

1-16: For these questions, choose the best word or expression to fill the space.

1. *Xylella fastidiosa* is a bacterium for plants that --- the xylem - the vessels that carry water from the roots to the leaves - of trees and other woody plants and slowly chokes them to death.

- A) represents      B) monitors  
C) enhances      D) identifies  
E) obstructs

2. Like many insects, bed bugs around the world have developed resistance to insecticides, and more often than not, with their --- making headlines as they wreak havoc on crops.

- A) connotations      B) repetitions  
C) patterns      D) invasions  
E) conveniences

3. Preparing a bowl of chicken soup for a loved one when they're sick has been a common practice throughout the world for centuries, and today, generations from --- every culture swear to the benefits of chicken soup.

- A) definitively      B) virtually  
C) negligibly      D) excruciatingly  
E) incredibly

4. China's economic boom prompted a thousand predictions - that it will soon surpass the US as an economic power, that the 21st century is going to be a Chinese century, that America is an aging, decadent nation --- for second place.

- A) thriving      B) responsible  
C) destined doomed      D) devoted  
E) discernible

be bound to be/have

5. **Given** its very nature, it is no surprise that many – if not most – women experience the “baby blues,” or generalized feelings of **sadness, worry, unhappiness and ----**, in the initial days after giving birth.

- A) challenge                      B) delivery  
C) caregiving                    D) **exhaustion**  
E) consequence

price

6. **If you have ever wanted** to ---- single-use plastics in the kitchen, you **have probably thought** about buying silicone because these **durable, colourful swaps** are designed to replace **convenient disposable** plastic bags and wraps.

- A) come down with              B) make do with  
C) live up to                      D) fall back on  
E) cut back on                    lag behind

reduce

7. **While** natural weather patterns, including a growing El Niño event, ---- an important role in global temperatures, the record ones we have experienced this year, ---- **without the approximately 1.3 degrees Celsius** of warming to date from human sources of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gas emissions.

- ✓ A) **play / could not have occurred**  
B) have played / must not have occurred  
C) played / should not have occurred  
D) were playing / **would not have occurred**  
E) are playing / didn't have to occur

8. Given the complexities inherent in justice systems, **recent research** ---- legal frameworks and socio-cultural factors ---- our understanding of fairness and equity

- A) **is examining** / enhancing  
B) will examine / to be enhanced  
C) **has examined** / enhance  
D) examined / enhanced  
E) **examines** to enhance

2m3h  
to ✓  
further

9. --- substantial advancements in technology, researchers discreetly --- the potential of generative AI tools, recognizing their capacity to revolutionize creative industries while addressing ethical considerations.

- A) Having witnessed / explored  
 B) Having been witnessed / explore  
 C) Witnessed / are exploring  
 D) Witnessing / had explored  
 E) To witness / have explored

when?

10. Interest in communication has been stimulated by advances in science and technology, which, --- their nature, have called attention --- humans as communicating creatures.

- A) of / towards  
 B) by / to  
 C) for / on  
 D) in / out  
 E) from / off

11. Researchers have found that the rate --- which ice is melting and contributing to sea level rise will accelerate --- the next century, regardless of actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions.

- A) over / at  
 B) in / among  
 C) at / in  
 D) into / between  
 E) with / for

12. --- vinegar is commonly utilized in culinary applications for its acidity and flavor-enhancing properties, it also serves as an effective household cleaning agent due to its natural antibacterial attributes.

- A) Unless  
 B) Because  
 C) As if  
 D) While  
 E) Until

13. People have tried to -or claimed to- communicate with spirits for ages in Victorian England, ----, it was fashionable for upper-crust ladies to hold séances in their parlors with friends to conjure the dead.

- A) in addition  
B) for example  
C) even so  
D) therefore  
E) on the contrary

My old car gives me nothing but trouble

14. ---- humanity continues to harness the power of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in various domains, careful consideration and ethical frameworks are nothing but essential to ensure that AI serves as a force for positive transformation.

- A) Although  
B) When  
C) As  
D) If  
E) Unless

15. Alien life may one day be found ---- from radio signals beamed across the cosmos ---- from an all-too-familiar side-effect of civilization: pollution, and only time will tell which will be sooner.

- A) either / or  
B) more / than  
C) both / and  
D) neither / nor  
E) whether / or

1. olup olmadigi  
2. x mi yoksa y mi  
3. ister olsun ister olmasin

equip /adorn with  
cover /extend throughout

16. Electric vehicle sales are booming in the US, and ---- the effort to blanket the country with new charging stations, the nation's E.V. infrastructure is not ready for prime time.

- A) for all  
B) due to  
C) as opposed to  
D) on behalf of  
E) in view of

-er  
more

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

Mesoamerican archaeologists know it as Monument 9: a 2,600-year-old carving in stone of a jaguar's gaping face, roughly five feet wide and tall and weighing one ton. Nearly 60 years ago, the relic was looted from the ruins of Chalcatzingo, an Olmec site south of modern-day Mexico City, and (17) ---- many others, it was smuggled into the United States, where it disappeared into a network of private collections. The absence of the relic, constructed between 700 B.C. and 500 B.C., long (18) ---- Mexican scholars. In its time, the stone (19) ---- as a portal for priests and rulers to pass into the underworld, but the few photos that existed of Monument 9 could not fully convey its symbolic immensity. Recently, (20) ----, U.S. authorities have notified Mexican officials that they seized the stone after tracking it to a warehouse in Denver. And in May the carving returned home (21) ---- grand style, escorted by military vehicles from the airport in Cuernavaca, Mexico, to a nearby regional museum.

17.

- A) as for  
 B) as with as in  
 C) as though  
 D) as yet  
 E) as of / from

18.

- A) relieved  
 B) alleviated  
 C) constructed  
 D) constructed  
 E) constructed

interest / attract

- B) intrigued  
 D) dehydrated

19.

- A) may be used  
 B) can be used  
 C) should have been used  
 D) had to be used  
 E) might have been used

- B) can be used  
 D) had to be used

20.

- A) thus  
 B) meanwhile  
 C) in contrast  
 D) however  
 E) on the one hand

- B) meanwhile  
 D) however

21.

- A) of  
 B) on  
 C) in  
 D) over  
 E) for

- B) on  
 D) over

3'

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

Neanderthals and anatomically modern humans initially interbred 250,000 years ago, a date that **is far earlier than** previously thought, **a new study suggests**. **Until recently**, Neanderthals and anatomically modern humans (Homo sapiens) **(22)** ---- to have first interbred earlier than 75,000 years ago, according to a 2016 genetic analysis in the journal Nature. **(23)** ----, **a new analysis has revealed** that one group of Homo sapiens from Africa interbred with **Neanderthals in Eurasia** around 250,000 years ago. **This group of humans (24)** ----, but **left a genetic footprint** in the DNA of Neanderthals that **descended (25)** ---- this interbreeding event – with 6% of the genome of a Neanderthal discovered in Siberia containing human DNA. Some sub-Saharan populations of anatomically modern humans **also inherited Neanderthal DNA (26)** ---- groups of humans who **had interbred with Neanderthals** **migrated back into Africa.**

22.

- A) are believed  
 C) were believed  
 E) will be believed

- B) had been believed  
 D) were being believed

emerge/ appear

23.

- A) On the contrary  
 C) What's more  
 E) Moreover

- B) Hence  
 D) Nevertheless

24.

- A) died out  
 C) went off  
 E) called off

- B) fell out  
 D) resulted in

25.

- A) by  
 C) into  
 E) from

- B) into  
 D) off

26.

- A) if  
 C) whereas  
 E) though

- B) when  
 D) until

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

27. Although we have long assumed that aliens will be like us, ---.

- A) it has taken four billion years for intelligent life to emerge by natural selection on Earth
- B) they are more likely to be flesh and blood like humans on Earth
- C) many scientists assume that human beings are the peak of intelligence
- D) non-organic intelligence may have no use for an atmosphere, or the planet on which they originated
- E) there is every reason to think they are instead a form of unfathomable artificial intelligence

it makes sense to think that SVO

3\_

28. Since artefacts were recovered from high terrace sediments of the lower Somme valley, in a suburb of Abbeville, France, ---.

- A) prehistoric stone tool tradition generally considered to represent the oldest occurrence in Europe of a hand axe technology is called Abbevillian industry
- B) the Abbevillian industry dates from an imprecisely determined part of the Pleistocene Epoch, somewhat less than 700,000 years ago
- C) the distinctive stone tools include massive core tools hand axes, with sinuous or jagged edges, along with thick, usually unretouched, flakes
- D) tools found there are rough chipped bifacial hand axes made during the Elsterian Stage of the Pleistocene Ice Age
- E) the Abbevillian culture bearers are not believed to have evolved in Europe, but to have entered it from further east

not but

29. As most members of the Gen Z college-age students grew up with Twitter, TikTok, and other forms of social media, ----.
- A) the effects of modern digital communication on people extend beyond the university setting
  - B) their language capacity has greatly evolved and become more academic
  - ✓ C) they tend to use the "democratized" language of social media, even in their academic material
  - ✗ D) the way they speak in classrooms has not changed much in the last few decades
  - E) they use a kind of language quite similar to what we see in academic circles

30. Though listeria doesn't cause as many illnesses as salmonella and E. coli, ----.
- A) hundreds of food items, especially the frozen ones, have potential listeria contamination
  - B) authorities for food safety need to increase their efforts to ensure food safety
  - C) people should buy frozen food only if it is not pre-cut before being packaged
  - ✓ D) it poses a great risk for people over the age of 65 with autoimmune issues
  - E) the bacteria can easily spread from one or two contaminated produce items to many

+ -  
- +

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anqora

anqora

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31. ----, **but they are no longer commonly spoken among young people in the south-east of England.**

- A) Standard southern British English is a modern, updated version of received pronunciation
- B) Speakers of standard southern British English and estuary English generally tend to be white British
- C) Cockney and received pronunciation (Queen's English) were once spoken by people of all ages**
- D) Standard southern British English and estuary English are not as different from each other as Cockney and received pronunciation
- E) Estuary English and multicultural London English are both often criticised and devalued

32. **In addition to its many health benefits – including improving balance, reducing anxiety and preventing cardiovascular disease, ----.**

- A) the centuries-old martial art of tai chi is also quite popular among the elderly
- B) tai chi can also reduce the severity of Parkinson's symptoms in the long-term**
- C) over-practice of tai chi during the day may result in stiffness and soreness in muscles
- D) other types of exercise have also been investigated to see whether they benefit patients
- E) a lack of exercise can promote inflammation, especially among the elderly

always

33. While the rapid expansion of solar energy is very likely, and could lead to exceptionally affordable electricity, ----.

- A) countries that continue to construct fossil-based infrastructure run the risk of putting their electricity-intensive sectors at a competitive disadvantage
- B) the average cost of generating electricity through solar energy will decrease substantially
- C) there will also be a substantial demand for various critical metals and minerals
- D) several hurdles must be overcome to ensure that Solar's ascent can be sustained
- E) countries and regions that do not incorporate renewables into their energy risk losing their competitive edge

rise ✓

34. ----, even though newly-discovered evidence shows that this wasn't always the case.

- A) Seaweed accumulates at the high-water mark where it can create a slippery and sometimes smelly barrier to the sea
- B) There are over 10,000 species of seaweed worldwide living in the intertidal zone
- C) Seaweed isn't something that generally features today in European recipe books
- D) Seaweed is edible, nutritious, sometimes medicinal, abundant and local
- E) People in Europe ate seaweed for thousands of years before it largely disappeared from their diets

35. The ability to deliver genetic information directly into a cell has been one of medicine's most obstinate challenges ----.

- A) because our immune system mistakes the foreign RNA as being an invading virus, mounting a powerful and toxic immune response
- B) though increasing the life-span of mRNA in cells would reduce the amount of mRNA required
- C) since mRNA is the intermediate chemical "message" that carries the genetic code locked in the chromosomes of our DNA to the cytoplasm
- D) whereas therapeutics based on mRNA technology are still in their infancy and hurdles remain
- E) unless the ability to deliver genetic information directly into cells could be a new frontier for medical therapeutics

36. Since plant proteins behave differently to animal proteins, making it hard to replicate the texture and flavour of dairy cheese, ----.

- A) plant-based alternatives to animal-derived food are increasingly popular
- B) most vegan cheeses are derived from starch and coconut oil
- C) yellow peas, which have a high protein content and are sustainable to grow, are used
- D) it is important that vegan cheeses taste good and function like real cheese
- E) vegan cheeses have struggled to gain popularity with consumers

angora

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

37. The sky is littered with metal pollution from bits of space junk that burn up as they reenter the atmosphere, and this unexpected level of contamination, which will likely rise sharply in the coming decades, could change our planet's atmosphere in ways we still don't fully understand.

- A) Gökyüzü, atmosfere yeniden girdiklerinde yanan uzay çöplerinden kaynaklanan metal kirliliği ile doludur ve önümüzdeki on yıllarda keskin bir şekilde artması muhtemel olan bu beklenmedik kirlilik seviyesi, gezegenimizin atmosferini hala tam olarak anlayamadığımız şekillerde değiştirebilir.
- B) Gökyüzü, atmosfere yeniden girdiklerinde yanan uzay çöplerinden kaynaklanan metal kirliliği ile dolu olduğu için önümüzdeki on yıllarda keskin bir şekilde artması muhtemel olan bu beklenmedik kirlilik seviyesi, gezegenimizin atmosferini hala tam olarak anlayamadığımız şekillerde değiştirebilir.
- C) Gökyüzünde atmosfere yeniden girdiklerinde yanan uzay çöplerinden kaynaklanan metal kirliliği bulunmaktadır ve önümüzdeki on yıllarda keskin bir şekilde artması muhtemel olan bu beklenmedik kirlilik seviyesi, gezegenimizin atmosferini değiştirme potansiyeline sahiptir.
- D) Gezegenimizin atmosferi, hala tam olarak anlayamadığımız şekillerde değişebilir; bunun sebebi de gökyüzünün atmosfere yeniden girdiklerinde yanan uzay çöplerinden kaynaklanan metal kirliliği ile dolu olması ve bunun önümüzdeki on yıllarda keskin bir şekilde artmasının muhtemel olmasıdır.
- E) Gökyüzünün atmosfere yeniden girdiklerinde yanan uzay çöplerinden kaynaklanan metal kirliliği ile dolu olması ve bunun önümüzdeki on yıllarda keskin bir şekilde artmasının muhtemel olması nedeniyle gezegenimizin atmosferi, hala tam olarak anlayamadığımız şekillerde değişebilir.

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**38. Water is essential for life, but with 96% of all Earth's water found in the oceans, most of it is almost entirely undrinkable by many of the species that live in it.**

- A) Su, yaşam için gereklidir ancak Dünya'daki suyun %96'sı okyanuslarda bulunur ve bu suyun büyük bir kısmı, içinde yaşayan türlerin çoğu tarafından neredeyse tamamen içilemez durumdadır.
- B) Yaşam için gerekli olan suyun %96'sının okyanuslarda bulunması yüzünden bu suyun büyük bir kısmı, içinde yaşayan türlerin çoğu tarafından neredeyse tamamen içilemez durumdadır.
- C) Su, yaşam için gereklidir ancak Dünya'daki suyun %96'sının okyanuslarda bulunmasıyla bu suyun büyük bir kısmı, içinde yaşayan türlerin çoğu tarafından neredeyse tamamen içilemez durumdadır.
- D) Su, yaşam için gerekli olsa da Dünya'daki suyun %96'sı okyanuslarda bulunur ve bu suyun büyük bir kısmı, içinde yaşayan türlerin çoğu tarafından neredeyse tamamen içilemez durumda olabilir.
- E) Dünya! da yaşam için gerekli olan suyun %96'sının okyanuslarda bulunması, bu suyun büyük bir kısmının içinde yaşayan türlerin çoğu tarafından neredeyse tamamen içilemez durumda olması anlamına gelmektedir.

angora

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39. While children have the capacity to learn quickly, they will find challenges if they are not well supported by caring and compassionate adults who shape their environment and experiences.

- A) Çocuklar hızlı öğrenme kapasitesine sahip olabilir ama çevrelerini ve deneyimlerini şekillendiren şefkatli ve merhametli yetişkinler, onları desteklemezse zorluklarla karşılaşacaklardır.
- B) Hızlı öğrenme kapasitesine sahip çocukların çevrelerini ve deneyimlerini şekillendiren şefkatli ve merhametli yetişkinler tarafından iyi bir şekilde desteklenmeleri gerekir, aksi takdirde zorluklarla karşılaşacaklardır.
- C) Çocuklar hızlı öğrenme kapasitesine sahiptir ancak çevrelerini ve deneyimlerini şekillendiren şefkatli ve merhametli yetişkinler tarafından iyi bir şekilde desteklenmezlerse zorluklarla karşılaşacaklardır.
- D) Çocuklar hızlı öğrenme kapasitesine sahip olsalar da çevrelerini ve deneyimlerini şekillendiren şefkatli ve merhametli yetişkinler tarafından iyi bir şekilde desteklenmezlerse zorluklarla karşılaşacaklardır.
- E) Hızlı öğrenme kapasitesine sahip çocuklar, çevrelerini ve deneyimlerini şekillendiren şefkatli ve merhametli yetişkinler tarafından iyi bir şekilde desteklenmezlerse zorluklarla karşılaşacaklardır.

**40. İklim nedeniyle işten ayrılma, işvereninizin iklim üzerindeki etkisine ilişkin endişeleriniz nedeniyle veya doğrudan iklim sorunlarını ele almak için çalışmak istediğiniz için işinizden ayrılmanız anlamına gelir.**

- A) Climate quitting refers to the act of resigning from your job either because of apprehensions regarding your employer's influence on the environment or to actively engage in initiatives aimed at tackling climate-related challenges.
- B) Climate quitting entails resigning from your job either because you are concerned about your employer's environmental impact or because you wish to focus on directly addressing climate-related issues.
- C) The term "climate quitting" means quitting one's job owing to concerns about the employer's negative impact on the climate or because one wishes to work in jobs that directly address climate issues.
- D) The term "climate quitting" refers to the act of resigning from one's job due to concerns about the adverse environmental impact of their employer or a desire to work in roles that directly tackle climate-related issues.
- E) Climate quitting means leaving your job due to concerns about your employer's impact on the climate or because you want to work directly on addressing climate issues.

**41. Kronik böbrek hastalığına yakalanma riski, genellikle yaşla birlikte artar ve bu durum genellikle böbrek fonksiyonlarına zarar verebilecek tıbbi durumlara veya ilaçlara daha uzun süre maruz kalmaktan kaynaklanır.**

- A) The likelihood of developing chronic kidney disease rises as people grow older, often because they are exposed to medical conditions or medications that can have a detrimental effect on kidney function for a longer duration.
- B) The risk of developing chronic kidney disease generally increases with age, and this often results from a longer exposure to medical conditions or medications that can harm the kidney function.
- C) The possibility of developing chronic kidney disease typically rises as people grow older, because they have been exposed to medical conditions or medications that can potentially harm kidney function for a longer duration.
- D) The risk of developing chronic kidney disease generally increases with age, and this is mostly due to a longer exposure to medical conditions or medications that can harm the kidney function.
- E) As people are exposed for a longer time to medical conditions and medications that can potentially harm their kidneys as they grow older, they are more likely to end up with chronic kidney disease.



- 42. İzlanda gibi cinsiyetler arası ücret farkını azaltmaya odaklanmış ülkelerde bile kadınlar, ev işleri ve bakım işlerinin omuzlarına yüklenmesi, toplumda değer görmemesi ve kariyerlerini etkilemesi konusunda hala endişe duymaktadır.**
- A) In countries like Iceland, which have made efforts to reduce the gender pay gap, women continue to express concerns about the disproportionate burden of household and caregiving responsibilities they bear; in fact, these responsibilities are often undervalued in society and can have a negative impact on their careers.
- B) Even in countries such as Iceland that have focused on narrowing the gender pay gap, women are still concerned about how housework and caregiving falls on their shoulders, is undervalued in society and impacts their careers.
- C) Even in nations like Iceland, where efforts have been concentrated on reducing the gender pay disparity, women still express concerns about the unequal burden of housework and caregiving they shoulder, its societal undervaluation, and the subsequent impact it has on their careers.
- D) Among nations that have prioritized narrowing the gender pay gap, Iceland included, women are still concerned as they have to deal with housework and caregiving and their efforts are undervalued in society despite harming their careers.
- E) Iceland is the foremost among the countries that have solved the gender pay gap issue, but even there, women are concerned that the housework and caregiving they shoulder will undermine their careers and their perception in society.

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

The moon is 40 million years older than we thought. A reanalysis of lunar rock has pushed back the age of the moon by 40 million years. This means it formed at least 4.46 billion years ago. Scientists think the moon came into existence after a Mars-sized planet smashed into Earth and launched a ball of molten rock into space. As the magma surface of this object cooled and solidified, silicon crystals called zircons were formed. Because of their resilience to heat and harsh environments, the crystals have survived and can be used to identify the moon's earliest moments. Zircon crystals contain radioactive uranium, which decays into lead at a well-defined rate, so scientists can determine a rock sample's age by measuring the amount of lead and uranium in it. Philipp Heck at the University of Chicago and his colleagues have now re-analysed a sample of zircons from lunar rock brought back from NASA's Apollo 17 mission in 1972, using a technique called atom probe tomography, and found that the zircons are 4.46 billion years old "We now have a date of the zircons, so we can tell the time by which the magma ocean must have been solidified, or largely solidified," says Heck. "It essentially anchors the entire lunar chronology. It's almost like putting a nail into the lunar timeline."

**43. Why did scientists analyze zircon crystals from lunar rock according to the passage?**

- A) To understand the rate of heat transfer on the moon
- B) To investigate the possibility of water on the moon
- C) To determine the age of the moon
- D) To study the geological composition of the moon
- E) To discover the exact location where lunar rock was formed

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**44. According to the passage, zircon crystals ----.**

- A) can be found on the surface of any planet or celestial body
- B) survive the impact of another planet on the planet they are found most of the time
- C) can outlive even the harshest environments thanks to their potency and flexibility
- D) are mainly composed of lead and radioactive uranium
- E) need a Mars-sized planet to hit another planet to be able to form

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**45. What technique was used to re-analyze the zircon crystals from lunar rock in the passage?**

- A) Radiocarbon dating
- B) Carbon-14 analysis
- C) Crystallography
- D) Atom probe tomography
- E) Spectroscopy

**46. The passage is mainly about ----.**

- A) the way the Apollo 17 mission collected samples
- B) developments in moon research in the last 50 years
- C) various studies to specify the exact age of the moon
- D) a new explanation for the formation of the moon
- E) a new finding that may change the age of the moon

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

In science fiction films, nothing raises tension quite like the good guys' spaceship getting caught in an invisible tractor beam that allows the baddies to slowly reel them in. But what was once only a sci-fi staple could soon become a reality. Scientists are developing a real-life tractor beam, dubbed an electrostatic tractor. This tractor beam wouldn't suck in helpless starship pilots, however. Instead, it would use electrostatic attraction to nudge hazardous space junk safely out of Earth orbit. The stakes are high: With the commercial space industry booming, the number of satellites in Earth's orbit is forecast to rise sharply. This bonanza of new satellites will eventually wear out and turn the space around Earth into a giant junkyard of debris that could smash into working spacecraft, plummet to Earth, pollute our atmosphere with metals and obscure our view of the cosmos. And, if left unchecked, the growing space junk problem could stagger the booming space exploration industry, experts warn. The electrostatic tractor beam could potentially alleviate that problem by safely moving dead satellites far out of Earth orbit, where they would drift harmlessly for eternity. While the tractor beam wouldn't completely solve the space junk problem, the concept has several advantages over other proposed space debris removal methods, which could make it a valuable tool for tackling the issue. A prototype could cost millions, and an operational, full-scale version even more. But if the financial hurdles can be overcome, the tractor beam could be operational within a decade, its builders say.

**47. What is the main purpose of developing the electrostatic tractor beam mentioned in the passage?**

- A) To capture and study hazardous space junk
- B) To protect Earth from potential meteor impacts
- C) To aid starship pilots in navigating through space
- D) To help clear Earth's orbit of hazardous space junk
- E) To serve as a defensive system against alien invasions

**48. What is one potential consequence of the growing space junk problem mentioned in the passage?**

- A) Increased atmospheric pollution due to metals from space debris
- B) A rise in the number of operational satellites in Earth's orbit
- C) Enhanced space exploration opportunities
- D) The possibility of discovering new celestial bodies
- E) Greater safety for working spacecraft

In science fiction films, nothing raises tension quite like the good guys' spaceship getting caught in an invisible tractor beam that allows the baddies to slowly reel them in. But what was once only a sci-fi staple could soon become a reality. Scientists are developing a real-life tractor beam, dubbed an electrostatic tractor. This tractor beam wouldn't suck in helpless starship pilots, however. Instead, it would use electrostatic attraction to nudge hazardous space junk safely out of Earth orbit. The stakes are high: With the commercial space industry booming, the number of satellites in Earth's orbit is forecast to rise sharply. This bonanza of new satellites will eventually wear out and turn the space around Earth into a giant junkyard of debris that could smash into working spacecraft, plummet to Earth, pollute our atmosphere with metals and obscure our view of the cosmos. And, if left unchecked, the growing space junk problem could stagger the booming space exploration industry, experts warn. The electrostatic tractor beam could potentially alleviate that problem by safely moving dead satellites far out of Earth orbit, where they would drift harmlessly for eternity. While the tractor beam wouldn't completely solve the space junk problem, the concept has several advantages over other proposed space debris removal methods, which could make it a valuable tool for tackling the issue. A prototype could cost millions, and an operational, full-scale version even more. But if the financial hurdles can be overcome, the tractor beam could be operational within a decade, its builders say.

49. The underlined word 'nudge' in the passage is closest in meaning to ----.

- A) cause
- B) push
- C) obliterate
- D) prevent
- E) investigate

Bonus .

The underlined word 'stagger' in the passage is closest in meaning to ----.

- A) promote
- B) hinder
- C) annihilate
- D) cancel
- E) examine

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**50. Which of the following is true about the tractor beam according to the passage?**

- A) If all goes well, we will be able to see it in operation in ten years.
- B) It will certainly remain as a dream since even a prototype is not ready yet.
- C) Once in operation, it will solve the space junk problem for once and all.
- D) It was first designed by science-fiction film makers long ago.
- E) Its operational capacity will be improved by the time financial obstacles are overcome.

In science fiction films, nothing raises tension quite like the good guys' spaceship getting caught in an invisible tractor beam that allows the baddies to slowly reel them in. But what was once only a sci-fi staple could soon become a reality. Scientists are developing a real-life tractor beam, dubbed an electrostatic tractor. This tractor beam wouldn't suck in helpless starship pilots, however. Instead, it would use electrostatic attraction to nudge hazardous space junk safely out of Earth orbit. The stakes are high: With the commercial space industry booming, the number of satellites in Earth's orbit is forecast to rise sharply. This bonanza of new satellites will eventually wear out and turn the space around Earth into a giant junkyard of debris that could smash into working spacecraft, plummet to Earth, pollute our atmosphere with metals and obscure our view of the cosmos. And, if left unchecked, the growing space junk problem could stagger the booming space exploration industry, experts warn. The electrostatic tractor beam could potentially alleviate that problem by safely moving dead satellites far out of Earth orbit, where they would drift harmlessly for eternity. While the tractor beam wouldn't completely solve the space junk problem, the concept has several advantages over other proposed space debris removal methods, which could make it a valuable tool for tackling the issue. A prototype could cost millions, and an operational, full-scale version even more. But if the financial hurdles can be overcome, the tractor beam could be operational within a decade, its builders say.

**Bonus 1:**

**Which of the following best describes the writer's attitude towards the tractor beam?**

- A) tolerant
- B) derisive
- C) expectant
- D) disheartened
- E) disinterested

**Bonus2 :**

**Which of the following could be the best title?**

- A) Science fiction films versus reality
- B) How electrostatic tractor beam works
- C) Space junk problem and one possible solution
- D) The financial hurdles for electrostatic tractor beam
- E) A brief insight into space exploration problems



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

The high cost of official manufacturer repair services, combined with the difficulty in accessing them, often means consumers are put off and simply replace their electronic devices instead. All of which means that increasingly, we chuck them out. "We are living in times in which our growth model is basically built on throwing away stuff," says René Repasi, a German member of the European Parliament who is leading the progression of a right to repair law for European consumers through the parliament. "Basically every two years we buy a new product, and the production capacity of our industry is based on this kind of model." Many of the electronic goods in our homes – from televisions to vacuum cleaners – are used on average 2.3 years shorter than their designed or desired lifespan, according to a report by the European Environment Agency. It highlights the problem of planned obsolescence, where products become either quickly outdated in the eyes of consumers as they are encouraged to buy newer models, or the hardware becomes incompatible with updated software. Some manufacturers also stop releasing security updates for software running on older devices, and some major firms have even been fined for deliberately slowing down devices with software updates. The impact of this on the environment is profound, both in terms of the surging amount of electronic waste produced (an estimated 53 million tonnes of it was discarded in 2020) and the extraction of rare-earth metals needed to manufacture new devices.

**51. According to the passage, consumers opt for replacing their broken electronic products ----.**

- A) because they think it is unnecessary in a world where products are replaced every 2.3 years
- B) due to a new phenomenon called planned obsolescence
- C) since the current growth model dictates them to do so
- D) as they find it difficult to reach and afford manufacturer repair services
- E) in order to contribute to the huge amount of electronic waste discarded every year

The high cost of official manufacturer repair services, combined with the difficulty in accessing them, often means consumers are put off and simply replace their electronic devices instead. All of which means that increasingly, we chuck them out. "We are living in times in which our growth model is basically built on throwing away stuff," says René Repasi, a German member of the European Parliament who is leading the progression of a right to repair law for European consumers through the parliament. "Basically every two years we buy a new product, and the production capacity of our industry is based on this kind of model." Many of the electronic goods in our homes – from televisions to vacuum cleaners – are used on average 2.3 years shorter than their designed or desired lifespan, according to a report by the European Environment Agency. It highlights the problem of planned obsolescence, where products become either quickly outdated in the eyes of consumers as they are encouraged to buy newer models, or the hardware becomes incompatible with updated software. Some manufacturers also stop releasing security updates for software running on older devices, and some major firms have even been fined for deliberately slowing down devices with software updates. The impact of this on the environment is profound, both in terms of the surging amount of electronic waste produced (an estimated 53 million tonnes of it was discarded in 2020) and the extraction of rare-earth metals needed to manufacture new devices.

**52. What might be the purpose of "a right to repair law" according to the passage?**

- A) To help consumers get rid of their broken electronic devices in a proper way and without harming the environment
- B) To save consumers time and money when they want to get their broken electronic devices repaired quickly
- C) To help decrease the amount of electronic waste created by the culture of throwing away broken goods
- D) To counter the movement started by some big electronic device manufacturers for the purpose of making even more profits
- E) To facilitate the transition from a throw-away culture to the one called planned obsolescence by the manufacturers

The high cost of official manufacturer repair services, combined with the difficulty in accessing them, often means consumers are put off and simply replace their electronic devices instead. All of which means that increasingly, we chuck them out. "We are living in times in which our growth model is basically built on throwing away stuff," says René Repasi, a German member of the European Parliament who is leading the progression of a right to repair law for European consumers through the parliament. "Basically every two years we buy a new product, and the production capacity of our industry is based on this kind of model." Many of the electronic goods in our homes – from televisions to vacuum cleaners – are used on average 2.3 years shorter than their designed or desired lifespan, according to a report by the European Environment Agency. It highlights the problem of planned obsolescence, where products become either quickly outdated in the eyes of consumers as they are encouraged to buy newer models, or the hardware becomes incompatible with updated software. Some manufacturers also stop releasing security updates for software running on older devices, and some major firms have even been fined for deliberately slowing down devices with software updates. The impact of this on the environment is profound, both in terms of the surging amount of electronic waste produced (an estimated 53 million tonnes of it was discarded in 2020) and the extraction of rare-earth metals needed to manufacture new devices.

**53. What can be said about planned obsolescence according to the passage?**

- A) Manufacturers always get away with their efforts to make it happen.
- B) Both consumers and manufacturers are responsible for its existence.
- C) It takes place only when consumers change their electronic devices frequently.
- D) It has been devised by manufacturers as a response to "the right to repair law."
- E) Its existence means that European governments have lost the war against it.

The high cost of official manufacturer repair services, combined with the difficulty in accessing them, often means consumers are put off and simply replace their electronic devices instead. All of which means that increasingly, we chuck them out. "We are living in times in which our growth model is basically built on throwing away stuff," says René Repasi, a German member of the European Parliament who is leading the progression of a right to repair law for European consumers through the parliament. "Basically every two years we buy a new product, and the production capacity of our industry is based on this kind of model." Many of the electronic goods in our homes – from televisions to vacuum cleaners – are used on average 2.3 years shorter than their designed or desired lifespan, according to a report by the European Environment Agency. It highlights the problem of planned obsolescence, where products become either quickly outdated in the eyes of consumers as they are encouraged to buy newer models, or the hardware becomes incompatible with updated software. Some manufacturers also stop releasing security updates for software running on older devices, and some major firms have even been fined for deliberately slowing down devices with software updates. The impact of this on the environment is profound, both in terms of the surging amount of electronic waste produced (an estimated 53 million tonnes of it was discarded in 2020) and the extraction of rare-earth metals needed to manufacture new devices.

**54. Which could be the best title for this passage?**

- A) The Growing Issue of E-Waste and Planned Obsolescence
- B) The Environmental Consequences of Disposable Electronics
- C) The Role of Right to Repair Laws in the Electronics Industry
- D) The Shortened Lifespan of Electronic Devices
- E) Challenges in Sustaining Electronic Products and the Environment

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

Gen X are at a crossroads in their personal lives. Wedged between Baby Boomers and millennials, this generation is in the 'sandwich' phase of life. They are largely responsible for caring for their aging parents while providing for their school-aged children, all while managing their own lives, careers and health. If organisations are eager to hold onto their Gen X workers, roughly defined as those born between 1965 to 1980, they need to respond to these challenges. That's why an increasing number of companies across the globe are rolling out benefits that address specific mid-life health and lifestyle concerns. And in a tight labour market, employers who offer customised perks stand out by signalling a level of support increasingly sought after in today's workplace. A cloud-software company recently launched an eldercare benefit for employees supporting older family members as well as cancer-related programming for early detection targeted to the 50-plus demographic. A software company offers services to help employees manage the university-admissions process for their kids as well as access to backup elder care and in-home care consultations. Menopause support is also emerging at many global companies, both big and small. The benefits of providing these services go beyond economics. These services potentially impact one's children and one's parents. Organisations are not only providing financial assistance, they are building a strong emotional connection. Employers aren't offering these new benefits out of pure altruism, however. The programs are relatively cost-effective, and research suggests that benefits tailored to employees' needs can have an impact on retention and performance.

**55. The writer mentions the "sandwich phase" in order to ----.**

- A) emphasize the suffering Gen X has to endure due to the efforts of Baby Boomers
- B) introduce a brand new generation category of age group
- C) prove to the reader that Gen X is the only generation having to deal with their parents
- D) contrast the situation Gen X found themselves with that of Millennials
- E) explain the double predicament Gen X members have to deal with

Gen X are at a crossroads in their personal lives. Wedged between Baby Boomers and millennials, this generation is in the 'sandwich' phase of life. They are largely responsible for caring for their aging parents while providing for their school-aged children, all while managing their own lives, careers and health. If organisations are eager to hold onto their Gen X workers, roughly defined as those born between 1965 to 1980, they need to respond to these challenges. That's why an increasing number of companies across the globe are rolling out benefits that address specific mid-life health and lifestyle concerns. And in a tight labour market, employers who offer customised perks stand out by signalling a level of support increasingly sought after in today's workplace. A cloud-software company recently launched an eldercare benefit for employees supporting older family members as well as cancer-related programming for early detection targeted to the 50-plus demographic. A software company offers services to help employees manage the university-admissions process for their kids as well as access to backup elder care and in-home care consultations. Menopause support is also emerging at many global companies, both big and small. The benefits of providing these services go beyond economics. These services potentially impact one's children and one's parents. Organisations are not only providing financial assistance, they are building a strong emotional connection. Employers aren't offering these new benefits out of pure altruism, however. The programs are relatively cost-effective, and research suggests that benefits tailored to employees' needs can have an impact on retention and performance.

**56. Which of the following is true about the perks Gen X members are demanding from their employers?**

- A) Gen X members want them to ensure their children will have at least the same working conditions.
- B) They are mainly about facilitating their lives outside the workplace.
- C) They are similar to what Baby Boomers or Millennials require from their employers.
- D) Employers are reluctant to give those perks to Gen X members.
- E) These perks are usual ones that are demanded by all employees.

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**57. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage about some services mentioned in the context of Gen X perks?**

- A) They mean more than some incentives to comfort employers as they connect them to their companies.
- B) They are there only because the companies want to make even more profits.
- C) They don't do much to improve the overall life conditions of Gen X members.
- D) Their introduction to the workplace means younger employees will request them, too.
- E) They are not offered to members of generations like Baby Boomers or Millennials.

Gen X are at a crossroads in their personal lives. Wedged between Baby Boomers and millennials, this generation is in the 'sandwich' phase of life. They are largely responsible for caring for their aging parents while providing for their school-aged children, all while managing their own lives, careers and health. If organisations are eager to hold onto their Gen X workers, roughly defined as those born between 1965 to 1980, they need to respond to these challenges. That's why an increasing number of companies across the globe are rolling out benefits that address specific mid-life health and lifestyle concerns. And in a tight labour market, employers who offer customised perks stand out by signalling a level of support increasingly sought after in today's workplace. A cloud-software company recently launched an eldercare benefit for employees supporting older family members as well as cancer-related programming for early detection targeted to the 50-plus demographic. A software company offers services to help employees manage the university-admissions process for their kids as well as access to backup elder care and in-home care consultations. Menopause support is also emerging at many global companies, both big and small. The benefits of providing these services go beyond economics. These services potentially impact one's children and one's parents. Organisations are not only providing financial assistance, they are building a strong emotional connection. Employers aren't offering these new benefits out of pure altruism, however. The programs are relatively cost-effective, and research suggests that benefits tailored to employees' needs can have an impact on retention and performance.

**58. Which of the following best describes the writer's attitude towards the perks companies are offering to Gen X members?**

- A) humorous
- B) sarcastic
- C) cautious
- D) encouraging
- E) outraged



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

A condition dubbed "fried rice syndrome" has caused some panic online in recent days, after the case of a 20-year-old who died in 2008 was resurfaced on a popular social media app. "Fried rice syndrome" refers to food poisoning from a bacterium called *Bacillus cereus*, which becomes a risk when cooked food is left at room temperature for too long. The 20-year-old college student died after reportedly eating spaghetti that he cooked, left out of the fridge, and then reheated and ate five days later. Although death is rare, *B. cereus* can cause gastrointestinal illness if food isn't stored properly. *Bacillus cereus* is a common bacterium found all over the environment. It begins to cause problems if it gets into certain foods that are cooked and not stored properly. Starchy foods like rice and pasta are often the culprits. But it can also affect other foods, like cooked vegetables and meat dishes. Certain bacteria can produce toxins. The longer food that should be refrigerated is stored at room temperature, the more likely it is these toxins will grow. *B. cereus* is problematic because it has a trick up its sleeve that other bacteria don't have. It produces a type of cell called a spore, which is very resistant to heating. So while heating leftovers to a high temperature may kill other types of bacteria, it might not have the same effect if the food is contaminated with *B. cereus*. These spores are essentially dormant, but if given the right temperature and conditions, they can grow and become active. From here, they begin to produce the toxins that make us unwell.

**59. According to the passage, "fried rice syndrome" ----.**

- A) is caused by eating an excessive amount of rice
- B) is actually the name of a rare bacteria
- C) a syndrome associated with refrigerating rice
- D) is a common type of food poisoning
- E) is a popular dish made from rice

**60. According to the passage, *Bacillus Cereus* poses a risk in cooked food left in room temperature because ---.**

- A) it tends to multiply extremely fast in room temperature
- B) it reacts with other food components and creates toxins
- C) it changes into a different bacterium, which explains its toxicity
- D) it loses its potency when it is heated, which is good news for us
- E) it produces a spore that is unaffected by heating, which causes stomach problems

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**61. The health hazards mentioned in the passage ----.**

- A) caused a huge panic after a young man died recently
- B) are valid for all types of bacteria as long as the right conditions form
- C) can be perfectly avoided if reheated food is heated properly
- D) will always result in death unless precautions are taken about *B. cereus*
- E) take place when people fail to store food in a proper way

**62. What is the passage mainly about?**

- A) The fatal properties of *B. cereus*, which can kill if not properly treated
- B) The importance of storing foods properly, especially starchy ones
- C) A health condition caused by a bacteria, which has become popular recently
- D) The dangers involved when dealing with deadly bacteria like *B. cereus*
- E) The precautions that we need to take while storing reheated food

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

63. Dean:

— Come autumn, my hay fever has started to bug me again.

Lisa:

— ----

Dean:

— It was but climate change means hay fever season now extends well into autumn and winter.

Lisa:

— I didn't have any idea. What have we done to the world and ourselves?

Dean:

— The Earth would be a much better place without us.

A) You must have a hard time identifying the symptoms: cold or hay fever?

B) As far as I know, condition is often associated with spring and summer.

C) I thought hay fever and cold were the same thing, aren't they?

D) There must be a few key symptoms that can help you distinguish between colds, flu and hay fever.

E) Does the name have anything to do with hay itself as you don't live in a farm?

==

64. Gary:

- Here, **look at this awesome** picture of an aurora above the West Elk Mountains in Colorado.

Tom:

— ----

Gary:

- **What is it then if it is not** aurora borealis?

Tom:

- That is called an **airglow** and unlike auroras they are produced by more gradual solar radiation, which becomes more intense in the lead-up to solar maximum.

Gary:

- Today I learned a **new thing thanks** to you.

- ✓ A) **That cannot be an aurora:** they are seen far norther, near Alaska.
- B) Don't tell me you have just mistaken an airglow for aurora borealis.
- C) Airglows tend to happen more frequently when the solar maximum is imminent.
- D) Why are you calling every greenish hue in the sky an aurora? It might well be an optical illusion.
- E) I guess this is a picture that was enhanced by using computer software.

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65. Ted:

- **I will never understand** people who get together and **collect trash** from the streets of their **neighborhood.**

Jane:

- **What is there to not understand?** They are **good Samaritans** who actually do something for their **neighborhood.**

Ted:

— ----

Jane:

I see what you mean

- Ok. **I now understand.** That is also something I **cannot achieve,** but **everyone should do something to improve** the world around them.

Ted:

- **You're right!** **How about joining them** this weekend and **collecting someone else's trash?**

- A) I don't know. It is gross to collect trash, for which some people already get paid.
- B) That is the thing I **am jealous** of. How can they be so good? 4
- C) It is the **altruism,** or the **selflessness** of the act, that I **find it hard to grasp.**
- D) They seem to be enjoying while they are picking trash.
- E) It comes sort of snobbish to me, like saying "We're much better people than you."

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66. Tim:

- **What are those? Are you taking new supplements again?**

Tina:

- **Yes. People say these are good for my eyesight, and the green ones are a good source of magnesium.**

Tim:

— ----

Tina:

- **What do you mean? I am 25 and single.**

Tim:

- **Exactly! Plus you are extremely healthy, which means you don't need those pills at all.**

- A) Most of those supplements are for people with weak immune response.
- B) **The last time I saw you weren't pregnant or over the age of 65.**
- C) The way I see it, you take a lot more pills than necessary for a young woman.
- D) Most supplements have not been rigorously tested for safety or effectiveness.
- E) There are some instances where taking a supplement may improve your health, but you're a healthy young woman.



67. Kevin:

- **You know about the Chicxulub impact, which is claimed to have caused the extinction of dinosaurs 66 million years ago, don't you?**

Karen:

— ----

Kevin:

- **Actually, as big as the impact was, the main reason for the long and dark winter that caused the mass extinction was dust.**

Karen:

- **You're kidding me, right?**

Kevin:

- **No. A recent study has uncovered a cause for this cold snap: micrometer-size fine silicate dust lingered as long as 15 years in the atmosphere after the impact and contributed to the global cooling.**

- A) No, the one I know is a huge asteroid that hit what is now the Yucatan Peninsula in Mexico.
- B) Yes, I know that scientists have focused on sulfur particles that rocks released after the asteroid vaporized them.
- C) Yes, it caused global photosynthesis to stop within two weeks.
- D) I thought they had gone extinct 65 million years ago.
- E) **Of course I do. That must have been a giant asteroid to kill all dinosaurs in such a short time.**

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

**68. From jewellery and kitchen utensils to door handles and hand tools, metals can be found in a variety of everyday items – but for some people, exposure to these objects can trigger an allergic reaction.**

- A) While metals can be found in various common items such as jewellery, kitchen utensils, door handles, and hand tools, coming into contact with these objects can start a severe allergic reaction in many people.
- B) As well as being present in a wide range of everyday items, including jewellery, kitchen utensils, door handles, and hand tools, metals can trigger allergic reactions in some people who handle them.
- C) While some people give allergic reaction to metals when they touch them, metals are inevitable as they are found in a wide range of everyday items, including jewellery, kitchen utensils, door handles, and hand tools.
- D) Though metals are present in a wide range of everyday items, including jewellery, kitchen utensils, door handles, and hand tools, contact with these objects can induce an allergic response among certain individuals.
- E) The existence of metals in a wide range of everyday items, including jewellery, kitchen utensils, door handles, and hand tools poses a health hazard for some people who give allergic reaction upon contact with them.



**69. While a new logo or campaign may be a cue for consumers to reconsider a company, these visual elements must reflect real improvements to the product or experience, or else people may walk away disillusioned.**

- A) When a company introduces a new logo or campaign, it can serve as a signal for consumers to re-evaluate the brand; however, these visual changes should align with genuine enhancements in the product or overall experience – otherwise customers might end up feeling disappointed.
- B) Upon the introduction of a new logo or campaign, it often prompts consumers to reassess the brand, but it is essential for these visual alterations to be in harmony with actual improvements in the product or the overall experience, or else customers will be frustrated.
- C) If a new logo or campaign does not live up to the expectations of customers who may choose to re-evaluate the brand upon their introduction, the visual elements should come up with genuine enhancements in the product and experience – otherwise customers will end up disappointed.
- D) In the event that a new logo or campaign falls short of meeting the expectations of customers, who may be prompted to reassess the brand upon their introduction, it becomes crucial for the visual elements to coincide with tangible improvements in the product and the overall experience because failure to do so may result in customers feeling disappointed.
- E) It is not always the case customers will be satisfied to see a new logo or campaign by a company because these visual changes should align with genuine enhancements in the product or overall experience, or else customers will most likely end up being disappointed.

**70. The way in which our brain processes time is closely related to the way in which it processes emotion because some of the brain areas involved in the regulation of emotional and physiological arousal are also involved in the processing of time.**

- A) There is a close relation between the way our processes time and emotion, and this is because the processing of time takes place in the same area of the brain as that of the regulation of emotional and physiological responses.
- B) If the brain didn't process time in the same area as it did the regulation of emotional and physiological responses, there wouldn't be a close relation between the way emotions are processed.
- C) The brain's processing of time is intimately linked to its processing of emotions due to the overlap of certain brain areas involved in regulating emotional and physiological responses and those responsible for time processing.
- D) The intimate relation between the processing of time and emotions results from the fact that brain's identical areas are involved in the process of time and the regulation of emotional and physiological stimuli.
- E) The close connection between time processing and emotions stems from the involvement of the same brain areas in both the timing processes and the regulation of emotional and physiological responses.

**71. Pumpkins usually only appear over Halloween; however, this drought-tolerant, stable and versatile crop is packed with nutrition, and it could be the superfood of the future due to its tolerance of drought.**

- A) Pumpkins are typically associated with Halloween, but this resilient and versatile crop, known for its drought tolerance, is rich in nutrients and has the potential to become a superfood of the future.
- B) Though pumpkins are typically associated with Halloween only, this drought-resistant, resilient, and versatile crop is rich in nutrients and has the potential to become a superfood of the future, thanks to its drought tolerance.
- C) The usual appearance of pumpkins over Halloween does not mean that this drought-tolerant, stable and versatile product is not nutritious; what's more, it may well be a superfood in the future due to its drought tolerance.
- D) While pumpkins are commonly seen around Halloween, their drought tolerance, stability, and versatility make them a nutritious crop, and they have the potential to be a superfood in the future.
- E) Despite the fact that pumpkins are traditionally linked to Halloween, their ability to withstand drought and their nutritional value suggest they could become a superfood in the future.

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

72. Our thinking inclines toward gross oversimplifying. --- The simplification of complex matters into simply right vs wrong, black or white thinking does unimaginable harm. It impedes our relationships, deadlocks political discourse, and is fodder for conflict and war.
- A) We owe this way of thinking to Aristotle, whose philosophy led to what we call deductive reasoning.
- B) When we slice reality into distinct compartments of true/untrue or right/wrong, we stagnate.
- C) This habit leads to a mindless dulling of our intelligence as we avoid complexity.
- D) A truly open mind embraces complexity and confusion as it resists either-or thinking.
- E) We can achieve a similar state of potential by embracing uncertainty, escaping the trap of either-or thinking.

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73. **Culturally**, Chinese society and many other Asian cultures **subscribe to the belief** of stoicism in the face of trials or tribulations. **The ability to emotionally suppress** your feelings **is considered a virtue**. It is **not only emphasized and encouraged but to do the opposite** – expressing oneself – **would be deemed culturally shameful**. ---- **But to not do so, means many Asians not only suffer in silence, but the toxicity of suppressing one's emotions takes a toll on a person's body and health.**

- ✓ A) **Asking for help** is considered **anathema**, let alone **seeking professional help from a therapist**. ✓
- B) Empathy is **also lost** for those who rely on this mindset of "eating bitterness."
- C) Asian kids **growing up in the U.S.** have friends from other ethnic backgrounds and cultures to compare experiences with.
- D) Growing up in a Chinese household **means eating bitterness** both literally and figuratively.
- E) In the **U.S.**, we have similar phrases such as "no pain, no gain" or "what doesn't kill you makes you stronger."

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74. The American Ornithological Society, the organization responsible for standardizing English bird names across the Americas, announced recently that it would rename all species honouring people. --- That means the Audubon's shearwater, a bird found off the coast of the south-eastern United States, will no longer have a name acknowledging John James Audubon, a famous bird illustrator and a slave owner who adamantly opposed abolition.
- A) The renaming process will aim for more descriptive names about the birds' habitats or physical features and is part of a broader push in science for more welcoming, inclusive environments.
- B) But some birders, while expressing sympathy for the cause, said that they were unsure that this was the right route to take.
- C) "We'll lose a little bit of knowledge about some key people in the history of ornithology, and that saddens me," Dr. Marks said.
- D) Bird names derived from people, the society said in a statement, can be harmful, exclusive and detract from "the focus, appreciation or consideration of the birds themselves."
- E) In birding communities, pushes to move away from problematic bird names have produced mixed results.

75. The idea of a chicken running around with its head cut off, inspired by a real-life story, may make it seem like the bird doesn't have much going on upstairs. But Sonja Hillemacher, an animal behaviour researcher at the University of Bonn in Germany, always knew that chickens were more than mindless sources of wings and nuggets. "They are way smarter than you think," Ms. Hillemacher said. --- In addition to shedding new light on chicken intellect, the researchers hope that their experiment can prompt re-evaluations of the smarts of other animals.

- A) Ms. Hillemacher wrangled roosters and gave them time in an enclosure with a mirror, so they could get used to the experimental set-up.
- B) Now, in a new study, Ms. Hillemacher and her colleagues say they have found evidence that roosters can recognize themselves in mirrors.
- C) When another rooster was visible through a partition, the rooster that was the subject of an experiment cried out to warn the other of danger.
- D) The researchers interpreted this behaviour to mean that the rooster didn't perceive its reflection to be another rooster.
- E) Potentially, this study shows strong evidence for self-awareness," said Masanori Kohda, a biologist at Osaka Metropolitan University.

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

76. (I) The remnants of a protoplanet that slammed into Earth and created the moon may still be lurking deep in our planet's mantle. (II) New research suggests that this impactor, which hit a just-formed Earth 4.5 billion years ago, still exists in Earth's mantle as two mysterious "blobs" that have long puzzled geoscientists. (III) The name of the protoplanet is mentioned in a few studies as "Osiris." (IV) These blobs, known as large low-shear-velocity provinces, are places where seismic waves move more slowly than the rest of the mantle, suggesting there's a difference in temperature, composition or both. (V) Together, the blobs make up about 4% of the mantle. One is beneath Africa and the other is beneath the Pacific Ocean.

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

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77. (I) On the Danish island of Bornholm, locals say you're not a true Bornholmer until your family have lived here for three generations. (II) They are fiercely proud and you can see why it is so when you spend a few days on this island with a scenic landscape. (III) This small, diamond-shaped island of 40,000 people in the Baltic Sea is famous for its unspoiled nature, quaint fishing villages and arts and crafts tradition. (IV) On the other hand, the island has pledged to go zero waste, meaning no waste will be burned or landfilled by 2032. (V) With the claim that it enjoys more sunshine hours than anywhere else in Denmark, it is known as "the sunshine island," and draws thousands of tourists each year.

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

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78. (I) As the ocean water evaporates and rises as warm air, it forms an area of low pressure underneath. (II) This results in more air rushing in, which rises and cools and forms clouds and thunderstorms, which in turn release water droplets. (III) This leads to the evaporation of even more water, fuelling the storm even more. (IV) When wind speeds reach 74mph (119km/h) within such a storm, it is classified as a hurricane. (V) More storms like this are on the horizon as climate change causes hurricanes to intensify.

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

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79. (I) Most of us are probably familiar with what problematic under-control looks like. (II) There are many therapies out there that can help under-controlled people by enabling them learn to regulate emotions and increase self-control. (III) People who are highly under-controlled may have few inhibitions and struggle to control their emotions. (IV) Their behaviour may be unpredictable, as it is often dependent on the mood they are in. (V) This can negatively affect their relationships, education, work, finances and health.

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

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80. (I) A team of researchers has conducted a study that highlights past research showing that regret over having children isn't rare or unheard of, as 5-14% of parents have this feeling. (II) They also noted that social disapproval around this topic, alongside the absence of ways to assess regret over parenthood, are both factors behind the relative scarcity of research in this valuable area. (III) The research team was right to acknowledge that these relationships weren't strong and they don't provide evidence that parenting regret causes these other feelings (or vice versa). (IV) To address this issue, they created and tested an assessment known as the Parenthood Regret Scale, which they translated across three languages (i.e., Polish, French, and English) and found that it is a reliable and valid measure. (V) In their research with this scale, they found a link between regret over parenthood and parenting burnout, depression, and contentment with one's life.

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

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