

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

1. Gaining an understanding of the evolutionary history of the ancestors of Italians allows scientists to better grasp the deep causes that can impact on this population's health or on its ---- to a number of diseases.

A) objection
C) extension
E) illustration
B) vulnerability
predisposition
D) contribution

2. As humanity expands its horizons beyond the Earth and begins to consider space missions with extended duration, ---- necessitates the launch of more space vehicles, increasing the risk of collision with existing space debris.

A) sustainability
C) assessment
E) stimulation
B) deterioration
D) prescription

3. There are several ---- explanations for the apparent connection between gratitude and well-being, because gratitude can serve as a positive lens through which to view the world.

A) irreversible
C) unnecessary
E) plausible
viable
sound
B) disruptive
D) vague

4. Although the majority of animals slaughtered for their fur come from ---- cruel fur factory farms, trappers worldwide kill millions of raccoons, otters, and other fur-bearing animals every year for the clothing industry.

A) questionably
C) abruptly
E) indefinitely
B) convertibly
D) notoriously
çok
extremely

5. Retaining talented and successful employees is a key factor for a company to ---- a competitive advantage, and also an environment where people can use their talent effectively helps motivate even difficult individuals.

A) nullify

B) deny

C) maintain

D) repudiate deny
dismiss
refuse
not recognize

E) exclude

6. Most people living in Bosnia and Herzegovina are unwilling to repair or restore their homes damaged during the civil war which took place in 1992-1995, because they are looking ways to get money from the government to ---- their losses.

A) look down on

B) come up with idea

C) make up for

D) make use of

E) do away with

7. Located in southeastern Anatolia, Göbekli Tepe's circles of T-shaped, limestone megaliths ---- a more intricate, less rough-hewn iteration of Stonehenge, which it ---- by some 6,000 years.

A) resembled / predated

B) resemble / predates

C) have resembled / had predated

D) are resembling / is predating

E) had resembled / has predated

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8. For centuries, tinkers, philosophers, mathematicians and crackpots ---- to design perpetual motion devices that, once set in motion, - --- forever, producing more energy than they consume.

A) tried / might continue

B) had tried / should have continued

C) try / would have continued

D) were trying / may have continued

E) have tried / would continue

2'

9. Many global outbreaks of infectious illnesses such as MERS and Covid-19 that have happened in recent history **are thought** ---- **through viruses** **previously only found in animals**, but **after mutating**, the viruses ---- **capable of infecting humans**.

- A) ~~having~~ been caused / become
- B) ~~to have~~ caused / have become
- C) ~~to be~~ caused / ~~will~~ become
- ✓ D) **to have been** caused / became
- E) ~~causing~~ / had become

10. Researchers hope that **by accurately mapping** the development of farms they **can provide an insight** -- -- **the footprint of renewable energy** ---- **vulnerable ecosystems** and help planners assess effects of solar and wind energy.

- A) in / for
- B) **into / on**
- C) to / from
- D) at / with
- E) on / by

11. Perinatal anxiety forming ---- **the first year** after giving birth is characterized by high levels of anxiety and some women may find it too difficult to control, so its symptoms may significantly **intervene** ---- their day-to-day lives.

- ✓ A) **through / with**
- B) ~~of / by~~
- C) ~~for / over~~
- D) ~~in / from~~
- E) ~~against / on~~

since ✓
25 ✓
because

12. China's economy **shrank** for the first time **in decades** in the first quarter of 2020 ---- the new coronavirus forced factories and businesses to **close for a period of time**.

- A) ~~even if~~
- B) **inasmuch as** ✓
- C) ~~whether~~
- D) **so that**
- E) ~~as though~~

inasmuch as ✓
so that ✓
- since ✓
2

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13. --- in spoken languages, in which grammar is expressed through sound-based signifiers for tense, aspect, mood and syntax, sign languages use hand movements, sign order as well as body and facial cues to create grammar.
- A) On behalf of
 - B) Unlike Contrary to
 - C) On account of
 - D) In response to
 - E) In place of

As in / Similar to / as with / Like

14. Nitrous oxides have small background concentrations due to natural biological reactions in soil and water --- the fluorinated gases owe their existence almost entirely to industrial sources.
- A) whereas
 - B) since
 - C) so that
 - D) as if
 - E) until

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15. Most of us understand the critical importance of monitoring the spread of diseases, and it is --- important (or plant diseases) --- it is for humans.
- A) so / that
 - B) such / that
 - C) as / as
 - D) instead / of
 - E) neither / nor

16. As they photosynthesize and grow, tropical forests remove massive amounts of carbon from the atmosphere, decreasing global warming. ---, forests are also themselves affected adversely by this warming.

- A) For example
 - B) Therefore
 - C) By comparison
 - D) Even so
 - E) Furthermore
- However, S + also +verb but while

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

A boa dozes lazily in the boughs of a mangrove tree in Belize, **(17)**---- birds nest nearby and white mangrove orchids adorn the tree's woody branches. Oysters, sea anemones and algae cling **(18)**---- its tangled roots, which dip beneath the water and give shelter to fish. Hundreds of plants and animals **(19)**---- trees like this one throughout their life. Mangrove ecosystems are one of the most valuable in the world, not merely for the habitat they provide for wildlife, but also because they prevent coastal erosion and absorb and store carbon dioxide from the atmosphere. **(20)**----, mangroves are also significant feeding grounds and nurseries for fish, meaning some fish species spend their juvenile years sheltering between mangrove roots before living on coral reefs or in the open ocean as adults. However, climate change and deforestation have driven mangroves into decline, though deforestation **(21)**---- in the last decade.

- 17.
- | | |
|--------------|------------------|
| A) because | B) provided that |
| C) as though | D) while |
| E) though | |

- 18.
- | | |
|-------|---------|
| A) in | B) for |
| C) to | D) with |
| E) by | |
- 19.
- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| A) end up | B) stem from |
| C) catch on | D) take out |
| E) bank on | |
- 20.
- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| A) Furthermore | B) In fact |
| C) Rather | D) Therefore |
| E) Meanwhile | |
- 21.
- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| A) slow | B) may slow |
| C) is slowing | D) has slowed |
| E) would slow | |

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

Coronaviruses commonly **(22)**--- infections in both humans and animals. SARS (severe acute respiratory syndrome) originated in China in 2002. It is thought that a strain of the coronavirus usually only found in small mammals mutated, enabling it **(23)**--- humans. The SARS infection quickly spread from China to other Asian countries. There were also a small number of cases in several other countries, including 4 in the UK, plus significant outbreak in Toronto, Canada. **(24)**--- a strict policy of isolating people suspected of having the condition and screening all passengers travelling by air from affected countries for signs of the infection, the SARS pandemic was **(25)**--- in July 2003 eventually. During the period of infection, there were 8,098 reported cases of SARS and 774 deaths, meaning the virus killed about 1 in 10 people who were infected. People over the age of 65 were particularly **(26)**--- risk, with over half of those who died from the infection being in this age group. Since 2004, there have not been any known cases of SARS reported anywhere in the world.

- 22.**
- | | |
|---------------------|----------------|
| A) had caused | B) cause |
| C) caused | D) have caused |
| E) will have caused | |

- 23.**
- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| A) infecting | B) to infect |
| C) to have infected | D) having infected |
| E) infect | |
- 24.**
- | | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| A) Thanks to | B) In lieu of |
| C) Rather than | D) In response to |
| E) In case of | |
- 25.**
- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| A) garnished | B) entailed |
| C) aggravated | D) corroded |
| E) contained | |
- 26.**
- | | |
|---------|-------|
| A) of | B) in |
| C) on | D) at |
| E) with | |

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

27. **Determining the age of cave paintings and ancient writing is not simple issue, ----.**
- A) given that subsequent technology has made it possible to date the paintings by sampling the pigment itself, torch marks on the walls
 - B) since methods like radiocarbon dating can produce misleading results due to contaminated samples with older or newer materials
 - C) because nearly 350 caves have now been discovered in France and Spain that contain art from prehistoric times
 - D) even though the earliest known European figurative cave paintings and writings are those of Chauvet Cave in France
 - E) as drawings of humans were rare and are usually schematic as opposed to the more detailed and naturalistic images of animals

28. **The rate at which amphibians are vanishing from the planet far outpaces similar rates for birds and mammals, ----.**
- A) considering that they use their skin as a secondary respiratory surface and some frogs lack lungs and rely entirely on their skin
 - B) but with their complex reproductive needs and permeable skins, amphibians are often ecological indicators
 - C) just as the first major groups of amphibians developed in the Devonian period, around 370 million years ago, from lobe-finned fish
 - D) because they are extremely sensitive to environmental change, and the first to flourish or decline in the face of change
 - E) as they are not found in the sea with the exception of one or two frogs that live in brackish water in mangrove swamps

29. Although there is no difficulty in maintaining a satellite once it is in orbit, ----.

- A) Newton's universal law of gravitation and Kepler's laws describe the motions of Earth satellites
- B) the exploration of the solar system has been carried out largely by robot spacecraft sent to the other planets
- C) these spacecraft follow orbits around the Sun that are modified only when they pass near one of the planets
- D) the satellites are used for weather tracking, ecology, global positioning systems, communications, and military purposes
- E) a great deal of energy is required to lift the spacecraft off Earth and accelerate it to orbital speed

30. ---- because an increased amount of the energy striking the earth from the sun is being trapped in the atmosphere and not radiated out into space.

- A) Global warming is the slow increase in the average temperature of the earth's atmosphere
- B) The earth's atmosphere has always acted like a greenhouse to capture the sun's heat
- C) Global warming is the equivalent of a greenhouse with high efficiency
- D) Much of the world is covered with ocean which heats up and more water evaporates into clouds
- E) Changes in temperature change the great patterns of wind that bring the monsoons in Asia

31. While there have been many researches on using or integrating the mobile technology into English language teaching in literature, ----.

- A) wearable technology is a group of devices that can be worn by people and track and communicate the colorful information
- B) people have tactile and kinesthetic senses to feel the objects' properties like its size, shape, weight, and temperature
- C) very few of them dwell on the usefulness of smartphones as an assessment tool from students' perspectives
- D) using wearable devices in education motivates students more than the other devices contrary to common belief
- E) these lead to the result that students and their motivation are the most significant part of the achievement of those courses

32. Although many people assume that Caesar salad originated in Rome and was named for Julius Caesar, ----.

- A) its modern recipes typically include anchovies as a key ingredient, which frequently is emulsified in bottled versions
- B) chicken in this salad acts like a good protein source, which is needed by the body for building tissue and muscles
- C) there is nothing we love more than discovering the surprising origin of a food we cherish and think we know well
- D) the incredible combination of ingredients that goes into a Caesar salad may have come together in different variations
- E) The salad's creation is generally attributed to restaurateur Caesar Cardini, an Italian immigrant who operated restaurants in Mexico

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33. Dogs are able to learn words—specifically nouns and verbs—and body language to some extent, ----.

- A) but canine companions have assisted human beings in hunting animals, protecting the home, and much more
- B) unless they follow the gaze of their owners, and they demonstrate other behaviors
- C) given that they become susceptible to disorders such as depression and compulsive behavior
- D) so that they know what their owners are referring to when they issue commands
- E) in fact they are famous for exhibiting a pack mentality, in which there is a clear hierarchy of position

34. Despite implementing programs within classrooms and schools to help prevent and treat student aggression and violence, ----.

- A) a general set of social problem-solving instructional programs are put in place for all students
- B) current school-based efforts to address aggression and violence are generally ineffective and unrealistic
- C) examination of past disciplinary referrals and suspension and expulsion data is frequently enlightening
- D) the school personnel develop a set of procedures governing the management of illegal behavior to halt aggression and violence
- E) aggression and violence are behaviors that call for the teacher to remain calm to act in a manner that protects the aggressive student

35. As many as 25 percent of autistic children develop epileptic seizures later in life, often in adolescence, ----

- A) but this particular symptom appears only in those who are mentally retarded
- B) as many demonstrate skill in music, long-term memorization of trivial data, and specialized tasks
- C) though other predictors of future adjustment for them are their degree of language development
- D) for behavior modification and medication have been proven effective in controlling symptoms
- E) however children and adults with autism demonstrate a marked impairment in social interaction

36. The water cycle is important in itself, and patterns of water cycling and rainfall have major effects on Earth's ecosystems, ----.

- A) however, rainfall and surface runoff also play important roles in the cycling of various elements
- B) and hence most of the water that enters a plant's body will be lost back to the atmosphere in a process called transpiration
- C) but the sun warms the ocean surface and other surface water, causing liquid water to evaporate and ice to sublime
- D) so water vapor in the atmosphere condenses into clouds and eventually falls as precipitation, rain or snow
- E) for water moves along the surface as runoff only when the soil is saturated with water or when the surface cannot absorb much water

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. Unlike sedentary populations, nomadic people did not have permanent structures, nor did they use pottery and ceramics, which are easily breakable for people on the move.

- A) Yerleşik nüfusların aksine, göçebe insanlar kalıcı yapılara sahip olmadıkları için, hareket halindeki insanlar için kolayca kırılabilen çanak çömlek ve seramikleri kullanmazlardı.
- B) Yerleşik nüfusların tersine, göçebe insanlar kalıcı yapılara sahip değillerdi, bu sebeple hareket halindeki insanlar için kolayca kırılabilen çanak çömlek ve seramikleri de kullanmazlardı.
- C) Yerleşik nüfuslardan farklı olarak, göçebe insanlar kalıcı yapılara sahip değillerdi, hareket halindeki insanlar için kolayca kırılabilen çanak çömlek ve seramikler de kullanmazlardı.
- D) Hareket halindeki insanlar için kolayca kırılabilen çanak çömlek ve seramikleri kullanmayan göçebe insanlar yerleşik nüfusların aksine kalıcı yapılara da sahip değillerdi.
- E) Yerleşik nüfuslardan farklı olarak, göçebe insanlar daimî yapılar inşa etmezlerdi, ve hareket halindeki insanlar için kolayca kırılabilen çanak çömlek ve seramikleri de sahip değillerdi.

38. Though race and racism are at the top of Americans' public discussion, most white parents do not talk about those issues with their kids.

- A) İrk ve ırkçılık Amerikalıların kamuoyuna açık tartışmalarının başında yer alır, fakat çoğu beyaz ebeveyn çocuklarıyla bu sorunları konuşmazlar.
- B) İrk ve ırkçılık Amerikalıların kamuoyuna açık tartışmalarının başında yer alsa da, çoğu beyaz ebeveyn çocuklarıyla bu sorunları konuşmazlar.
- C) İrk ve ırkçılık Amerikalıların kamuoyuna açık tartışmalarının en başında yer alsa da, pek çok beyaz ebeveyn çocuklarıyla bu sorunları konuşamazlar.
- D) Çoğu beyaz ebeveyn çocuklarıyla ırk ve ırkçılığı konuşamasa da bu sorunlar Amerikalıların kamuoyuna açık tartışmalarının başında yer almaktadır.
- E) Her ne kadar ırk ve ırkçılık Amerikalıların kamuoyuna açık tartışmalarının ana konusu olsa da, beyaz ebeveynlerin pek çoğu çocuklarıyla bu sorunları tartışmazlar.

39. Every year an estimated 16 000 million injections are administered worldwide, but not all of the needles and syringes are properly disposed of afterwards.

- A) Her yıl dünya çapında tahmini 16.000 milyon enjeksiyon yapılmaktadır, ancak iğnelerin ve şırıngaların tamamı daha sonra uygun şekilde yok edilmemektedir.
- B) Her yıl dünya çapında 16.000 milyon enjeksiyon yapıldığı tahmin edilmektedir, fakat iğnelerin ve şırıngaların tamamı daha sonra uygun şekilde imha edilememektedir.
- C) Her yıl dünya çapında yaklaşık 16.000 milyon enjeksiyon yapıldığı düşünülmektedir, ancak iğnelerin ve şırıngaların çoğunluğu daha sonra uygun biçimde atılmamaktadır.
- D) Her yıl dünya muhtemelen 16.000 milyon enjeksiyon yapılmaktadır, fakat iğnelerin ve şırıngaların tamamı usulüne uygun şekilde yok edilememektedir.
- E) Her yıl dünya çapında tahmini 16.000 milyon enjeksiyon yapılsa da, iğnelerin ve şırıngaların tamamına yakını daha sonra uygun şekilde imha edilmemektedir.

40. Kullanım biçimleri ve sağlık kaygıları hakkında yoğun tartışmalar ve ayrı görüşler olduğu için, elektronik sigaraların sağlık riskleri ve güvenliğine ilişkin güncel kanıtlar tartışılmaktadır.

- A) Intense debates and conflicting opinions about the use of electronic cigarettes and their health concerns have opened up current evidence on their health risks and safety.
- B) Due to the ongoing intense debate and opposing views on patterns of use and health concerns, up-to-date evidence on the health risks and safety of electronic cigarettes are debated.
- C) As there is intense debate and separate views on patterns of use and health concerns, attention should be paid to current evidence on the health risks and safety of electronic cigarettes.
- D) Despite intense debate and separate views on patterns of use and health concerns, current evidence on the health risks and safety of electronic cigarettes are obvious.
- E) Up-to-date evidence of the health risks and safety of electronic cigarettes are discussed as there are intense debate and different opinions about their use patterns and health concerns.

41. Büyük ölçekli bir insanlık trajedisi olmasına rağmen, COVID-19 salgını bazı araştırmacılara, insan aktivitesi yavaşladığında doğanın nasıl tepki verdiğini görmek için de benzeri görülmemiş bir fırsat sunmaktadır.

- A) The COVID-19 pandemic is a large-scale human tragedy, but it also offers some researchers a unique chance to see how nature reacts when human activity slows.
- B) Despite being a large-scale human tragedy, the COVID-19 pandemic is seen by some researchers as an unprecedented opportunity to see how nature responds when human activity slows down.
- C) In spite of being a large-scale human tragedy, the COVID-19 pandemic offers an extraordinary opportunity for some researchers to see how nature responds when human activity slows down.
- D) Although it is a large-scale human tragedy, the COVID-19 pandemic also presents some researchers an unprecedented opportunity to see how nature responds when human activity slows down.
- E) While some researchers view the COVID-19 pandemic as a large-scale human tragedy, it is a spectacular opportunity to evaluate how nature reacts when human activity relatively slows down.

42. Geçen yıl Paris'teki Notre-Dame katedralini yerle bir eden yangından bu yana, yapıyı eski ihtişamına kavuşturmak için dünyanın dört bir yanından bağışlar yağmaktadır.

- A) Although last year's fire destroyed the Notre-Dame cathedral in Paris, donations have been sent from all over the world to restore the building to its former splendor.
- B) Since the fire that tore down Notre-Dame cathedral in Paris last year, donations have been pouring in from across the world to restore the structure to its former glory.
- C) Donations have been pouring in from all over the world to restore the Notre-Dame cathedral in Paris, which was destroyed after last year's fire, to its former magnificence.
- D) Since the fire that destroyed Notre-Dame cathedral in Paris last year, donations have been accepted from all over the world to restore the building to its former glory.
- E) Donations from around the world have been pouring in to restore the building to its former glory since last year, due to the fire that destroyed the Notre-Dame cathedral in Paris.

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

Garlic, which has been grown for more than 5,000 years, is one of the oldest cultivated plants in the world. Cultures throughout history have used it for physical and spiritual health; among the various beliefs about garlic were that it made you stronger and kept away evil spirits. While the prescriptions changed, the use of garlic as a healing agent continued all the way up until today. Researchers think the ancient Egyptians were the first to farm garlic; in fact, the little bulbs helped power the building of the great pyramids. Hard-working slaves received a ration of garlic each day to improve their strength and ward off illness. And a mere 15 pounds of this ancient currency would buy a healthy male slave to add to the pyramid-building team. It seems fitting that garlic, a natural wonder with many healing and culinary properties, played a role in the creation of one of the wonders of the ancient world. Ancient Egyptians bestowed many sacred qualities upon garlic. They believed it kept away evil spirits, so they buried garlic-shape lumps of clay with dead pharaohs. Archaeologists found preserved bulbs of garlic scattered around King Tutankhamun's tomb millennia after his burial. The ancient Egyptians believed so strongly in the power of garlic to keep evil spirits at bay that they would chew it before making a journey at night. Garlic made them burp and gave them foul-smelling breath, creating a radius of odor so strong, they believed, that evil spirits would not penetrate it.

43. What can be concluded from the passage about the great pyramids' construction?

- A) The techniques used while building the pyramids are the controversial subject of many hypotheses.
- B) The tiny bulbs placed under the pyramids allowed the workers to finish the construction on time.
- C) The construction of the pyramids would not have been realized if ancient Egyptians had not been the first to cultivate garlic.
- D) The pyramid builders addressed garlic daily to provide them with vigor and vitality during the construction.
- E) The construction of the pyramids required a great deal of strength, therefore all slaves, regardless of gender, were employed in exchange for garlic.

Garlic, which has been grown for more than 5,000 years, is one of the oldest cultivated plants in the world. Cultures throughout history have used it for physical and spiritual health; among the various beliefs about garlic were that it made you stronger and kept away evil spirits. While the prescriptions changed, the use of garlic as a healing agent continued all the way up until today. Researchers think the ancient Egyptians were the first to farm garlic; in fact, the little bulbs helped power the building of the great pyramids. Hard-working slaves received a ration of garlic each day to improve their strength and ward off illness. And a mere 15 pounds of this ancient currency would buy a healthy male slave to add to the pyramid-building team. It seems fitting that garlic, a natural wonder with many healing and culinary properties, played a role in the creation of one of the wonders of the ancient world. Ancient Egyptians bestowed many sacred qualities upon garlic. They believed it kept away evil spirits, so they buried garlic-shape lumps of clay with dead pharaohs. Archaeologists found preserved bulbs of garlic scattered around King Tutankhamun's tomb millennia after his burial. The ancient Egyptians believed so strongly in the power of garlic to keep evil spirits at bay that they would chew it before making a journey at night. Garlic made them burp and gave them foul-smelling breath, creating a radius of odor so strong, they believed, that evil spirits would not penetrate it.

44. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

- A) Studies of pharaohs' tombs provide us with information about the lives of the ancient Egyptians.
- B) In Pharaoh Tutankhamun's tomb, several heads of garlic were found perfectly preserved, which shows how important it was in everyday life.
- C) The ancient Egyptians believed that the phenomena of nature were divine forces in and of themselves.
- D) To many Egyptians the tomb was seen as a home for the dead, so it was customary to leave offerings near the body of the deceased.
- E) Ancient Egyptians would always chew garlic before embarking on a journey at night since they thought it was the only way to keep bad spirits away.

Garlic, which has been grown for more than 5,000 years, is one of the oldest cultivated plants in the world. Cultures throughout history have used it for physical and spiritual health; among the various beliefs about garlic were that it made you stronger and kept away evil spirits. While the prescriptions changed, the use of garlic as a healing agent continued all the way up until today. Researchers think the ancient Egyptians were the first to farm garlic; in fact, the little bulbs helped power the building of the great pyramids. Hard-working slaves received a ration of garlic each day to improve their strength and ward off illness. And a mere 15 pounds of this ancient currency would buy a healthy male slave to add to the pyramid-building team. It seems fitting that garlic, a natural wonder with many healing and culinary properties, played a role in the creation of one of the wonders of the ancient world. Ancient Egyptians bestowed many sacred qualities upon garlic. They believed it kept away evil spirits, so they buried garlic-shape lumps of clay with dead pharaohs. Archaeologists found preserved bulbs of garlic scattered around King Tutankhamun's tomb millennia after his burial. The ancient Egyptians believed so strongly in the power of garlic to keep evil spirits at bay that they would chew it before making a journey at night. Garlic made them burp and gave them foul-smelling breath, creating a radius of odor so strong, they believed, that evil spirits would not penetrate it.

45. According to the passage, it is false that garlic ----.

- A) has been around for more than 5 millennia
- B) was used as a system of money
- C) is the first grown plant all over the globe
- D) has a number of therapeutic values
- E) was considered as a sacred plant

Garlic, which has been grown for more than 5,000 years, is one of the oldest cultivated plants in the world. Cultures throughout history have used it for physical and spiritual health; among the various beliefs about garlic were that it made you stronger and kept away evil spirits. While the prescriptions changed, the use of garlic as a healing agent continued all the way up until today. Researchers think the ancient Egyptians were the first to farm garlic; in fact, the little bulbs helped power the building of the great pyramids. Hard-working slaves received a ration of garlic each day to improve their strength and ward off illness. And a mere 15 pounds of this ancient currency would buy a healthy male slave to add to the pyramid-building team. It seems fitting that garlic, a natural wonder with many healing and culinary properties, played a role in the creation of one of the wonders of the ancient world. Ancient Egyptians bestowed many sacred qualities upon garlic. They believed it kept away evil spirits, so they buried garlic-shape lumps of clay with dead pharaohs. Archaeologists found preserved bulbs of garlic scattered around King Tutankhamun's tomb millennia after his burial. The ancient Egyptians believed so strongly in the power of garlic to keep evil spirits at bay that they would chew it before making a journey at night. Garlic made them burp and gave them foul-smelling breath, creating a radius of odor so strong, they believed, that evil spirits would not penetrate it.

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46. Which could be the best title of this passage?

- A) The History of Medicinal Garlic
- B) Revisiting the Construction of the Pyramids
- C) Proven Health Benefits and Uses of Garlic
- D) Packing Food for the Hereafter in Ancient Egypt
- E) Historical Perspective on the Use of Garlic

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in English

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

Southeast Asia's biodiversity is under serious threat; some parts of the region are projected to lose up to 98% of their remaining forests in the next nine years. It's also thought to be the world's most threatened region for mammals. Sadly, the region's fragile biodiversity is frequently forgotten by the global media. It also suffers lower publishing rates than other tropical regions for ecology and biodiversity research. It's perhaps no surprise, then, that Southeast Asia has some of the highest rates of deforestation on the planet, having lost 14.5% of forests in the last 15 years. Some areas, such as Philippines, have lost up to 89% of their original forest cover. This loss is rendered especially stark using recent advances in satellite imagery, such as Google Earth time-lapse, which shows that many regions have been transformed from pristine forest to agriculture within the last decade or two. Forest loss is one of the major **drivers** of species loss in the region, and pulp-paper, rubber and oil palm production are the main drivers of forest clearance. Southeast Asia exports 86% of the world's palm oil and 87% of the world's natural rubber. The areas where these grow are projected to expand by over 4.3 to 8.5 million hectares to meet demand by 2024. Most new plantations come directly from rainforest clearance, and companies investing in Southeast Asia are ranked as the least sustainable globally.

47. According to the passage, it is a regrettable fact that --

- A) only in recent years have the most pertinent issues, such as trade and deforestation, garnered the global attention they deserve in Southeast Asia
- B) there are no ecosystems or species that are immune from the ever increasing threats to biodiversity across Southeast Asia
- C) Southeast Asia has often been overlooked in global discourse on threats to biodiversity
- D) the next 9 years are crucial for preserving Southeast Asia's biodiversity
- E) other tropical regions have received little attention when compared with Southeast Asia

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48. What can be concluded from the passage about deforestation in Southeast Asia?

- A) Deforestation has been about 15 percent in the past quarter century.
- B) Nowhere in the world are forests shrinking faster than in Southeast Asia.
- C) All of Southeast Asia's intact forests have been degraded and converted to non-forest purposes.
- D) Southeast Asia has the highest rate of deforestation of any major tropical region.
- E) Some areas in the region seem to be more vulnerable to deforestation than the others.

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49. Which word is closest in meaning to the underlined word 'drivers' in the passage?

- A) developers
- B) threats
- C) factors
- D) results
- E) incidents

Southeast Asia's biodiversity is under serious threat; some parts of the region are projected to lose up to 98% of their remaining forests in the next nine years. It's also thought to be the world's most threatened region for mammals. Sadly, the region's fragile biodiversity is frequently forgotten by the global media. It also suffers lower publishing rates than other tropical regions for ecology and biodiversity research. It's perhaps no surprise, then, that Southeast Asia has some of the highest rates of deforestation on the planet, having lost 14.5% of forests in the last 15 years. Some areas, such as Philippines, have lost up to 89% of their original forest cover. This loss is rendered especially stark using recent advances in satellite imagery, such as Google Earth time-lapse, which shows that many regions have been transformed from pristine forest to agriculture within the last decade or two. Forest loss is one of the major **drivers** of species loss in the region, and pulp-paper, rubber and oil palm production are the main drivers of forest clearance. Southeast Asia exports 86% of the world's palm oil and 87% of the world's natural rubber. The areas where these grow are projected to expand by over 4.3 to 8.5 million hectares to meet demand by 2024. Most new plantations come directly from rainforest clearance, and companies investing in Southeast Asia are ranked as the least sustainable globally.

50. What can be inferred from the passage about Southeast Asia's biodiversity?

- A) Even when forests remain intact, they are being steadily emptied of their biodiversity through hunting.
- B) Deforestation caused by forest conversion for commercial agriculture is a severe threat to species in the region.
- C) Deforestation rates in Southeast Asia are the highest anywhere on Earth, as a result of which mammals in the region have become extinct.
- D) The pace of land conversion in Southeast Asia is set to slow within a decade thanks to expected growth in trade.
- E) The region's biodiversity has been almost completely lost, but gradual improvement is expected thanks to conservation efforts.

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

The Great Depression was the longest and most severe depression ever experienced by the industrialized Western world, sparking fundamental changes in economic institutions, macroeconomic policy, and economic theory. Although it originated in the United States, the Great Depression caused drastic declines in output, severe unemployment, and acute deflation in almost every country of the world. Its social and cultural effects were no less staggering, especially in the United States, where the Great Depression represented the harshest adversity faced by Americans since the Civil War. The timing and severity of the Great Depression varied substantially across countries. The Depression was particularly long and severe in the United States and Europe; it was milder in Japan and much of Latin America. Perhaps not surprisingly, the worst depression ever experienced by the world economy stemmed from a multitude of causes. Declines in consumer demand, financial panics, and misguided government policies caused economic output to fall in the United States, while the gold standard, which linked nearly all the countries of the world in a network of fixed currency exchange rates, played a key role in transmitting the American downturn to other countries. The recovery from the Great Depression was **spurred** largely by the abandonment of the gold standard and the ensuing monetary expansion. The economic impact of the Great Depression was enormous, including both extreme human suffering and profound changes in economic policy.

51. Which of the following can be true in the passage about the Great Depression?

- A) The Great Depression interfered with the healthy functioning of many countries' economies in the world.
- B) The Great Depression resulted from radical changes in macroeconomic policy many countries followed at the time.
- C) Dramatic changes which took place at the time of the Great Depression continued to affect many countries for the next several decades.
- D) People in the United States felt the economic disturbance of the Great Depression even after the gold standard was abolished.
- E) Even not a single country in the world managed not to slip into severe depression during the Great Depression.

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52. According to the passage, it was not shocking to see that ----.

- A) Americans were able to contain the transmission of the economic decline faced during the Depression
- B) the Great Depression had a devastating cultural and social effects on Americans
- C) Latin America couldn't weather the Great Depression better than the United States
- D) the Great Depression had the same devastating effects in both rich and poor countries
- E) before the Great Depression, the U.S. government did not have a fiscal policy

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53. Which word is closest in meaning to the underlined word 'spurred in the passage?

- A) hindered
- B) encouraged
- C) prioritized
- D) maintained
- E) required

The Great Depression was the longest and most severe depression ever experienced by the industrialized Western world, sparking fundamental changes in economic institutions, macroeconomic policy, and economic theory. Although it originated in the United States, the Great Depression caused drastic declines in output, severe unemployment, and acute deflation in almost every country of the world. Its social and cultural effects were no less staggering, especially in the United States, where the Great Depression represented the harshest adversity faced by Americans since the Civil War. The timing and severity of the Great Depression varied substantially across countries. The Depression was particularly long and severe in the United States and Europe; it was milder in Japan and much of Latin America. Perhaps not surprisingly, the worst depression ever experienced by the world economy stemmed from a multitude of causes. Declines in consumer demand, financial panics, and misguided government policies caused economic output to fall in the United States, while the gold standard, which linked nearly all the countries of the world in a network of fixed currency exchange rates, played a key role in transmitting the American downturn to other countries. The recovery from the Great Depression was **spurred** largely by the abandonment of the gold standard and the ensuing monetary expansion. The economic impact of the Great Depression was enormous, including both extreme human suffering and profound changes in economic policy.

54. What could be concluded from the passage about the countries using the gold standard?

- A) Maintaining the international gold standard required a massive monetary contraction throughout the world.
- B) Unlike what is widely believed, the gold standard did not worsen the effects of the Great Depression.
- C) To stop using the gold standard helped the economy of these countries to grow.
- D) Adherence to the gold standard was one of the factors that helped handle the Great Depression.
- E) The gold standard was the only transmission mechanism of the Great Depression.

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

Private industries have helped drop the cost of launching rockets, satellites and other equipment into space to historic lows. That has boosted interest in developing space. But the rules are not clear about who would profit if, for instance, a United States company like SpaceX colonized Mars or established a Moon base. No company or nation is yet ready to claim or take advantage of private property in space, but the US\$350 billion space industry could change this quickly. Several companies are already planning to explore the Moon to find raw materials. What they might find, and how easy the material is to bring back to Earth, remains to be seen. Anticipating additional commercial interest, the US government has created new rules through an executive order following a 2015 law change for how those companies might profit from operations on the Moon, asteroids, and other planets. Those rules conflict with a longstanding international treaty the U.S. has generally followed but never formally joined. The administration is also planning to encourage other nations to adopt this new U.S. perspective on space mining. For the immediate future, other countries may or may not follow the U.S. lead, and its influence, toward privatizing space. Japan seems interested, as does Luxembourg, but China and Russia are concerned about their national security, and the European Space Agency is more inclined toward working collectively. According to the Agency without better coordination, it seems likely that eventually peaceful, sustainable development of off-world resources will give way to competing claims, despite readily available examples of how to avoid conflict.

55. Which of the following can be concluded from the passage?

- A) Developing space has attracted more attention because sending things into there has been at a lower cost than ever before.
- B) Companies in collaboration with the governments are working to achieve economies of scale with heavier rockets.
- C) Space is about to get a funding boost but there are ethical questions to consider before taking any action.
- D) SpaceX is a company aiming to launch as many flights as possible with the lowest cost to space.
- E) Property rights in outer space may lead to a scramble to exploit the moon's resources since no nation or company has enough funding.

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56. According to the passage, what is not known about some commercial businesses is ----.

- A) whether the money they have allocated for Moon operations will be enough to benefit from private property
- B) the things that they could find on the Moon and whether taking them back to Earth will need great effort
- C) how these companies will bring rocks from the Moon to Earth and how difficult it will be to do so
- D) how fast they will be able to bring back materials which are in a natural state and how valuable these materials will be back on Earth
- E) the investment they have made into space industry and if their investment will be enough to cover all the expenses to bring a material back to Earth

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57. **According to the passage, the rules that have been generated by the US to mine the space ----.**

- A) are in line with the international treaty that has existed for a long time
- B) clearly explain how all countries in the world should operate in space
- C) have been unanimously accepted by the US government
- D) seem not to be favored by all countries in the world
- E) have been the most comprehensive the US has ever come up with

Private industries have helped drop the cost of launching rockets, satellites and other equipment into space to historic lows. That has boosted interest in developing space. But the rules are not clear about who would profit if, for instance, a United States company like SpaceX colonized Mars or established a Moon base. No company or nation is yet ready to claim or take advantage of private property in space, but the US\$350 billion space industry could change this quickly. Several companies are already planning to explore the Moon to find raw materials. What they might find, and how easy the material is to bring back to Earth, remains to be seen. Anticipating additional commercial interest, the US government has created new rules through an executive order following a 2015 law change for how those companies might profit from operations on the Moon, asteroids, and other planets. Those rules conflict with a longstanding international treaty the U.S. has generally followed but never formally joined. The administration is also planning to encourage other nations to adopt this new U.S. perspective on space mining. For the immediate future, other countries may or may not follow the U.S. lead, and its influence, toward privatizing space. Japan seems interested, as does Luxembourg, but China and Russia are concerned about their national security, and the European Space Agency is more inclined toward working collectively. According to the Agency without better coordination, it seems likely that eventually peaceful, sustainable development of off-world resources will give way to competing claims, despite readily available examples of how to avoid conflict.

58. Which of the following could be inferred from the passage about the space policy of the US?

- A) It aims to exploit all resources in space for American interests.
- B) It sets out the nation's commitment to leading in the constructive use of space with all other countries.
- C) It encourages private sector growth and establishes a human presence on the Moon.
- D) It could launch a space race between Russia, China and the United States.
- E) It is the shared interest of all nations to act responsibly in space.

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

In 2012, proud dad Ramjit Raghav made global headlines when he became a father at the age of 96. He had beaten the record for the world's oldest dad – a record he'd set himself, two years earlier. Older men fathering children is not unknown, especially in the world of celebrities. Rod Stewart became a dad for the eighth time at 66, Mick Jagger at the age of 72, and Bernie Ecclestone became a father again at the age of 89 in July 2020. Men can produce sperm from puberty to a ripe old age and continue to father children as long as they do so. Women, on the other hand, have a limited fertile window. Past 51 – the average age of menopause – they cease to release any eggs and become infertile. Men don't face such an absolute cut off as this, as the famous older dads illustrate. In fact, it's not just Hollywood's leading men who are having children later: since 1980, fertility rates among men aged under 30 have fallen by 15%, while the fertility rate for those aged over 30 has increased by 21%, and among those aged over 40 by a staggering 30%. But although more men are choosing to become fathers later, male fertility does decline with age. Surprisingly, it actually begins a slow decline once men hit their 30s. Studies have consistently shown that the older men get, the longer it takes for them and their partner to conceive. So it is true that men can become fathers into their 40s, 50s, 60s and even 70s. But that doesn't mean they can take their fertility for granted as they age.

59. According to the passage, it is true that Ramjit Raghav ----.

- A) became the record holder for the first time at the age of 96
- B) was not the first person to become a father after the age of 90
- C) gained popularity when he became a father for the first time
- D) made it possible for men to have children in their 90s
- E) became the father of at least two children in his 90s

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60. What can be understood from the passage about becoming a dad late in life?

- A) The concept has become popular after Ramjit Raghav became father at a very late age.
- B) It is something showing men never become infertile as long as they are alive.
- C) It may not be ideal even though men can become fathers as long as they want.
- D) It is something we are more familiar with in famous people.
- E) It is very similar to women having children in their old ages.

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61. Why did the author use the underlined phrase 'take their fertility for granted' in the passage?
- A) To emphasize that men should not think age does not matter for them to have children
 - B) To draw attention to the point that age is not an issue for men to have children
 - C) To inform the reader that age does not affect fertility in men
 - D) To point out that it is not very difficult for men to have children especially after the age of 40
 - E) To explain that the slowing down of fertility in men does not mean they cannot have children

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

- A) Does age affect men's chances of having a baby?
- B) Do women's chances of infertility increase as they get older?
- C) Is the average age of menopause for women around 50?
- D) Can a man become a father in their 90s?
- E) Is being a Hollywood star one of the reasons that affect fertility for men?

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

63. Steven:

- Professor, what happens to our brain if we don't get enough sleep?

Henry:

- Sure thing is it won't be able to make new memories, so the memory inbox of the brain will shut down and we won't be able to commit new experiences to memory.

Steven:

- So, it is as if an email cannot find its recipient and will return to the sender since either the recipient's mailbox is full or there are some other problems interrupting the process.

Henry:

- ----

- A) According to some studies, there is a correlation between sleep disorders and hypertension.
- B) The brain will continue to work with the same efficiency as the brain of a person getting enough sleep.
- C) Exactly! The brain won't accept new memories and they will be bounced back.
- D) It has nothing to do with what you said. When the brain is not sufficiently rested, it can be supplemented with vitamins and continue to function normally.
- E) Yeah. New memories can be processed by the brain by taking just 6 hours of sleep, which is 2 hours less than recommended.

64. Matthew:

- Do you fancy grabbing a meal together?

Frank:

- Sure, but since we've never dined out together, I'm curious if our food preferences align.

Matthew:

- Well, some of us from the office are planning to check out the newly opened Japanese restaurant for sushi during lunch.

Frank:

- ----

Matthew:

- Sounds great! I'm in. I'm sure it'll be fantastic. Don't want to miss it.

- A) Apologies, but I'm currently tied up. Would it be acceptable if I joined you on a different occasion?
- B) Is sushi typically crafted with cold boiled rice squares or balls, accompanied by various ingredients like raw fish and cucumber?
- C) Can I have the liberty to select both the ingredients and their quantities for the sushi roll?
- D) They're starting from the ground up, so I'm uncertain about their organizational approach. Have you explored the neighboring restaurant?
- E) How about I try my hand at preparing Japanese cuisine at home and extend an invitation to all of you, given that I reside in the vicinity?

65. Phillip:

- How often have you experienced that sinking feeling as you watch your phone battery drain away, knowing you don't have a charger nearby?

Amy:

- Well, I had a moment like that on a train and it reminded me of my own emotional battery and the fact that it needs attention. I started to think, how do I recharge myself?

Phillip:

- ----

Amy:

- It made me realize that we should prioritize recharging our emotional batteries just as much as we prioritize charging our mobile phones.

- A) And crucially these stressors come from many different areas of our lives. Any major life change or an event.
- B) Before you answer that question yourself, would you please tell me how you relate a mobile phone battery to your emotional battery?
- C) These days we describe emotional burnout as excessive and prolonged stress leaving us unable to cope with life's challenges.
- D) So how do we keep an eye on our emotional battery and prevent ourselves from getting overwhelmed?
- E) Is there a way to charge your battery while you are on a train?

66. Zack:

- **According to a magazine I read, Americans are increasingly purchasing their first homes at later stages in life.**

Richard:

- **As far as I know, home ownership is not the only thing which is pushed back.**

Zack:

- **What do you mean by that?**

Richard:

- ----

- A) People need to know what kind of long-term commitment they have to a place.
- B) When people are looking to buy a home, they try to do so as soon as possible since having a roof over a head is a relief.
- C) Most of the time, we want to make sure we have kind of stable jobs that are not likely to leave that community.
- D) Let me put it another way. Since people will be better off financially later in their lives, they can buy a house that suits their needs better.
- E) This is true for lots of major life milestones, such as the age at which people get married, the age at which people have their first kid.

67. Bill:

- Every morning, the sole motivation propelling me out of bed for work is the promise of a cup of coffee.

Gregor:

- ----

Bill:

- You make a valid point; I've come across information suggesting that consuming coffee is linked to a reduced risk of Alzheimer's disease.

Gregor:

- Indeed, it's rich in antioxidants and various anti-inflammatory compounds, contributing to the maintenance of overall health.

- A) Regarding health benefits, professionals don't differentiate between instant coffee and brewed.
- B) In reality, coffee offers more than just an early morning pick-me-up; its effects extend beyond that initial boost.
- C) It's essential to be mindful that coffee contains a psychoactive ingredient, caffeine.
- D) What I appreciate about coffee is its effectiveness as a stimulant, especially when I need to study late at night.
- E) Although coffee is believed to alleviate symptoms of fatigue, it doesn't seem to have that effect on me.

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

68. Daylight saving time was implemented during the first world war to take advantage of longer daylight hours and while this made a difference when we heavily relied on coal power, today the benefits are disputed.

- A) While daylight saving time holds little utility in contemporary times, its inception during World War I proved highly advantageous due to the extensive reliance on coal power at that period.
- B) Implemented during World War I to utilize longer daylight hours, daylight saving time made a significant impact when coal power was crucial, but today, its benefits are a subject of dispute.

- C) Following the introduction of daylight saving time during World War I, we began to make use of extended daylight hours, although its significant impact is heavily debated.
- D) The intensive use of coal power during the first world war made the daylight saving time relatively beneficial, which was applied to make more use of daylight hours at that time; however, many people do not agree with these benefits anymore.
- E) During the First World War, the efficient utilization of daylight saving time enabled us to maximize the benefits of extended daylight hours, especially during a period when our dependence on coal power was unquestionably high.

69. When Hurricane Harvey slammed into the Texas coast in 2017, displaced residents flocked inland, trying to rebuild their lives in the disaster's aftermath.

- A) Displaced by Hurricane Harvey's devastation along the Texas coast in 2017, residents sought refuge inland, striving to restore their lives in the aftermath.
- B) Despite Hurricane Harvey striking the Texas coast in 2017, displaced residents were able to travel inland and struggled to rebuild their post-disaster lives.

- C) Hurricane Harvey, one of the most significant disasters in history, struck the Texas coast in 2017, leaving many people homeless as they struggled to endure the aftermath of the catastrophe.
- D) Hurricane Harvey not only drastically altered the Texas coast but also compelled residents to abandon their cherished homes in search of new shelter.
- E) Despite the existing homelessness in the area, Hurricane Harvey in 2017 rendered even more individuals homeless, compelling them to evacuate their residences and relocate inland in search of a fresh start.

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70. The impact of climate change on human health will vary significantly depending on geographical location and lifestyle factors, although all regions of the world will face adverse effects.

- A) Regardless of people's location and lifestyle, the health risks following the impacts of climate change will be significant worldwide.
- B) Human populations across the globe will face health risks due to the adverse effects of climate change, influenced by their lifestyles and geographical locations.

- C) The extent to which climate change affects different regions depends on people's location and lifestyles, leading to health risks for human populations.
- D) All regions of the world will be adversely affected by the changing climate, but the resulting health risks to human populations will vary greatly, depending on where and how people live.
- E) With all regions of the world expected to experience adverse effects from global climate change, human populations will face resultant health risks irrespective of their location and lifestyle.

71. Crop yields will fall in the next ten years due to climate change unless immediate action is taken to speed up the introduction of new and improved varieties.

- A) In the next ten years, it is expected that harvest will be seen declining owing to climate change because urgent action is not taken to accelerate the launch of new and improved varieties.
- B) The next 10 years will see widespread declines in the extent of crop yields as a result of change in climate but if we take action without delay, the introduction of new and advanced kinds can be accelerated.

- C) The introduction of new and improved varieties should be accelerated, otherwise decrease in the crop yields due to human-caused climate change cannot be prevented in the next decade.
- D) The biggest driver of the expected decline in crop yields in the next 10 years is climate change, but the decline can be prevented by the introduction of novel and better varieties.
- E) Climate change will cause crop yields to decrease in number in the decade to come if we do not act upon expediting the initiation of novel and better sorts without delay.

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

72. Plant disease epidemics are often hidden from view, unlike human viral disease outbreaks. Yet food and forest production systems, as well as native environments around the world, are just as threatened by emerging epidemics. That is why the UN has made 2020 the International Year of Plant Health. It is estimated that pests and pathogens destroy between 10% and 40% of food production globally. There are ways to deal with this problem, starting with biosecurity and plant health management systems. ---- Under restrictions on human movement that is necessary to curb the virus' spread, the field and laboratory work that are crucial for surveillance and management of plant diseases has been severely curtailed.

- A) As a matter of fact, there are also serious implications for forestry and the environment more broadly.
- B) But this is yet another system that's been put under tremendous pressure by the emergence of COVID-19.
- C) Plant diseases, however, require as much attention now as ever to ensure that food systems are in place in the next season.
- D) So, plant diseases can be broadly classified according to the nature of their primary causal agent, either infectious or noninfectious.
- E) Thus, plant disease is the leading international journal for rapid reporting of research on new diseases, and methods of disease control.

73. Qualitative research design is based on Interpretive approach, which claims that social reality can be

explained only after it is understood and interpreted. The researcher does not aim to explain the casualty relations between facts, s/he aims to understand and interpret the perspectives of the social actors and the reasons and motivations of social actions. In other words, the purpose of qualitative research is to understand how people constitute meaning and social reality in their natural social contexts; to define social facts in depth and to interpret the complex relations among the social facts inside their own social contexts. ---- Unlike quantitative researches, qualitative researches do not begin with hypotheses. The qualitative research process is more flexible than the quantitative research process.

- A) However, standardized measurement instruments are not used in qualitative research.
- B) In quasi-experiments, the control group is not constituted in the beginning of the experiment.
- C) The aim of quantitative researches is to explore the social laws through revealing the casualty relations.
- D) Experiment is the examination of the relations between variables.
- E) Thus, in qualitative researches, social facts are evaluated inside their own social contexts.

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74. ---- For much of its early history, Egypt relied on simple stone maces, wooden-tipped spears, axes and bows and arrows to fight off neighboring Nubian and Libyan tribesmen. Then came the

Hyksos, an invading army from Syria that conquered Egypt around 1650 B.C. with vastly superior weapons like speedy chariots and powerful composite bows. During the century of foreign humiliation known as the Second Intermediate Period, the Egyptians studied their enemy closely and built up an arsenal of deadly new weapons based on the Syrian designs. When Ahmose I liberated and reunited Egypt, he became the first pharaoh of the New Kingdom, a golden age in which Egypt used its upgraded weaponry and efficient bureaucracy to expand the empire and grow rich from foreign tributes.

- A) Ancient Egypt was an ancient civilization of eastern North Africa, concentrated along the northern reaches of the Nile River in Egypt.
- B) During the Old Kingdom, if the Pharaoh needed men to fight, he would call up the farmers to defend the country.
- C) The Egyptian military became one of the ancient world's greatest forces during the New Kingdom period, but with borrowed weapons technology.
- D) Chariots were an important part of the Egyptian army and they were wheeled carriages pulled by two fast warhorses.
- E) The Egyptian soldiers seldom wore armor and when they did wear armor it was in the form of hardened leather straps.

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75. **Epilepsy is a complex syndrome comprised of seizures and associated comorbidities affecting approximately 50 million people worldwide. The**

disease is characterized by excessive electrical discharges in hyperexcitable neuronal clusters that result in spontaneous and recurrent seizures. The seizures may be subclinical and thus only apparent on electroencephalogram (EEG), but more often they fit into two clinical classifications: partial and generalized. Partial seizures have a focused origin in the brain, and, therefore, seizure symptoms may present in a localized manner. ---- Epileptic seizures can range from altered states of consciousness to those involving motor function with clonic and/or tonic components.

- A) Genetics is believed to be involved in the majority of cases, either directly or indirectly.
- B) The diagnosis of epilepsy is made based on observation of the seizure onset.
- C) Epilepsy surgery may be an option for people with focal seizures that remain a problem.
- D) Generalized seizures lack a focal origin and instead involve the entire brain.
- E) Epilepsy cannot be cured, but medication can control seizures effectively.

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

76. **(I)** When you have an infection, your body produces white blood cells to fight it. **(II)** These affect your hypothalamus, the area of your brain that controls body temperature, causing you to heat up. **(III)** White blood cells make up around 1 percent of all blood cells, and they are essential to regular function in the immune system. **(IV)** In response, your blood vessels tighten, causing your outer layer of skin to cool and your muscles to contract, making you shiver. **(V)** Shivering produces more heat, raising your temperature again.

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

77. **(I)** You may have seen videos online of cats appearing to be spooked by cucumbers, but it is not cucumbers in particular that they're scared of. **(II)** Cats are naturally very aware of their surroundings, as in the wild they would have to be on the lookout for predators, so if anything suddenly appears behind them they will likely find it threatening. **(III)** It could be that cucumbers invoke such a strong reaction because cats initially mistake them for snakes. **(IV)** Regardless, it is best to avoid spooking your cat as it causes them stress. **(V)** Snakes are frightened of cats because they move very quickly, attack with claws and teeth, and are larger than most species of snakes.

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

78.

(I) Estimates suggest that a third of the food we consume relies on pollination primarily by bees. **(II)** The aroma of some flowers contains up to 100 different chemicals. **(III)** These are modified from chemicals in leaves which deter grazing animals but are manufactured within the flower. **(IV)** Warm weather stimulates their release – just when bugs are most active. **(V)** Characteristic scents encourage insects to visit other flowers of the same species and so transfer pollen between them.

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

(I) Depending on the environmental temperature and our state of health, we may be able to survive for only a few days without water **(II)** The body's functional chemicals are dissolved and transported in water, and the chemical reactions of life take place in water. **(III)** Drinks containing alcohol or caffeine may dehydrate the body faster, as they cause excessive urination. **(IV)** Moreover, water is the largest component of cells, blood, and the fluid between cells, and water makes up about 70 percent of an adult's body mass. **(V)** Water also helps regulate our internal temperature and cushions, protects, and lubricates joints and many other body structures.

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

80.

(I) The story of Central Park began in the 1840s, when wealthy merchants and landowners urged the state to consider a public ground that would compare to parks in London and Paris. **(II)** The question of who should exercise political control of this new kind of public institution was a point of contention throughout the nineteenth century. **(III)** After many debates over the size and location of the park, a huge area in central Manhattan was chosen. **(IV)** The land chosen was uneven terrain, with rocky outcrops and swamps dotted around, making it undesirable for building. **(V)** However, that didn't mean that there was nobody living there; in fact, around 1,600 poor residents were displaced by the project, including a stable African-American settlement in Seneca Village.

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

**END OF THE TEST
CHECK YOUR ANSWERS**