

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

1. Spirulina, a blue-green algae that is widely touted as a superfood, **is known to help** lower blood pressure for people with high blood pressure, **but** there is little scientific evidence that it provides any **---** health benefits. **(F)**

A) recreational – rekrasyon...-eğlence ile ilgili

B) fundamental - temel

C) additional – ek, ilave

D) preliminary - öncül

E) derogatory - aşağılayıcı

to
ex
a

angora
inŞilizeangora
inŞilizeangora
inŞilizeangora
inŞilizeangora
enŞilish

2. Scientists have detected a rapidly growing sunspot that is pointed directly at Earth and could ---- an assault of solar energy our way in the coming days.

- A) specify - belirtmek
B) launch – fırlatmak, başlatmak
C) internalise - içselleştirmek
D) prevent – engellemek, önlemek
E) determine – belirlemek, karar vermek

3. Archaeologists excavating an enormous ancient burial in Cyprus have uncovered an even older structure hidden beneath it: a rampart, or part of a defensive wall.

- A) mound - tümsek
B) tomb - mezar
C) landscape - arazi
D) artefact – sanat eseri
E) relic – değerli sanat eseri

4. There is a real science to what passes your lips before training: typically, you will want to consume slow-release carbs for longer ---- sessions and you will need fast-release carbs for short, intense workouts.

A) expiration – son, son kullanma

B) endurance – dayanıklılık /// endure: dayanmak, katlanmak

C) termination – iptal etme // terminate: iptal etmek

D) interruption – bölme, araya girme /// interrupt: araya girmek, bölmek

E) substance - madde

5. When the pyramids in Egypt were completed, they were encased or partly in white limestone, most of which is lost today.
- A) considerably – ciddi anlamda /// consider: düşünmek /// considerate: düşünceli
- B) awfully – korkunç bir şekilde
- C) neglectfully – ihmalkar bir şekilde /// neglect: ihmal etmek
- D) exceptionally – istisnai bir şekilde /// except: hariç /// exception: harici, istisnai
- E) entirely - tamamen

6. Archaeologists currently have more than 25,000 fragments of scrolls which once ---- a series of 1,000 ancient manuscripts, known as the Dead Sea Scrolls.

- A) broke up – parçalanmak, ayrılmak
B) coped with – ele almak, başa çıkmak /// tackle, handle, deal with, manage, overcome
C) relied on – güvenmek, bel bağlamak – depend on, count on
D) made up – oluşmak, oluşturmak, makyaj yapmak, uydurmak – constitute, form
E) went through – geçmek, geçirmek - experience

gJ + noun
↓
olarak

7. You ---- that some people consider tomato a fruit, but sometimes tomato ---- as a fruit, and sometimes as a vegetable.

- A) must have heard / could be categorized
- B) ~~had to hear~~ / may be categorized
- C) ~~are supposed to hear~~ / has to be categorized
- D) might have heard / could have been categorized
- may have heard / can be categorized

could → ebilir (present)
 could not → past
 ebilirdi (past ability)

8. Contrary to current scientific thinking, a new analysis ---- that the acquisition of endothermy seems ---- very quickly
in geological terms, in less than a million years ago.

A) has demonstrated / to occur - olması

B) will demonstrate / to be occurring

demonstrates / to have occurred → olmuştur

D) would demonstrate / having occurred

E) demonstrated / occurring

Mevcut bilimsel düşüncenin aksine, yeni bir analiz gösterir / gösterdi ... endoterminin ediniminin jeolojik anlamda bir milyondan daha kısa zaman önce hızlı bir şekilde ---- görünür.

Olması

Olmuş olduğu

**Having V3, having been V3 ya cümle başında ya da ek bilgi veren iki virgül arası başında olabilir.
To have V3 öncesinde mutlaka fiil olmalıdır.**

9. After King Henry VIII's favourite warship, the Mary Rose sank in a 1545 battle against the French, sulphur-producing marine bacteria spent the next few centuries munching on the wood of the submerged wreck, ---- behind residues that could turn to acid when ---- to air and harm the historic shipwreck today

A) having left / being exposed

B) leaving / exposed

C) to leave / exposing

D) not having been exposed

E) being left / having exposed

maruz bırakmalı (to expose)
maruz bırakmak ⇒ expose

Kısaltmalar ile ilgili genel bilgiler

*** having V3 / having been V3 cümle başında değilse boşluk ya da iki virgül arası başında değilse asla seçilmemeli.

*** to have V3 / to have been V3 ifadelerinin seçilebilmesi için öncesinde mutlaka fiil olmalı.

*** boşluk devamında nesne varsa aktif olduğu düşünülmeli.

*** virgül sonrası boşluk varsa cevap %99 Ving olacaktır.

xxx Ving
V3

10. Of the southern coast of Italy, the largest active volcano in Europe lies hidden ---- the waves, and now scientists are trying to figure ---- what would happen if it erupted.

- A) amid / in
B) beneath / out
C) as / toward
D) below / up
E) between / for

figure out

11. As small as protons are, they are composed ---- even tinier elementary particles known as quarks, which come ---- a variety of "flavours," or types: up, down, strange, charm, bottom and top. ~~---~~ X

A) of / in

B) on / at

C) at / over

D) from / of

E) amid / into

composed of
made up of

12. Foam that some frogs produce to make nests could be used in future pharmaceuticals and cosmetics ---- it can keep its shape for more than a week, isn't likely to irritate our skin and can slowly release drugs for days.

A) as though – as if – miş gibi...

B) though – e rağmen, se de, although, even though, much as, while

C) when – diğı zaman

D) because – diğı için – since, as

E) in order that – sını diye / mek için – so that

So that / in order that

So that ...

Not ---- instead...

13. During the Viking Age, which lasted from about A.D. 800 to 1066, Scandinavian seafarers raided foreign lands, created new settlements and traded goods ---- furs, reindeer antlers and seal fat.

- A) such as – gibi (örneklendirme yapmak için kullanılıyor, kendisinden önce genelde çoğul bir isim geliyor) - like
B) due to – den dolayı – because of, owing to, as a result of, as a consequence of, thanks to
C) in spite of – e rağmen, despite
D) with respect to – ile ilgili
E) unlike – nın aksine, in contrast to

14. Carbonation of soft drinks ---- leads to a dancing froth, ---- reacts with the water to generate carbonic acid, resulting in a slightly tangy flavour.

~~A) such / that~~ - o kadar ... ki / arasına isim alır /// so...that: o kadar...ki ve arasına sıfat/zarf alır...that sonrası tam cümle gelecektir.

B) either / or

C) not only / but also ***

~~D) so / as~~: e kadar: as ... as ile aynı şekilde değerlendirilir ve arasına sıfat ya da zarf alır..

~~E) less / than~~ - den daha az...

more / than
rather / than *

15. New research suggests that the relationship between humans and cassowaries dates back to the late Pleistocene era - several thousand years --- humans domesticated chickens and geese.

- A) until – e kadar / zamansal ifade...
B) before – meden önce – zamansal ifade
C) though - e rağmen / zıtlık ifadesi
D) once – ar...amaz / zamansal ifade – after, as soon as
E) unless – mezse: ana cümlesine negatif modal alıyor...

Date back to / extend / go back to / come from / trace back to: geçmişten bahsediyor olsalar dahi present tense alırlar.

Acting like giant reservoirs, glaciers lock (16) ---- water that falls as snow in high altitudes in wet seasons before releasing it as meltwater in dry seasons. In doing so, glaciers ensure that the rivers in their basins have a steady supply of water all year round. Humans (17) ---- the water glaciers provide for hydropower, irrigation, livestock, manufacturing and transport. The fact that some of the largest glacier-fed basins flow into some of the fastest-growing nations in the world only adds to their importance. (18) ----, glaciers' finely balanced equilibrium has been off-kilter for a while. They are disappearing, and the rate at which they are doing so is increasing in most cases. This will be a big problem for the economies downstream (19) ---- their income on their output. (20) ---- helping protect people who desperately need glaciers to survive, understanding how quickly the world is losing its glaciers could also help us create a vulnerability index for them.

16.

A) for

B) up

C) off

D) out

E) on

- * Acting like giant reservoirs, glaciers lock (16) ---- water that falls as snow in high altitudes in wet seasons before releasing it as meltwater in dry seasons. In doing so, glaciers ensure that the rivers in their basins have a steady supply of water all year round.
- * Humans (17) ---- the water glaciers provide for hydropower, irrigation, livestock, manufacturing and transport. The fact that some of the largest glacier-fed basins flow into some of the fastest-growing nations in the world only adds to their importance. (18) ----, glaciers' finely balanced equilibrium has been off-kilter for a while. They are disappearing, and the rate at which they are doing so is increasing in most cases. This will be a big problem for the economies downstream (19) ---- their income on their output. (20) ---- helping protect people who desperately need glaciers to survive, understanding how quickly the world is losing its glaciers could also help us create a vulnerability index for them.

17.

- A) come upon ↗
- B) fall apart -parçalanma -ayrılmak
- C) get off -
- D) rely on -güvenmek
- E) work out ⇒ işe yaramak

Acting like giant reservoirs, glaciers lock (16) ---- water that falls as snow in high altitudes in wet seasons before releasing it as meltwater in dry seasons. In doing so, glaciers ensure that the rivers in their basins have a steady supply of water all year round. Humans (17) ---- the water glaciers provide for hydropower, irrigation, livestock, manufacturing and transport. The fact that some of the largest glacier-fed basins flow into some of the fastest-growing nations in the world only adds to their importance. (18) ----, glaciers' finely balanced equilibrium has been off-kilter for a while. They are disappearing, and the rate at which they are doing so is increasing in most cases. This will be a big problem for the economies downstream (19) ---- their income on their output. (20) ---- helping protect people who desperately need glaciers to survive, understanding how quickly the world is losing its glaciers could also help us create a vulnerability index for them.

18.

- A) Thus – bu yüzden – therefore – thereby – hence – as a result – as a consequence
- B) Moreover – dahası, in addition, besides, furthermore
- C) However – ancak, even so, nevertheless
- D) Meanwhile – bu arada
- E) On the contrary - aksine

2023

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19.

- A) basing A
C) base -

- B) to base A
D) based V3

E) having been based

help to V6
Altit nesne

To verb için: 1. For + noun + to verb 2. Sıfat + to verb 3. The first / the second + to verb 4. The best, the most + to verb 5. Mek, mak için to verb 6. Verb + object + to verb

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20.

- A) Despite – e rağmen
B) Thanks to – den dolayı
C) Instead of – nın yerine
D) Until – e kadar
E) Besides – nın yanısıra

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

21. Using mice to study smell sounds tempting to scientists ----.

- A) though the brains of mice bear significant similarities to ours
because they have mapped out the brain circuits relevant to those in our brains
 B) while those focusing on touch also want to make use of mice
 C) as mice are not happy with the fact that they are used like guinea pigs
 D) when there is a shortage of animals such as mice to be used in scientific testing

10

22. As they were constructed using natural materials, ----.

- A) Yemen's history of tower-house has resulted from the need for security against invading forces
- B) Yemeni high-rise buildings are superbly sustainable and perfectly suited to the hot and dry Arabian desert climate.
- C) master builders would start with a stone foundation, some 2m deep, upon which mud bricks were laid in a running bond
- D) the historical buildings are also under threat from constant wind erosion, war and the economic struggles
- E) Yemen is scattered with soaring constructions, from those in smaller villages to bigger towns

23. ---- today these foods are supermarket staples in many developed countries.

- A) As so many foods were categorized as luxury foods in most of the underdeveloped countries in not so distant past
- B) While historically certain foods such as chocolate and spices were exclusive to the rich
- C) Even when some foods sold in high-end supermarkets are considered luxury foods by the majority
- D) For all the popularity of some foods such as chocolate and spices in many parts of the world
- E) Although popular foods such as coffee and spices are available to many people in developing countries

24. The Svalbard Global Seed Vault is intended to safeguard the seeds of the world's food plants in the event of a crisis

- karar
- A) ~~when the Norwegian authorities think it fit to use~~
B) since "doomsday fortress" may seem fitting given its remote
● unlike other seed banks, which protect nature's biodiversity
D) unless they come up with a new plan to protect the world's species
~~E) only when it is maintained as part of a global cooperative effort~~

25-28: For these questions, choose the most accurate Turkish translation of the sentences in English, and the most accurate English translation of the sentences in Turkish.

25. According to a recent Chinese study, people who have about one egg a day are almost 30% less likely to die from haemorrhagic stroke than those who have none.
- A) Yakın zamanda yapılmış bir Çin araştırmasına göre günde en az bir yumurta yiyen insanlar, hiç yemeyenlere göre %30 daha az olasılıkla kanamalı inmeden öleceklerdir.
- B) Çinlilerin yakın zamanda yapmış olduğu bir araştırmaya göre günde en az bir yumurta yiyen insanların, hiç yemeyenlere göre kanamalı inmeden ölmeleri neredeyse %30 daha az olasıdır.
- C) Yakın zamanda yapılmış bir Çin araştırmasına göre günde yaklaşık bir yumurta yiyen insanların, hiç yemeyenlere göre kanamalı inmeden ölmeleri neredeyse %30 daha az olasıdır.
- D) Yakın zamanda yapılmış bir Çin araştırmasının sonuçlarına bakılacak olursa günde bir yumurta yiyen insanların, hiç yemeyenlere göre kanamalı inmeden ölmeleri %30 oranında daha olasıdır.
- E) Çinlilerin yakın zamanda yapmış olduğu bir araştırma, günde bir yumurta yiyen insanların hiç yemeyenlere göre kanamalı inmeden ölmeleri neredeyse %30 daha az olası olduğunu iddia etmektedir.

26. **As our civilization progresses, technological advances allow humans and machines to achieve more than their predecessors, but improvements in sophistication are usually made at the expense of durability.**

- A) Medeniyetimiz ilerledikçe teknolojik gelişmeler insanlar ve makinelerin önceki kuşaklardan daha fazlasını başarmasına izin veriyor ancak çok yönlülük konusundaki ilerlemeler genellikle dayanıklılık pahasına yapılıyor.
- B) Teknolojik gelişmelerin medeniyetimiz ilerledikçe önceki kuşaklardan daha fazlasını başarmamızı sağlaması, çok yönlülük konusundaki ilerlemelerin dayanıklılık pahasına yapıldığı gerçeğini değiştirmiyor.
- C) Medeniyetimiz ilerledikçe teknolojik gelişmeler sayesinde makinelerle birlikte önceki kuşaklardan daha fazlasını başarıyor olabiliriz ancak çok yönlülük konusundaki ilerlemeler genellikle dayanıklılık pahasına yapılıyor.
- D) Medeniyetimiz ilerledikçe teknolojik gelişmelerin insanlar ve makinelerin önceki kuşaklardan daha fazlasını başarmasına izin vermesine rağmen çok yönlülük konusundaki ilerlemeler genellikle dayanıklılık pahasına yapılmakta.
- E) Teknolojik gelişmelerin insanlar ve makinelerin önceki kuşaklardan daha fazlasını başarmasına izin vermesinin sebebi ilerleyen medeniyetimiz ama çok yönlülük konusundaki ilerleme kaydedildikçe genellikle dayanıklılık arka planda kalıyor.

27. Meyve ve sebzeler, glokom hastalığında gözdeki optik sihir ve diğer dokulara hasarla bağlantılı olan oksidatif strese karşı gözleri koruyabilen A ve C vitaminlerinin güzel bir kaynağıdır.

- A) Vitamins A and C from fruits and veggies can protect the eyes against oxidative stress associated with damage to the optic nerve and other tissues of the eye in glaucoma.
- B) Fruits and veggies provide lots of vitamins A and C, which can protect the eyes against oxidative stress associated with damage to the optic nerve and other tissues of the eye in glaucoma.
- C) Vitamins A and C, which can protect the eyes against oxidative stress associated with damage to the optic nerve and other tissues of the eye in glaucoma, can be found in fruits and veggies.
- D) Oxidative stress associated with damage to the optic nerve and other tissues of the eye in glaucoma can be prevented by vitamins A and C, which are found in fruit and veggies.
- E) Fruits and veggies are good sources of vitamins A and C, which can protect the eyes against oxidative stress associated with damage to the optic nerve and other tissues of the eye in glaucoma.

28. Bilim insanları, kanser hücrelerinin kurt gibi aç olduğunu ve büyüdükçe bir sürü glikoz tükettiğini uzun süredir bilmekteydi ama asıl soru, onları glikozsuz bırakmanın vücudun geri kalanına zarar vermeden bu büyümeyi yavaşlatıp yavaşlatmayacağıdır.

- A) It has long been known by scientists that cancer cells are ravenous, consuming loads of glucose as they grow, but the question is whether starving them of glucose would slow this growth without harming the rest of the body.
- B) What scientists have long known is that cancer cells are ravenous, consuming loads of glucose as they grow, but the question is whether starving them of glucose would slow this growth without harming the rest of the body.
- C) The question of whether starving cancer cells of glucose would slow their growth without harming the rest of the body has long puzzled scientists who discovered that cancer cells are ravenous, consuming loads of glucose as they grow.
- D) Scientists have long known that cancer cells are ravenous, consuming loads of glucose as they grow, but the question is whether starving them of glucose would slow this growth without harming the rest of the body.
- E) The fact that cancer cells are ravenous, consuming loads of glucose as they grow has been known, but the question is whether starving them of glucose would slow this growth without harming the rest of the body.

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

The Western was for several decades the film genre that defined masculinity. It was where the silhouettes of John Wayne and Clint Eastwood became inscribed in cultural history, framed by legendary directors like John Ford and Sergio Leone. In reality, cowboys were overworked, underfed and underpaid, but in cinema they could be tough, independent wanderers who chose the freedom of the wilderness over the confines of domesticity. And though the Western itself has been declared dead many times over, it always picks itself up off the dusty ground, ready for one more showdown. Even now, perhaps only the superhero could threaten the cowboy as film's ultimate symbol of all-American manhood. But what happens when a woman steps behind the camera? From Kelly Reichardt's Meek's Cutoff and First Cow, to Chloé Zhao's The Rider and now Jane Campion's awards-tipped The Power of the Dog, women directors in the 21st Century are using the Western to undo traditional representations of gender. As Helen O'Hara, author of Women vs Hollywood, tells BBC Culture: "These female-made Westerns are really tackling toxic masculinity and the ways in which men's attempts to prove themselves as men can backfire, rather than glorifying the myth of the cowboy as the older, traditional Western did."

29. One can understand from the passage that cowboys in real life ----.

- A) aspired to become figures of masculinity like John Wayne or Clint Eastwood
- B) had nothing to do with the independence that the ones in Western films enjoyed
- C) were the ones legendary directors were resorted to as their sole source of inspiration
- D) had to pretend to be strong to hide the hardships they had in their jobs, such as overwork
- E) lost their traditional roles with the advent of Western films directed by women

The Western was for several decades the film genre that defined masculinity. It was where the silhouettes of John Wayne and Clint Eastwood became inscribed in cultural history, framed by legendary directors like John Ford and Sergio Leone. In reality, cowboys were overworked, underfed and underpaid, but in cinema they could be tough, independent wanderers who chose the freedom of the wilderness over the confines of domesticity. And though the Western itself has been declared dead many times over, it always picks itself up off the dusty ground, ready for one more showdown. Even now, perhaps only the superhero could threaten the cowboy as film's ultimate symbol of all-American manhood. But what happens when a woman steps behind the camera? From Kelly Reichardt's Meek's *Cutoff* and *First Cow*, to Chloé Zhao's *The Rider* and now Jane Campion's awards-tipped *The Power of the Dog*, women directors in the 21st Century are using the Western to undo traditional representations of gender. As Helen O'Hara, author of *Women vs Hollywood*, tells BBC Culture: "These female-made Westerns are really tackling toxic masculinity and the ways in which men's attempts to prove themselves as men can backfire, rather than glorifying the myth of the cowboy as the older, traditional Western did."

30. It is pointed out in the passage that the Western ----.

- A) may eventually come to a point where it can beat the superhero films
- B) was first created to foster all American manhood
- C) doesn't change its stance even when women directors are behind the camera
- D) had its ups and downs but always found a way to come back
- E) has been frowned upon by the enthusiasts of superhero films

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31. Which of the following is true about female-made Westerns?

- A) They glorify the myth of the all-American masculine cowboy.
- B) They try to come to terms with the toxic masculinity in their plots.
- C) They aim to reverse traditional representations of gender in traditional Western.
- D) They present the cowboy as overworked, underfed, and underpaid.
- E) They will find a way to be more popular than superhero films.

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32. What does the passage mainly focus on?

- A) The real suffering behind the scenes
- B) How the cowboy has remained popular
- C) Why figures like John Wayne are still popular
- D) Whether the traditional Western is superior
- E) The transformation the Western undergoes

33.

Dave:

- Can you believe that people in Europe consumed Mummy, the product created from mummified bodies, for centuries?

Meryl:

- Yuck! Why would they do that?

Dave:

- ----

Meryl:

- I can see where they are coming from, but this might even have changed the chemistry of human brain!

Dave:

- You're right. I haven't thought about it that way.

A) By the 19th century, Victorians were hosting "unwrapping parties" where Egyptian corpses would be unwrapped for entertainment.

B) In a world without antibiotics, apothecaries were using ground up mummies for their 'medicinal properties'.

C) As you can guess, no serious archaeologist would unwrap a mummy and no physician suggest eating one.

D) As much as I try to sympathise with them, I can never understand grounding an Egyptian mummy for medicine.

E) If Egyptian pharaohs had known their mummified bodies would be corrupted this way, they would never have let their bodies embalmed.

34.

Rick:

- This might sound funny to you but when I look at the camp fire now I wonder why the wood logs are on fire, but the metal pot isn't?

Peter:

- ----

Rick:

- Thank you for not making fun of me, so wood doesn't need as much energy as metal does to catch fire. I guess I need to read more to find answers to similar questions.

Peter:

- There are also good educational videos on the Internet if you are not into reading science.

A) That's an easy one: most metals are not capable of catching fire, while woods will catch fire no matter how wet they are.

B) That is really a silly question: even a pupil will know woods are easier to catch fire than metals.

C) That is a good question, indeed. But I would be lying if I said I know the answer. My best guess is that fire needs oxygen to exist.

D) When an object made of wood catches fire, the cellulose that makes up the wood is converted to carbon dioxide and water vapor.

It is not funny at all. As far as I know, it comes down to their chemical bonds and the energy it would take to change or break those bonds.



into sth

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

35. Since the range of tigers in Asia is a tiny fragment of what it once was, all remaining tiger populations are threatened with extinction.

- A) If the range of tigers weren't a tiny fragment of what it once was, the remaining tiger populations elsewhere in the world wouldn't be threatened with extinction.
- B) The habitat of Asian tigers has shrunk so much that it is only a small part of its original size, so all remaining tiger populations are under the threat of extinction.
- C) All remaining tiger populations are under the threat of extinction because of human activities that have downsized the range of tigers in Asia.
- D) Due to an extreme amount of shrinkage in the range of Asian tigers in recent years, all remaining tiger populations are under the threat of extinction.
- E) The range of tigers in Asia used to be ten times as big as what it is now, so it is no surprise that all remaining tiger populations are under the threat of extinction.

36. Our chief mode of locomotion, walking fully upright, not only frees our hands up for using tools, but it also makes us unique among primates.

- A) As well as making us unparalleled among primates, our chief mode of locomotion, walking fully upright, also frees our hands up so that we can use tools. ✓
- B) Besides freeing our hands up for using tools, walking fully upright is also the reason why we are unique among other primates. ✓
- C) Without our chief mode of locomotion, walking fully upright, we wouldn't be able to use tools – let alone become unique among primates. ✗
- ✓ D) What makes us unique among other primates is our chief mode of locomotion, also known as walking fully upright, which also enables us to use tools.
- E) We can use tools as our hands are free thanks to our chief mode of locomotion, walking fully upright, but we are also unique among primates. ✗

37-38: For these questions, choose the best option to complete the missing part of the passage.

37. The Food and Drug Administration took a great number of enforcement actions against counterfeit medication rings in the US from 2016 through 2021, according to a new study published in the journal Annals of Pharmacotherapy. ----

These counterfeiting operations involved tens of millions of pills, more than 1,000 kilograms of active ingredient powder that could be turned into pills in the U.S. and hundreds of millions of dollars in sales. Unfortunately, with over 11,000 rogue pharmacy sites selling drugs on the internet, these actions barely scratch the surface.

- A) Many of the counterfeit drugs were for controlled substances like opioids. X
- B) Such actions might involve arrests, confiscation of products or counterfeit rings being dissolved.
- C) WHO states that 11% of medications sold in developing countries are counterfeit.
- D) The FDA offers some guidance to help consumers determine whether an online product is legitimate.
- E) Opioids and stimulants are highly addictive and dangerous when taken inappropriately. X

38. When people living in poverty in countries like Malawi, Indonesia and Ecuador receive cash payments without having to do anything in return, they have better health, according to a scientific review of a large body of research. The systematic review and meta-analysis also determined that unconditional cash payments in low- and middle-income countries reduce poverty. They also lead to greater food security, improved nutrition and more consistent school attendance. ----- In addition, there is some evidence that people who got cash payments spent more money on health care.

- A) The studies researchers examined involved 24 different cash payment programs in 13 countries that were run either by governments, non-profits or researchers.
- B) The value of the money given to people in need varied widely, equalling anywhere from 1.3% to 81.9% of gross domestic product per capita.
- C) Individuals who received this money were less likely to have been sick in the previous two weeks to three months compared to individuals who did not receive this money.
- D) Governments, non-profits and researchers around the world are increasingly experimenting with a simple approach to reduce poverty: giving people money to spend on whatever they need.
- E) Many of these cash-transfer pilots and experiments – often called basic income programs – have required people to do something to receive the money.

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

39. ~~(I)~~ The common bed bug, *Cimex lectularius*, has been a parasite of humans for thousands of years. ~~(II)~~ Historically, these tiny bloodsuckers were common in human dwellings worldwide, giving the old saying "sleep tight, don't let the bed bugs bite" real meaning. ~~(III)~~ They had nearly disappeared in developing countries until the mid-1990s, when they began making a comeback because of restriction or loss of certain pesticides, changes in pest control practices and increased international travel. ~~(IV)~~ No one likes dealing with bed bugs and there are ways to minimize your chances of needing to. ~~(V)~~ In many areas around the world, they are now a major urban pest.

~~A) I~~

~~B) II~~

~~C) III~~

~~E) V~~

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40. (I) The American middle child can be deemed an endangered species, like the white rhinoceros in Africa. ~~(II)~~ This is because people born in 1980s and 1990s are waiting longer to get married and have children. ~~(III)~~ As a result, today, nearly two-thirds of women with children have only one or two. (IV) Middle children, the most populous birth-order demographic throughout most of history, will soon be the tiniest. (V) The list of famous middle children includes figures as diverse as Warren Buffett and Jennifer Lopez.

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

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