. Maggie:

- **Have you heard the expression "FOMO" before?**

Judith:

- **Yes, I have. It stands for 'Fear of Missing Out'. It is basically a social anxiety which is characterized by a desire to stay continually connected to what others are doing.**

Maggie:

- ----

Judith:

- **As a matter of fact, it has been used for years. If I'm not wrong, it entered into the Oxford dictionary in 2013.**

- A) I have always known that social media is a slippery slope.
- B) Then, we shouldn't consider any other thing than that.
- C) I am not suprised that some experts consider it as a disease.
- D) What's more, it leads to extreme dissatisfaction and sadness.
- E) It must have been coined recently, I guess.

66. Kevin:

- **I can't believe that anime movie Princess Kaguya is not selected as one of the greatest movies of 2010s. It makes no sense!**

Patrick:

- **Why do you make such a fuss about it? It is just a list of a movie magazine.**

Kevin:

- **But it is not an ordinary movie magazine. It is one of the most prestigious publications.**

Patrick:

- ----

Kevin:

- **You might have a point. I wish I could take it as objectively as you do.**

- A) Why don't you trust those lists? They are prepared after so much hard work and effort.
- B) If I were you, I would accept the list as it is. You are not a better judge than the others, after all.
- C) It doesn't matter. Don't forget that every list is a little bit personal and reflects the subjective choices.
- D) I still can't understand why you pay some much attention to those animations. They are for kids.
- E) Maybe it is not as good as you thought. When most

people watch the same film twice, they like it less.

67. Melinda:

- **I have seen the Full Bright Education Commission's scholarship announcement today and thought you might be interested in applying.**

James:

- **I am aware of the announcement but I cannot apply for it unfortunately.**

Melinda:

- ----

James:

- **No, it is not about that. My school average is below 3 and that's the major obstacle.**

- A) No way! I am sure you are eligible enough to earn that scholarship.
- B) Why not? Is it because you don't have the necessary TOEFL score?
- C) I guess you didn't get all the required documents in such a short time.
- D) How about trying more accessible scholarship programs in European countries?
- E) If I were you, I would definitely go for it because you have what it takes.

69. **If we want to save Earth, we should stop obsessing over biodegradability and invest instead in plastics that are bio-based.**

- A) The only thing we need to do in order to protect Earth is to go for bio-based plastics rather than investing in biodegradability.
- B) Being obsessed with biodegradability is more important than investing in bio-based plastics if we are willing to save Earth.
- C) Earth needs to be saved and in order to do so, we should funnel our resources to bio-based plastics rather than biodegradability we are preoccupied with.
- D) To preserve our planet, we should shift our focus from fixating on biodegradable materials and in its place, channel our investments into bio-based plastics.
- E) We should not only head towards biodegradability, but also towards plastics which are bio-based if we are willing to save Earth.

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

68. **Although scholars from many disciplines have explored sex differences in sport involvement, few have addressed the issue from a broad, evolutionary perspective.**

- A) The problem with some scholars is not their ability to deal with issues from a broad, evolutionary perspective, but rather the rare opportunity they have to discover gender differences in sports involvement.
- B) Gender differences in sports have been the concern of scholars, therefore many of them have been able to look at the matter from a wide, evolutionary angles.
- C) Scholars from various fields have studied gender disparities in sports participation; however, only a small number have examined this matter from a comprehensive evolutionary viewpoint.
- D) No matter how much scholars from many disciplines try to find out gender differences in sports, the issue will not be taken care of from a wide, evolutionary perspective.
- E) Gender differences in sports have not been handled by many scholars from a broad, evolutionary way, but still scholars from several disciplines have been able to thoroughly explore the issue.

70. **E-scooters have found themselves avid supporters who argue that they let them take fewer car rides, saving money, while reducing carbon dioxide emissions.**

- A) There emerged ardent enthusiasts of e-scooters, and they assert that as well as contributing to carbon dioxide emissions reduction, e-scooters allow them to use cars less and save money.
- B) Although using cars less than required, putting aside some money and lowering carbon dioxide emissions are not the ultimate aims of using e-scooters, fans have faith in them.
- C) Zealous fans inspired by e-scooters contend that they do not make it possible for them to use cars less and save money, but merely lessen carbon dioxide emissions.
- D) Enthusiastic fans trust e-scooters to the full because they guarantee less car rides, money saving along with reduction of carbon dioxide emissions, which are some of the things maintained by them.
- E) Because lowering carbon dioxide emissions and the number of car rides in addition to saving money are top priorities for fans, they try to encourage everyone to use e-scooters.



**71. The first English Bible didn't exist until the late 14<sup>th</sup> century, when John Wycliffe led a team of translators to convert many of the texts into a language that common folks could understand.**

- A) The late 14<sup>th</sup> century witnessed not only the advent of the first English Bible thanks to John Wycliffe but also several texts converted into a language by a translator team, and this language could even be understood by ordinary people.
- B) The introduction of the first English Bible dates back to the time of John Wycliffe who became the leader of a group of translators in the 14<sup>th</sup> century and ordered them to translate a lot of the texts into a language that was comprehended by not distinguished people.
- C) Thanks to the translation of several texts, in addition to the first English Bible, into a language by a translator team led by John Wycliffe in the 14<sup>th</sup> century, common people began to understand this language.
- D) Leading a translator team who had a role in translating some texts into a language which was not hard for common folks to understand, John Wycliffe made sure that the first English Bible came into life before the 14<sup>th</sup> century.
- E) It was only in the late 14<sup>th</sup> century that the first English Bible came into existence and at that time a translator team, whose leader was John Wycliffe, converted many of the texts into a language, making it possible for ordinary people to perceive it.

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

**72. Fallen feathers may appear harmless, but bugs in tropical Brazilian savannas should think twice about approaching them. Pheidole oxyops ants sometimes place feathers around their underground nest's single entrance as bait for other creatures. ---- Inácio Gomes, an ecologist at the Federal University of Viçosa in Brazil, had never seen any description in scientific studies of ants building deceptive devices. He first noticed feathers around ant nest entrances in city parks and on his college campus, and he found two hypotheses in scientific literature: the feathers could collect morning dew in dry areas, or they could act as lures.**

- A) A severe dry season lasting for approximately five months make life difficult for cerrado insects.
- B) They have the particular behaviour of placing feathers along the edge of entrances to its nests.
- C) This behavior is an unusual example of ants using traps rather than actively hunting down their prey.
- D) The ants' habit of doing this could be important during periods of low food resource availability.
- E) The technique they use in order to catch insects does not always come to fruition.

**73. The father of evolution, Charles Darwin, was the first to coin the term 'living fossil' in the pioneering book on *The Origin Of Species* in 1859. He used the term to describe living species bearing a physical resemblance to prehistoric species that once roamed Earth. ---- The truth about 'living fossil' species is that they have very similar characteristics to a species that lived millions of years ago, rather than being unevolved for millions of years. To be classed as a living fossil a species must have had a significantly slower rate of physical evolution or show subtle morphological changes.**

- A) Such terms as 'living fossil' was loosely used for organisms with interesting fossil records, without a formal definition.
- B) However, categorizing species as 'living fossils' is controversial as it suggests that they stopped evolving from their ancient ancestors.
- C) Charles Darwin, for instance, coined many terms to describe ancient creatures or species and evolution.
- D) In contrast, certain fossils resemble ancestors in ancient genetic lines that survived, making them special.
- E) Therefore, profound scientific and philosophical questions about species and evolution are far from being settled.

**74. ---- The first school of thought assumes that certain adaptations, such as upright walking or tool-making, were associated with drier habitat and the spread of grasslands, an idea often known as the savanna hypothesis. According to this long-held view, many important human adaptations arose in the African savanna or were influenced by the environmental pressure of an expanding dry grassland. A different hypothesis, on the other hand, is that the key events in human evolution were shaped not by any single type of habitat (e.g., grassland) or environmental trend (e.g., drying) but rather by environmental instability. This idea, developed by Dr. Rick Potts of the Human Origins Program, is called variability selection.**

- A) Walking on two legs distinguished the first hominids from other apes, but scientists still aren't sure why our ancestors became bipedal.
- B) There is fossil evidence that suggests our ancestors have been walking upright for at least six million years.
- C) Understanding the nature of the adaptations that enabled Homo sapiens to become such a successful species is a key question in the study of human evolution.
- D) There are many ideas about the role of the environment in human evolution, two of which are the most important.
- E) Changing temperature and precipitation regimes are expected to interact with other drivers to impact a range of biological processes.



**75. Children acquire language through interaction - not only with their parents and other adults, but also with other children. All normal children who grow up in normal households, surrounded by conversation, will acquire the language that is being used around them, which is their mother or native language. ---- Children can learn them equally well as long as they are regularly interacting with speakers of those languages. The special way in which many adults speak to small children also helps them to acquire language. Studies show that 'baby talk' that is used with infants and toddlers often aligns with the child's language development.**

- A) And it is just as easy for a child to acquire two or more languages at the same time.  
B) Babies explore language sounds and meanings months before their first word.  
C) Learning language as a child is easier than as an adult.  
D) Sometimes we do counter-intuitive things to ensure kids learn.  
E) It helps children communicate feelings, solve problems, and build relationships.

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

**76. (I)** Indigenous languages are struggling to survive. **(II)** With the number of Indigenous language speakers on the decline, some of these languages are on the verge of completely disappearing. **(III)** Many of Canada's Indigenous languages, such as Oneida, Cayuga, and Seneca, are estimated to have less than one hundred speakers. **(IV)** But, due to an increasing awareness of Indigenous people and the importance of their culture and language in Canada, Indigenous language revitalization efforts are being made to keep these languages alive. **(V)** There is little consensus about whether indigenous traditions should be introduced into Western-based education systems.

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

**77. (I)** TikTok has become one of the hottest apps in the world, surpassing Instagram in popularity, as measured by the number of downloads of the app in the past 12 months. **(II)** TikTok is not the first popular platform to share videos since the advent of social media. **(III)** More than 1.5 billion people use the app to upload and watch short videos performed to music. **(IV)** But such popularity comes at a price as court cases and investigations are raising concerns about how the app shares people's data. **(V)** The fact that there are few regulations to ensure personal privacy and stop possible misuse seems to be heightening the alarm.

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

**78. (I)** Animal experiments are performed in Belgium and in many other countries. **(II)** These experiments are performed on animals, in most instances because it is impossible to perform them on humans. **(III)** Animal experiments are performed for scientific – particularly biomedical – research, for the testing of the safety of certain consumer products and for the testing of the safety of chemical substances. **(IV)** The term "animal testing" refers to procedures performed on living animals for purposes of research into basic biology and diseases. **(V)** In some cases the animal experiments are performed specifically due to legal requirements.

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

**79. (I)** A hemispherectomy occurs when one side of the brain is surgically disconnected from the rest of the brain. **(II)** Sometimes, drastic measures have to be taken to save a human life. **(III)** One of them in neurosurgery is a hemispherectomy, the complete removal of one of the halves, or hemispheres, of the brain. **(IV)** This procedure is performed only in very rare cases of intractable epilepsy as a last-ditch effort when all other therapeutic options have failed. **(V)** The idea behind this is that by removing the affected hemisphere, the frequency of possibly life-threatening epileptic seizures is reduced or completely disappears.

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

**80. (I)** Machines, once heralded as the promise of engineering for workers, are beginning to deprive humans of their jobs. **(II)** And it's not just about jobs that are repetitive and low-skill. **(III)** Automation, robotics, algorithms and artificial intelligence (AI) in recent times have shown they can do equal or sometimes even better work than humans who are dermatologists, insurance claims adjusters, lawyers, seismic testers in oil fields, and border patrol agents. **(IV)** Moreover, there is growing anxiety that technology developments on the near horizon will crush the jobs of the millions who drive cars and trucks, analyze medical tests and data, perform government functions, and even replace those who program software – that is, the creators of algorithms. **(V)** Therefore, one can safely claim that the ages-old dreams came true and machines at last began to rid us of repetitive and low-skill tasks.

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

**TEST BİTTİ.**

**CEVAPLARINIZI KONTROL EDİNİZ.**