

**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. While artificial intelligence has taken the limelight over the past year, technology that can appear to operate like human brains has been top of mind for researchers, investors and tech executives in Silicon Valley and beyond for more than a decade.**

- A) Yapay zekâ, geçtiğimiz yıl ilgi odağı haline gelmiş olabilir ancak, insan beyni gibi çalışabilen teknoloji on yıldan uzun bir süredir Silikon Vadisi ve ötesindeki araştırmacılar, yatırımcılar ve teknoloji yöneticileri için en önemli konu olmuştur.
- B) Yapay zekâ, geçtiğimiz yıl ilgi odağı olsa da insan beyni gibi çalışabilen teknoloji on yıldan uzun bir süredir Silikon Vadisi ve ötesindeki araştırmacılar, yatırımcılar ve teknoloji yöneticileri için en önemli konu olmuştur.
- C) Yapay zekanın geçtiğimiz yıl ilgi odağı olması, insan beyni gibi çalışabilen teknolojinin on yıldan uzun bir süredir Silikon Vadisi ve ötesindeki araştırmacılar, yatırımcılar ve teknoloji yöneticileri için en önemli konu olduğunu değiştirmez.
- D) Geçtiğimiz yıl ilgi odağı olan yapay zekâyla birlikte insan beyni gibi çalışabilen teknoloji, on yıldan uzun bir süredir Silikon Vadisi ve ötesindeki araştırmacılar, yatırımcılar ve teknoloji yöneticileri için en önemli konu olmuştur.
- E) İnsan beyni gibi çalışabilen teknoloji, on yıldan uzun bir süredir Silikon Vadisi ve ötesindeki araştırmacılar, yatırımcılar ve teknoloji yöneticileri için en önemli konu olsa da yapay zekâ geçtiğimiz yılda ön plana çıkmıştır.

**38. The vast majority of Americans want to remain in their own homes, living independently, for as long as possible, so they want to avoid nursing homes, which they see as providing poor care when they are old.**

- A) Amerikalıların büyük çoğunluğu, mümkün olduğunca uzun süre kendi evlerinde kalmak ve bağımsız yaşamak istemekte bu nedenle de yaşlandıklarında yetersiz bakım sağladığını düşündükleri huzurevlerinden kaçınmak istemektedirler.
- B) Mümkün olduğunca uzun süre kendi evlerinde kalmak ve bağımsız yaşamak isteyen Amerikalıların büyük çoğunluğu, beklendiği üzere, yaşlandıklarında yetersiz bakım sağladığını düşündükleri huzurevlerinden kaçınmak istemektedirler.
- C) Amerikalıların büyük çoğunluğu, mümkün olduğunca uzun süre kendi evlerinde kalmak ve bağımsız yaşamak istedikleri için yaşlandıklarında yetersiz bakım sağladığını düşündükleri huzurevlerinden kaçınmak istemektedirler.
- D) Amerikalıların büyük çoğunluğu, mümkün olduğunca uzun süre kendi evlerinde kalmak ve bağımsız yaşamak istese de yaşlandıklarında yetersiz bakım sağladığını düşündükleri huzurevlerini yine de bir seçenek olarak görmektedir.
- E) Amerikalıların büyük çoğunluğunun yaşlandıklarında yetersiz bakım sağladığını düşündükleri huzurevlerinden kaçınmak istemelerinin sebebi, mümkün olduğunca uzun süre kendi evlerinde kalmak ve bağımsız yaşamak istemeleridir.

**39. When it comes to screen time and video game time for children, most of us are a bit cautious, but research shows that there are long term mental benefits to playing video games for boys.**

- A) Çocuklar için ekran süresi ve video oyunu süresi söz konusu olduğunda çoğumuz biraz temkinli olsak da araştırmalar, erkek çocuklar için video oyunu oynamanın uzun vadeli zihinsel faydaları olduğunu gösteriyor.
- B) Çocuklar için ekran süresi ve video oyunu süresi söz konusu olduğunda çoğumuz biraz temkinli olmamız, araştırmaların erkek çocuklar için video oyunu oynamanın uzun vadeli zihinsel faydaları olduğunu gösterdiği gerçeğini değiştirmez.
- C) Çocuklar için ekran süresi ve video oyunu süresi söz konusu olduğunda çoğumuzun ilk tepkisi biraz paniklemek oluyor ancak araştırmalar, erkek çocuklar için video oyunu oynamanın uzun vadeli zihinsel faydaları olduğunu gösteriyor.
- D) Çocuklar için ekran süresi ve video oyunu süresi söz konusu olduğunda çoğumuz biraz temkinliyiz ancak araştırmalar, erkek çocuklar için video oyunu oynamanın uzun vadeli zihinsel faydaları olduğunu gösteriyor.
- E) Çocuklar için ekran süresi ve video oyunu süresi söz konusuysa çoğumuz aşırı tepki verebiliriz ancak araştırmalara göre, erkek çocuklar için video oyunu oynamanın uzun vadeli zihinsel faydaları bulunmaktadır.

**40. Gezegeplerin ve yıldızların yaşlarını ölçmek, bilim insanlarının onların ne zaman oluştuğunu ve nasıl değiştiklerini- ve gezegepler söz konusu olduğunda, üzerlerinde yaşamın evrimleşmesi için zaman olup olmadığını anlamalarına yardımcı olur.**

- A) By determining the ages of planets and stars, scientists gain insights into their formation, evolution – and, in the case of planets, whether sufficient time has elapsed for the potential evolution of life.
- B) The assessment of the ages of planets and stars aids scientists in comprehending their formation, transformations over time, and, in the context of planets, assessing the likelihood of the evolution of life.
- C) Measuring the ages of planets and stars helps scientists understand when they formed and how they change – and, in the case of planets, if life has had time to have evolved on them.
- D) Scientists enhance their understanding of planetary and stellar formation, evolution, and the potential for life's evolution by measuring the ages of planets and stars.
- E) Evaluating the ages of planets and stars is pivotal for scientists to work out their formation, evolutionary processes – and, especially in the case of planets, to determine the likelihood of life having evolved on them.

**41. Güçlü ilaçlar sayesinde HIV teşhisi yıllardır ölüm fermanı olmaktan çıktı, ancak inanılmaz ilerlemelere rağmen HIV, sadece 2022 yılında 1,3 milyon yeni enfeksiyon ve bunun yaklaşık yarısı kadar ölümlle küresel bir halk sağlığı tehdidi olmaya devam ediyor.**

- A) An HIV diagnosis hasn't been a death sentence for years, thanks to powerful medications, but despite incredible progress, HIV remains a global public health threat, with 1.3 million new infections and around half that many deaths in 2022 alone.
- B) While powerful medications have transformed an HIV diagnosis from a death sentence into a manageable condition, the global public health threat persists, with 1.3 million new infections and approximately half as many deaths in 2022.
- C) Despite the fact that powerful medications have turned an HIV diagnosis into a manageable condition, it is still a global public health threat, with 1.3 million new infections and roughly half as many deaths in 2022 alone.
- D) Though powerful medications have converted an HIV diagnosis into a manageable condition, the global public health threat endures, with 1.3 million new infections and approximately half as many deaths recorded in 2022.
- E) Even if an HIV diagnosis is no longer a death sentence thanks to powerful medications, the condition is still a global public health threat as, in 2022 alone, there were 1.3 million new infections and approximately half as many deaths.

**42. Sosyal medya fenomenleri Hint yağıının bulanık görmeyi iyileştirdiğine, göbek yağlarını erittiğine ve hatta tümörleri öldürdüğüne yemin ediyor, ancak iddia edilen faydaların çok azı bilimsel kanıtlarla destekleniyor.**

- A) While social media influencers endorse castor oil for treating blurry vision, reducing belly fat, and even combating tumours, scientific evidence substantiating most of these claimed benefits is limited.
- B) Although social media influencers seem pretty sure that castor oil cures blurry vision, burns belly fat, and even kills tumours, there is almost no scientific evidence for these so-called benefits.
- C) Social media influencers advocate for castor oil as a remedy for blurry vision, weight loss, and even tumour reduction, yet scientific backing for many of these purported benefits is scarce.
- D) Despite social media influencers touting castor oil as a solution for blurry vision, belly fat reduction, and tumour treatment, scientific evidence supporting most of these claims is lacking.
- E) Social media influencers swear by castor oil for curing blurry vision, busting belly fat, and even killing tumours, but few of the purported benefits are backed by scientific evidence.

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

During the first week of September 1958, keen observers spotted hundreds of rare birds in the British Isles. According to a report at the time, they saw melodious warblers, tree pipits and, most surprisingly, a "remarkable influx" of red-breasted flycatchers. Very few of these flycatchers typically visit the United Kingdom annually as they make their way from central Europe to their wintering grounds in South Asia. Those who do wind up in the U.K. are termed "vagrants," since they are well outside their expected range. The appearance of red-breasted flycatchers, let alone at least 30 of them, so far off their migratory course that autumn **baffled** birdwatchers and ornithologists at the time. Analysing weather maps for recent storms did little to explain the phenomenon. Kenneth Williamson, a migration research officer for the British Trust for Ornithology, wrote that the phenomenon was extremely difficult to understand, considering that the weather was "almost perfect for orientation." Now, 65 years later, new research into avian navigation gives scientists another hunch about what might have happened. They have found that Earth's weather isn't the only thing that can cause birds to veer off course – space weather seems to impact birds' internal GPS. Bursts of energy from the sun in the form of sunspots, solar flares and coronal mass ejections are becoming more frequent and may affect how birds navigate.

- 43. It is clear from the passage that what birdwatchers observed in the British Isles in 1958 was unusual because ----.**
- A) the birds they observed were not supposed to be there in great numbers
  - B) the birds were migrating from South Asia to central Europe
  - C) the weather conditions were not ideal for bird migration at that time
  - D) the phenomenon was already well-explained by weather maps
  - E) the vast majority of the birds they observed were melodious warblers

During the first week of September 1958, keen observers spotted hundreds of rare birds in the British Isles. According to a report at the time, they saw melodious warblers, tree pipits and, most surprisingly, a “remarkable influx” of red-breasted flycatchers. Very few of these flycatchers typically visit the United Kingdom annually as they make their way from central Europe to their wintering grounds in South Asia. Those who do wind up in the U.K. are termed “vagrants,” since they are well outside their expected range. The appearance of red-breasted flycatchers, let alone at least 30 of them, so far off their migratory course that autumn **baffled** birdwatchers and ornithologists at the time. Analysing weather maps for recent storms did little to explain the phenomenon. Kenneth Williamson, a migration research officer for the British Trust for Ornithology, wrote that the phenomenon was extremely difficult to understand, considering that the weather was “almost perfect for orientation.” Now, 65 years later, new research into avian navigation gives scientists another hunch about what might have happened. They have found that Earth’s weather isn’t the only thing that can cause birds to veer off course – space weather seems to impact birds’ internal GPS. Bursts of energy from the sun in the form of sunspots, solar flares and coronal mass ejections are becoming more frequent and may affect how birds navigate.

**44. According to the passage, the appearance of red-breasted flycatchers was difficult to understand in 1958 as ----.**

- A) the birds were not properly oriented due to unfavorable weather
- B) the birds were considered vagrants outside their expected range
- C) the weather conditions were not conducive for bird migration
- D) the observers didn’t have any scientific knowledge about bird migration
- E) the weather conditions were almost perfect for the birds to find their way



During the first week of September 1958, keen observers spotted hundreds of rare birds in the British Isles. According to a report at the time, they saw melodious warblers, tree pipits and, most surprisingly, a “remarkable influx” of red-breasted flycatchers. Very few of these flycatchers typically visit the United Kingdom annually as they make their way from central Europe to their wintering grounds in South Asia. Those who do wind up in the U.K. are termed “vagrants,” since they are well outside their expected range. The appearance of red-breasted flycatchers, let alone at least 30 of them, so far off their migratory course that autumn **baffled** birdwatchers and ornithologists at the time. Analysing weather maps for recent storms did little to explain the phenomenon. Kenneth Williamson, a migration research officer for the British Trust for Ornithology, wrote that the phenomenon was extremely difficult to understand, considering that the weather was “almost perfect for orientation.” Now, 65 years later, new research into avian navigation gives scientists another hunch about what might have happened. They have found that Earth’s weather isn’t the only thing that can cause birds to veer off course – space weather seems to impact birds’ internal GPS. Bursts of energy from the sun in the form of sunspots, solar flares and coronal mass ejections are becoming more frequent and may affect how birds navigate.

45. The underlined word ‘baffled’ in the passage is closest in meaning to ----.

- A) thwarted
- B) extracted
- C) disturbed
- D) practiced
- E) puzzled

46. What does the new research into avian navigation suggest as a potential cause for birds veering off course during migration?

- A) Changes in Earth’s climate patterns
- B) Sunspots, solar flares, and coronal mass ejections
- C) Unpredictable storms and weather patterns
- D) Lack of food sources along the migratory route
- E) Increased human activity disrupting bird migration routes

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

To heat your home without damaging the climate, you will need to replace your gas boiler. UK government advisers recommend switching to appliances that run on electricity. However, if a root-and-branch conversion to electric heating is too expensive, even a partial shift to "hybrid heating" can cut your energy bills and household emissions relatively quickly – although phasing out gas and oil is still essential in the long run for averting climate breakdown. A hybrid heating system combines two or more technologies to heat a building. Typically, this involves pairing a conventional gas boiler with a renewable alternative like an electric heat pump. But there are other possibilities. For instance, roof-mounted solar panels can generate electricity to help run an immersion heater, or solar-thermal panels can complement your heat pump or boiler by making hot water. Gas boilers supplied 92% of home heating across the UK in 2017. Emissions from the average boiler are equivalent to 2.2 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> a year, making residential heating one of the country's biggest contributors to climate change. The UK government will stop the sale of new gas boilers from 2035. Meanwhile, heat pumps are slowly gaining popularity through the government boiler upgrade scheme, which offers grants of up to £7,500 (US\$9,400). Electric heat pumps convert electricity to heat very efficiently by extracting heat from the air or ground outside and transferring it to water that is pumped through radiators. The International Energy Agency says that installing a heat pump can significantly lower household emissions, especially when the electricity powering it is from a renewable source like wind or solar.

**47. What is the recommended approach for heating homes without causing harm to the climate according to the passage?**

- A) Increasing the use of gas boilers
- B) Maintaining the current heating systems
- C) Switching to appliances that run on electricity
- D) Utilizing renewable alternatives like solar panels
- E) Phasing out heating systems altogether

**48. It can be concluded from the passage that full conversion to electricity to heat homes in the UK ----.**

- A) will not be possible unless people start using hybrid systems first
- B) will be completed by 2035, when the sale of gas boilers will stop
- C) will be done to replace roof-mounted solar panels that are used to create clean energy
- D) might not have a significant impact on the energy bills
- E) will not take place anytime soon as the procedure is rather expensive

To heat your home without damaging the climate, you will need to replace your gas boiler. UK government advisers recommend switching to appliances that run on electricity. However, if a root-and-branch conversion to electric heating is too expensive, even a partial shift to "hybrid heating" can cut your energy bills and household emissions relatively quickly – although phasing out gas and oil is still essential in the long run for averting climate breakdown. A hybrid heating system combines two or more technologies to heat a building. Typically, this involves pairing a conventional gas boiler with a renewable alternative like an electric heat pump. But there are other possibilities. For instance, roof-mounted solar panels can generate electricity to help run an immersion heater, or solar-thermal panels can complement your heat pump or boiler by making hot water. Gas boilers supplied 92% of home heating across the UK in 2017. Emissions from the average boiler are equivalent to 2.2 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> a year, making residential heating one of the country's biggest contributors to climate change. The UK government will stop the sale of new gas boilers from 2035. Meanwhile, heat pumps are slowly gaining popularity through the government boiler upgrade scheme, which offers grants of up to £7,500 (US\$9,400). Electric heat pumps convert electricity to heat very efficiently by extracting heat from the air or ground outside and transferring it to water that is pumped through radiators. The International Energy Agency says that installing a heat pump can significantly lower household emissions, especially when the electricity powering it is from a renewable source like wind or solar.

**49. According to the passage, among the alternatives mentioned, the one that the government endorses is ----.**

- A) gas boilers
- B) roof-mounted solar panels
- C) hybrid systems combining gas and solar
- D) heat pumps
- E) immersion heaters

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

- A) Gas Boilers and Climate Change: A UK Perspective
- B) Hybrid Heating Systems: A Sustainable Solution
- C) The Transition to Electric Heating in the UK
- D) Government Initiatives for Green Home Heating
- E) Reducing Emissions: The Role of Immersion Heaters in UK Homes

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

Persistent depressive disorder (P.D.D.) is chronic depression that lasts for at least two years in adults. As with many types of mental illness, there are different levels of severity. Dysthymia is a milder form of P.D.D. Marnie Shanbhag, from the American Psychological Association, said that this less severe P.D.D. is often diagnosed when people come to therapy for another issue, like marital problems or job stress, and reveal that they feel an ongoing, low-level sadness, flatness or emotional numbness. There may not appear to be a reason behind it. "You're just sort of 'meh,'" Dr. Shanbhag said. "And you get used to being that way." For a typical patient, clinical depression means they can't get out of bed, shower, eat or walk their dog. With dysthymia, however, they can still function. They may not want to do the dishes, for example, but they won't feel obliterated by the task. Those who have the more severe form of P.D.D., referred to in the past as chronic major depressive disorder, might be unable to get out of bed after a night of insomnia, lose their appetite, have such difficulty concentrating that they cannot get their work done, or feel too exhausted to clean the house or prepare dinner, said Dr. Paul S. Appelbaum, a professor of psychiatry at Columbia University. It is estimated that about 2 percent of adults in the United States have had some form of P.D.D. in the past year, and it is thought to be more common among women than men. It is difficult to know its full scope, however, because experts say the disorder tends to be underdiagnosed.

**51. According to the passage, P.D.D. ----.**

- A) is a condition that is not directly diagnosed by professionals
- B) affects approximately 2% of adult women in the United States
- C) causes people to have extreme difficulty in performing simple daily chores
- D) accounts for at least half of depression diagnoses in the US
- E) results from issues like marital problems or job stress

Persistent depressive disorder (P.D.D.) is chronic depression that lasts for at least two years in adults. As with many types of mental illness, there are different levels of severity. Dysthymia is a milder form of P.D.D. Marnie Shanbhag, from the American Psychological Association, said that this less severe P.D.D. is often diagnosed when people come to therapy for another issue, like marital problems or job stress, and reveal that they feel an ongoing, low-level sadness, flatness or emotional numbness. There may not appear to be a reason behind it. "You're just sort of 'meh,'" Dr. Shanbhag said. "And you get used to being that way." For a typical patient, clinical depression means they can't get out of bed, shower, eat or walk their dog. With dysthymia, however, they can still function. They may not want to do the dishes, for example, but they won't feel obliterated by the task. Those who have the more severe form of P.D.D., referred to in the past as chronic major depressive disorder, might be unable to get out of bed after a night of insomnia, lose their appetite, have such difficulty concentrating that they cannot get their work done, or feel too exhausted to clean the house or prepare dinner, said Dr. Paul S. Appelbaum, a professor of psychiatry at Columbia University. It is estimated that about 2 percent of adults in the United States have had some form of P.D.D. in the past year, and it is thought to be more common among women than men. It is difficult to know its full scope, however, because experts say the disorder tends to be underdiagnosed.

**52. What distinguishes dysthymia from clinical depression, as mentioned in the passage?**

- A) Dysthymia is more common in men, while clinical depression is more common in women.
- B) Clinical depression is characterized by emotional numbness, while dysthymia is marked by severe concentration difficulties.
- C) Dysthymia involves ongoing, low-level sadness, but individuals can still function, unlike the incapacitating effects of clinical depression.
- D) Clinical depression is often triggered by specific events, while dysthymia has no apparent cause.
- E) Dysthymia is a short-term condition, while clinical depression lasts for at least two years in adults.

Persistent depressive disorder (P.D.D.) is chronic depression that lasts for at least two years in adults. As with many types of mental illness, there are different levels of severity. Dysthymia is a milder form of P.D.D. Marnie Shanbhag, from the American Psychological Association, said that this less severe P.D.D. is often diagnosed when people come to therapy for another issue, like marital problems or job stress, and reveal that they feel an ongoing, low-level sadness, flatness or emotional numbness. There may not appear to be a reason behind it. "You're just sort of 'meh,'" Dr. Shanbhag said. "And you get used to being that way." For a typical patient, clinical depression means they can't get out of bed, shower, eat or walk their dog. With dysthymia, however, they can still function. They may not want to do the dishes, for example, but they won't feel obliterated by the task. Those who have the more severe form of P.D.D., referred to in the past as chronic major depressive disorder, might be unable to get out of bed after a night of insomnia, lose their appetite, have such difficulty concentrating that they cannot get their work done, or feel too exhausted to clean the house or prepare dinner, said Dr. Paul S. Appelbaum, a professor of psychiatry at Columbia University. It is estimated that about 2 percent of adults in the United States have had some form of P.D.D. in the past year, and it is thought to be more common among women than men. It is difficult to know its full scope, however, because experts say the disorder tends to be underdiagnosed.

**53. It is clear from the passage that the discerning symptom of dysthymia is ----.**

- A) its incapacitating effect
- B) an ongoing, low-level sadness
- C) the inability to get out of bed
- D) a loss in appetite
- E) extreme exhaustion

Persistent depressive disorder (P.D.D.) is chronic depression that lasts for at least two years in adults. As with many types of mental illness, there are different levels of severity. Dysthymia is a milder form of P.D.D. Marnie Shanbhag, from the American Psychological Association, said that this less severe P.D.D. is often diagnosed when people come to therapy for another issue, like marital problems or job stress, and reveal that they feel an ongoing, low-level sadness, flatness or emotional numbness. There may not appear to be a reason behind it. "You're just sort of 'meh,'" Dr. Shanbhag said. "And you get used to being that way." For a typical patient, clinical depression means they can't get out of bed, shower, eat or walk their dog. With dysthymia, however, they can still function. They may not want to do the dishes, for example, but they won't feel obliterated by the task. Those who have the more severe form of P.D.D., referred to in the past as chronic major depressive disorder, might be unable to get out of bed after a night of insomnia, lose their appetite, have such difficulty concentrating that they cannot get their work done, or feel too exhausted to clean the house or prepare dinner, said Dr. Paul S. Appelbaum, a professor of psychiatry at Columbia University. It is estimated that about 2 percent of adults in the United States have had some form of P.D.D. in the past year, and it is thought to be more common among women than men. It is difficult to know its full scope, however, because experts say the disorder tends to be underdiagnosed.

**54. What is the purpose of the writer?**

- A) To compare and contrast chronic major depressive disorder and persistent depressive disorder by focusing on their symptoms
- B) To criticize health professionals for not paying enough attention to persistent depressive disorder, which affects many Americans
- C) To help reader distinguish between persistent depressive disorder and major depressive disorder
- D) To inform the reader about persistent depressive disorder, with a focus on its types and underdiagnosis
- E) To describe in detail how major depressive disorder affects a lot of people in the United States – two percent of adults to be precise

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

When streaming services initially hit the market, part of their allure was eliminating the advert experience. Many consumers abandoned linear television so they could watch programmes uninterrupted, subscribing to services including Netflix. It revolutionised the media business landscape – and gave consumers a totally new, on-demand experience. Now, however, eager to boost revenue, streaming companies are pumping adverts into their products. In late September, for example, a major provider announced it would be integrating ads into service in at least 10 global markets come 2024, joining many other streamers who have already made the move. Streaming consumers will be back to square one – stuck with the commercial breaks they were eager to discard, and likely subscribed to multiple streaming outlets at collective prices that rival cable TV packages. This shift comes as many streaming services are facing massive amounts of debt, says Anthony Palomba, a professor at University of Virginia Darden School of Business, US. This is due to the cost of content investments, licensing fees and other expenditures these companies have made to expand their libraries and compete with other services on the market. Now, they are looking for a return on those investments – and subscribers will foot the bill.

**55. It is clear from the passage that the main motivation of those who subscribed to streaming services ----.**

- A) turned out to be just leaving linear TV watching experience behind
- B) has been on the agenda of streaming services for a long time now
- C) was to have an incessant watching experience without the intervening adverts
- D) is to attract more like-minded people so as to avoid having to watch commercials
- E) was to establish an on-demand service to cater for the needs of people with similar visions



When streaming services initially hit the market, part of their allure was eliminating the advert experience. Many consumers abandoned linear television so they could watch programmes uninterrupted, subscribing to services including Netflix. It revolutionised the media business landscape – and gave consumers a totally new, on-demand experience. Now, however, eager to boost revenue, streaming companies are pumping adverts into their products. In late September, for example, a major provider announced it would be integrating ads into service in at least 10 global markets come 2024, joining many other streamers who have already made the move. Streaming consumers will be back to square one – stuck with the commercial breaks they were eager to discard, and likely subscribed to multiple streaming outlets at collective prices that rival cable TV packages. This shift comes as many streaming services are facing massive amounts of debt, says Anthony Palomba, a professor at University of Virginia Darden School of Business, US. This is due to the cost of content investments, licensing fees and other expenditures these companies have made to expand their libraries and compete with other services on the market. Now, they are looking for a return on those investments – and subscribers will foot the bill.

**56. What is true about the current service provided by streaming companies according to passage?**

- A) They all provide continuous streaming without any ads.
- B) Most of them introduced adverts into their services to get revenues.
- C) They adamantly reject to include adverts in order not to let their customers down.
- D) They will all introduce ads into their service in 10 global markets.
- E) The way they market their products went through a major change long ago.

When streaming services initially hit the market, part of their allure was eliminating the advert experience. Many consumers abandoned linear television so they could watch programmes uninterrupted, subscribing to services including Netflix. It revolutionised the media business landscape – and gave consumers a totally new, on-demand experience. Now, however, eager to boost revenue, streaming companies are pumping adverts into their products. In late September, for example, a major provider announced it would be integrating ads into service in at least 10 global markets come 2024, joining many other streamers who have already made the move. Streaming consumers will be back to square one – stuck with the commercial breaks they were eager to discard, and likely subscribed to multiple streaming outlets at collective prices that rival cable TV packages. This shift comes as many streaming services are facing massive amounts of debt, says Anthony Palomba, a professor at University of Virginia Darden School of Business, US. This is due to the cost of content investments, licensing fees and other expenditures these companies have made to expand their libraries and compete with other services on the market. Now, they are looking for a return on those investments – and subscribers will foot the bill.

**57. According to the passage, the main reason why streaming services have been changing their policy is ----.**

- A) to boost revenue and recover from debt
- B) to enhance the on-demand experience
- C) to attract even more subscribers
- D) to compete with cable TV packages
- E) to reduce content investments

When streaming services initially hit the market, part of their allure was eliminating the advert experience. Many consumers abandoned linear television so they could watch programmes uninterrupted, subscribing to services including Netflix. It revolutionised the media business landscape – and gave consumers a totally new, on-demand experience. Now, however, eager to boost revenue, streaming companies are pumping adverts into their products. In late September, for example, a major provider announced it would be integrating ads into service in at least 10 global markets come 2024, joining many other streamers who have already made the move. Streaming consumers will be back to square one – stuck with the commercial breaks they were eager to discard, and likely subscribed to multiple streaming outlets at collective prices that rival cable TV packages. This shift comes as many streaming services are facing massive amounts of debt, says Anthony Palomba, a professor at University of Virginia Darden School of Business, US. This is due to the cost of content investments, licensing fees and other expenditures these companies have made to expand their libraries and compete with other services on the market. Now, they are looking for a return on those investments – and subscribers will foot the bill.

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

- A) the advantages streaming services provide to their customers
- B) the comparison of the services of streaming companies and cable TV
- C) a change in policy by streaming service companies to be able to continue their business
- D) the way streaming service companies conduct on-demand watching experience
- E) how streaming service providers deceived their customers about cable TV

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

Planetary scientists have discovered salty glaciers near the north pole of Mercury, raising the possibility that the closest planet to the sun may be capable of hosting life. The new findings were made using past observations from NASA's retired MESSENGER probe. These glaciers, found in Mercury's *Raditladi* and *Eminescu* craters, aren't quite like the typical icebergs we think of on Earth. Instead, they are flows of salt that trapped volatile compounds deep below Mercury's surface. In geology terms, volatiles are chemicals that readily evaporate on a planet – like water, carbon dioxide and nitrogen. Mercury's strange salt-bergs were revealed by asteroid impacts, which exposed this material trapped below the surface; that's why scientists discovered them in craters. Glaciers are surprising to find on Mercury because of its proximity to the sun; the planet is 2.5 times closer to our star than Earth is. At that small distance, things are a lot hotter. Yet, these salt flows could have preserved their volatiles for over one billion years. Although Mercury's salty deposits aren't analogous to typical icebergs or Arctic glaciers, similarly salty environments do exist on Earth, so geologists have a good idea of what these environments are like – and whether life can emerge there. Specific salt compounds on Earth create habitable niches even in some of the harshest environments where they occur, such as the arid Atacama Desert in Chile. This line of thinking leads scientists to ponder the possibility of subsurface areas on Mercury that might be more hospitable than its harsh surface.

**59. What makes the glaciers on Mercury unique compared to typical icebergs on Earth?**

- A) They are made of water, carbon dioxide, and nitrogen.
- B) They are formed by asteroid impacts.
- C) They are found in the Raditladi and Eminescu craters.
- D) They trap volatile compounds like salt below the surface.
- E) They are closer to the sun than Earth's glaciers.

Planetary scientists have discovered salty glaciers near the north pole of Mercury, raising the possibility that the closest planet to the sun may be capable of hosting life. The new findings were made using past observations from NASA's retired MESSENGER probe. These glaciers, found in Mercury's *Raditladi* and *Eminescu* craters, aren't quite like the typical icebergs we think of on Earth. Instead, they are flows of salt that trapped volatile compounds deep below Mercury's surface. In geology terms, volatiles are chemicals that readily evaporate on a planet – like water, carbon dioxide and nitrogen. Mercury's strange salt-bergs were revealed by asteroid impacts, which exposed this material trapped below the surface; that's why scientists discovered them in craters. Glaciers are surprising to find on Mercury because of its proximity to the sun; the planet is 2.5 times closer to our star than Earth is. At that small distance, things are a lot hotter. Yet, these salt flows could have preserved their volatiles for over one billion years. Although Mercury's salty deposits aren't analogous to typical icebergs or Arctic glaciers, similarly salty environments do exist on Earth, so geologists have a good idea of what these environments are like – and whether life can emerge there. Specific salt compounds on Earth create habitable niches even in some of the harshest environments where they occur, such as the arid Atacama Desert in Chile. This line of thinking leads scientists to ponder the possibility of subsurface areas on Mercury that might be more hospitable than its harsh surface.

**60. According to the passage, the presence of glaciers on Mercury is astonishing because ----.**

- A) the glaciers on the planet are composed of salt rather than ice
- B) the glaciers were formed by volcanic activity a million years ago
- C) the salt flows have preserved volatiles for over one billion years
- D) similarly salty environments exist on Earth, providing insights into habitability
- E) the planet's surface is too hot for the existence of glaciers

Planetary scientists have discovered salty glaciers near the north pole of Mercury, raising the possibility that the closest planet to the sun may be capable of hosting life. The new findings were made using past observations from NASA's retired MESSENGER probe. These glaciers, found in Mercury's *Raditladi* and *Eminescu* craters, aren't quite like the typical icebergs we think of on Earth. Instead, they are flows of salt that trapped volatile compounds deep below Mercury's surface. In geology terms, volatiles are chemicals that readily evaporate on a planet – like water, carbon dioxide and nitrogen. Mercury's strange salt-bergs were revealed by asteroid impacts, which exposed this material trapped below the surface; that's why scientists discovered them in craters. Glaciers are surprising to find on Mercury because of its proximity to the sun; the planet is 2.5 times closer to our star than Earth is. At that small distance, things are a lot hotter. Yet, these salt flows could have preserved their volatiles for over one billion years. Although Mercury's salty deposits aren't analogous to typical icebergs or Arctic glaciers, similarly salty environments do exist on Earth, so geologists have a good idea of what these environments are like – and whether life can emerge there. Specific salt compounds on Earth create habitable niches even in some of the harshest environments where they occur, such as the arid Atacama Desert in Chile. This line of thinking leads scientists to ponder the possibility of subsurface areas on Mercury that might be more hospitable than its harsh surface.

**61. The passage makes it clear that the salty glaciers spotted on Mercury ----.**

- A) have been there since the formation of the planet
- B) are there because of the planet's proximity to sun
- C) are nothing like those found here in the Arctic
- D) would not be there if it weren't for asteroid impacts
- E) came into existence because of asteroid impacts

Planetary scientists have discovered salty glaciers near the north pole of Mercury, raising the possibility that the closest planet to the sun may be capable of hosting life. The new findings were made using past observations from NASA's retired MESSENGER probe. These glaciers, found in Mercury's *Raditladi* and *Eminescu* craters, aren't quite like the typical icebergs we think of on Earth. Instead, they are flows of salt that trapped volatile compounds deep below Mercury's surface. In geology terms, volatiles are chemicals that readily evaporate on a planet – like water, carbon dioxide and nitrogen. Mercury's strange salt-bergs were revealed by asteroid impacts, which exposed this material trapped below the surface; that's why scientists discovered them in craters. Glaciers are surprising to find on Mercury because of its proximity to the sun; the planet is 2.5 times closer to our star than Earth is. At that small distance, things are a lot hotter. Yet, these salt flows could have preserved their volatiles for over one billion years. Although Mercury's salty deposits aren't analogous to typical icebergs or Arctic glaciers, similarly salty environments do exist on Earth, so geologists have a good idea of what these environments are like – and whether life can emerge there. Specific salt compounds on Earth create habitable niches even in some of the harshest environments where they occur, such as the arid Atacama Desert in Chile. This line of thinking leads scientists to ponder the possibility of subsurface areas on Mercury that might be more hospitable than its harsh surface.

**62. The writer draws parallels between the salt compounds on Earth and those salt-bergs on Mercury to ----.**

- A) inform the readers about the nature of these salt formations
- B) suggest that there might be conditions for life under the ones on Mercury
- C) make a scientific statement about the possibility of intelligent life on Mercury
- D) enlighten the readers about the use of long-discarded data for current scientific purposes
- E) introduce a new theorem about extra-terrestrial life in our galaxy

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

63. Dave:

— It sounds unreal that The Great Wall of China is still standing, with no erosion or whatsoever.

Kane:

— It is because the original builders constructed the wall with rammed earth that was always constructed with clay, sand and other adhesives like lime to enhance the mechanical strength.

Dave:

— ----

Kane:

— Let me finish then. These ingredients provide fertile ground for the organisms that build "biocrusts," which account for the resilience of the wall.

Dave:

— Now it makes sense. Sorry for the interruption.

- A) You always have an answer for even the most random things, don't you?  
B) But these materials are quite prone to erosion: There must be some other element.  
C) Is it possible that the Great Wall is just a holographic projection, not a real structure?  
D) Oh, so the Great Wall is actually made of indestructible alien technology?  
E) I thought it was because of the wall's special force field protecting it from erosion.



64. Deidre:

— **You are old enough to remember the last time Haley's Comet passed close to Earth. Did you have a clear sighting back then?**

Gertrude:

— **We did. It was amazing. It was such a great event that songs were composed bearing its name.**

Deidre:

— ----

Gertrude:

— **For real? I'd really like to see it once more.**

Deidre:

— **The thing is it will take the comet 38 years to come near Earth.**

- A) Good news for you then: The comet has just begun its return journey to Earth.
- B) Please tell me more. Has the marshmallow biscuit got anything to do with the comet?
- C) As far as I know, it appears near our planet every 76 years, isn't it?
- D) Halley's Comet was the first comet predicted to return to Earth's skies.
- E) In a sense, this is the midwaypoint of Halley's routine, 76-year orbit of the sun.

65. Rob:

- **I wonder how ancient warriors dealt with trauma. We have the science of psychology to lean on, but they didn't have such luxury.**

Thom:

- **You are right. What remains from the past is sparse as records tend to be either heroic tales or factual accounts of events.**

Rob:

- **Then, we will never be able to know the way they dealt with combat trauma.**

Thom:

- **That is because the change is occurring much faster than species are changing, which means only the quick adapters will survive.**

Rob:

- **Now, that is good to know. We also have a hint about the purpose of those productions.**

- A) To help veterans avoid trauma and give them tools to deal with it, medieval societies relied heavily on religion.
- B) Some records talk about the role of religion, while other records from the time even mention specific symptoms, such as fear, shame and betrayal.
- C) Battles in the Middle Ages mostly involved close combat, a butchering style of fighting that led to gruesome injuries and sometimes thousands of deaths in a single day.
- D) In fact, new research suggests that ancient Greeks used dramatic plays as a form of catharsis, which helped veterans to process these experiences.
- E) Our ancestors weren't immune to the psychological effects of all the deaths resulting from gruesome wars, just as they aren't today.

66. Jade:

— **An interesting fact for you: It is not possible to know the exact number of islands on Earth .**

Trudy:

— ----

Jade:

— **It is not about our capabilities. Just last month a volcanic eruption in the ocean created an island off the coast of Japan.**

Trudy:

— **Wow . I didn't think about those new formations. Now , I remember, a similar thing happened near Hawaii.**

Jade:

— **Yes, I also remember that.**

- A) I don't believe it. You must have cited an unreliable source here.
- B) It is not interesting, though. Everybody knows that volcanic eruptions bring about new islands.
- C) The same goes for the number of forests due to forest fires and reforestation efforts.
- D) Does it have anything to do with the unreachable parts of the ocean?
- E) I guess we have the technology and resources to count all the islands on Earth.

67. TV Presenter:

- **Mr. Wilson, recently a video in which a kangaroo was trying to drown a dog went viral. It is said that this has happened before. Why do you think this happens?**

Professor:

- **It has something to do with their historical predators: dingoes.**

TV Presenter:

- **Can you please explain the correlation in a way that we can understand?**

Professor:

— ----

TV Presenter:

- **I understand the connection now. Thank you.**

- A) Dingoes are a native top predator they've coexisted with for many thousands of years.  
B) Modern dogs weren't introduced to Australia until 1788, when the first ships carrying British and Irish convicts arrived on the continent.  
C) Certainly. Kangaroos perceive dogs as a threat because dogs closely resemble dingoes.  
D) Dingoes hunt kangaroos in large packs, relaying each other to chase their prey until exhaustion.  
E) Kangaroos seek refuge from dingoes by hopping into the nearest body of water.