

1. **By the 1890s many public libraries in the United States began to ---- special sections with books for children, but it was not until 1895 when the first library was constructed with a room specifically designed for children.**

- A) figure out
- B) carry out
- C) give up
- D) break down
- E) set up

2. Biology classifies living things ---- groups on the basis of specific shared characteristics, and then these groups are arranged ---- a hierarchical system.

- A) at / towards
- B) into / within
- C) onto /about
- D) from / behind
- E) for / over

3. Although a lot of studies have been carried out over the decades to help the millions of people with spinal cord injuries, ---

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- A) researchers have achieved frustratingly little success so far
- B) a new device has been offering hope for treatment
- C) three patients at Kentucky Spinal Cord Center in the US have received their implants
- D) electrical stimulation is one of the most effective methods to help patients
- E) reawakening connections between the brain and the lower body is essential

4. Hepimiz günlük yařantımızda tehlikeli ve zehirli maddelerle karřılařmaktayız, ancak bunlar her zaman belirgin olmadıklarından dolayı bu maddeleri tanımak için kullandığımız malzemelerin üzerine basılı güvenlik kodlarından yararlanabiliriz.

- A) We all encounter dangerous and poisonous substances in our everyday lives, which are not always apparent, so safety codes printed on materials we use help us recognise these substances.
- B) We all come across dangerous and poisonous substances in our everyday lives, but as they are not always obvious, we can benefit from safety codes printed on materials we use to identify these substances.
- C) Although dangerous and poisonous substances are common in our daily lives, they are not generally apparent, which is why we utilise safety codes printed on materials we use to identify these substances.
- D) We are all likely to encounter dangerous and poisonous materials in our everyday lives, but seeing that they are not always noticeable, we should benefit from safety codes printed on materials we use to identify these substances.
- E) Dangerous and poisonous substances we encounter in our daily lives might not always be obvious, so we can benefit from safety codes printed on materials we use to recognise these substances.

5. Journalist:

— Why do you think psychiatry needs to be better integrated with general medicine instead of separate healthcare services for our physical and mental health?

Psychiatrist

— Well, most illnesses aren't so easily divided. Also, the evidence that psychological treatments can have an impact on physical disorders is growing.

Journalist:

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Psychiatrist

— Take heart attacks. It's perfectly physical. But depression actually has a greater influence than smoking on your chances of surviving the following 12 months.

- A) Would the influence of the psychological treatment be stronger before or after the physical disorder is developed?
- B) Is there any evidence which shows this approach works?
- C) Could you give an example of such an occurrence to illustrate the impact?
- D) So what needs to be changed for integrating psychiatry into medicine more effectively?
- E) Could you elaborate on how psychological treatments positively affect our mental health?

- 6. In order to understand the world of today, we need to understand the world of yesterday because history shapes the world of today.**
- A) In our modern world, the influence of previous days could be subtle even though history contributes a lot to our current time.
 - B) What creates today's world is history itself, so we first need to understand our past before looking into our present day.
 - C) Given that history has a big impact on our contemporary world, it is easier for us to understand the past than to understand the present.
 - D) By examining history more closely, we can realise that the events happening in recent times and in earlier times have similar characteristics.
 - E) To understand what history tells us, we should acknowledge that today's world is not completely separate from the past.

- 7. There are lots of good reasons to bring back extinct animals. ---- Woolly mammoths, for example, were gardeners. They knocked down saplings. ate grass and fertilised the ground via their nutrient-rich dung. But when they disappeared, the gardening stopped, biodiversity plummeted and the lush mammoth steppe was replaced by species-poor tundra. Studies suggest that if large grazers were returned to the far north, biodiversity would increase again.**
- A) De-extinction, fast becoming reality, has the power to save species, shape evolution and sculpt the future of life on our planet.
 - B) Every day, between 30 and 150 species disappear from the face of our planet, and studies reveal that extinction rates today are 1,000 times higher than they were pre-human times.
 - C) To reverse extinction would undoubtedly be a huge moment for the fields of biology and conversation, and a feat that could motivate future generations of wildlife defenders.
 - D) All animals perform important roles in the ecosystems they live in, so when lost species are returned, so too are the jobs they once performed.
 - E) De-extinction is a process that begins with creating a single animal in the lab and then ends, many years later, with the release and survival of sustainable populations in the wild.

8. (I) At the turn of the 20t century, the countries of Europe were a complicated network of alliances and rivalries. (II) So, when the heir to the Austrian throne, Franz Ferdinand, was assassinated by a Serbian nationalist in 1914 and Austria declared war on Serbia, other nations were quickly drawn into the crisis, which then turned into World War 1. (III) This was the first war where airplanes and zeppelins were used on a large scale. (IV) In Europe, the fighting took place on two fronts: the Western front, stretching from Belgium to Switzerland, and the Eastern front, from the Baltic to the Black Sea. (V) However, the conflict soon spread to European colonies all over the world.

A) I

B) II

C) III

D) IV

E) V