

## CLOZE TESTS

### CLOZE TEST 3

1. - 5. sorularda, aşağıdaki parçada numaralanmış yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

In 2015, the Australian Shark Attack File, kept by researchers at Sydney's Taronga Conservation Society, recorded 33 shark attacks in local waters, two of which were fatal. Both deaths, (1) ---- a series of close encounters in which no one was harmed, were clustered around the towns of Ballina and Byron Bay in New South Wales, one of the eastern states of Australia. (2) ----, in 2014 the total number of attacks was 23; in 2013, that figure stood at 14. "But the stats only tell part of the story," says John West, curator of the Australian Shark Attack File. He (3) ---- the rise in attacks not to a sudden change in shark behaviour but to the higher number of surfers in the water. "For the last 60 years, wetsuits (4) ---- people to spend more time in the water throughout the winter months, thus surfing in those conditions increases the risk," says West. In addition, marine ecologist Dr. Daniel Bucher suggests that rainfalls in the state's north could be carrying food for fish from rivers (5) ---- the ocean and attracting sharks. "Don't swim if you know there are plenty of bait fish around," Bucher advises. "Especially if they're breaking the surface, as it usually means something is chasing them from below."

1.
 

A) owing to	B) on behalf of
C) by means of	D) with the aim of
E) along with	
2.
 

A) Therefore	B) That is
C) Eventually	D) For instance
E) By comparison	
3.
 

A) leads	B) exposes
C) attributes	D) dedicates
E) conveys	
4.
 

A) were allowing	B) have allowed
C) had allowed	D) used to allow
E) will be allowing	
5.
 

A) with	B) about	C) for
D) into	E) upon	

### CLOZE TEST 4

1. - 5. sorularda, aşağıdaki parçada numaralanmış yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

As early humans moved out of Africa and into colder climates, they were confronted with the problem of keeping warm. Without a coat of hair to protect themselves against harsh climatic conditions, they (1) ---- an artificial means of retaining body heat in order to survive. From this basic need developed the rich and varied dress of the world's peoples. As societies began to develop, many other factors (2) ---- the specific dress of a region or a culture, including the relative affluence, class and hierarchy, migration, war, religion, and industrialisation. Historically, dress has provided people with a visual cue that helps them make predictions about a person (3) ---- ethnicity, class, gender, profession, economic status, and even place of origin. It forms an important element in social and economic history and can be an excellent basis (4) ---- the study of culture. Most cultures have particular dress for ceremonial occasions and life celebrations. (5) ----, dress holds a central role in ritual, social, and political life.

1.
 

A) might find	B) should have found
C) can find	D) had to find
E) would have found	
2.
 

A) blurred	B) endured
C) determined	D) exhausted
E) threatened	
3.
 

A) regardless of	B) in contrast with
C) similar to	D) in terms of
E) rather than	
4.
 

A) over	B) for	C) at
D) toward	E) from	
5.
 

A) Even so	B) Instead
C) However	D) Otherwise
E) Therefore	

## SENTENCE COMPLETION

9. **Although many people regard smart homes, which gather data on their owners' daily routines and act accordingly, as time and energy efficient, ----.**

- A) others lack knowledge about how their routine can influence the heating schedule
- B) they can adapt energy usage to people's lives, by collecting data on work and school schedules
- C) some are excited about how such homes can adjust to their owners rather than owners adjusting to their homes
- D) there are several methods of finding out what devices are being used in a house at any given moment
- E) some users are apprehensive about how smart home companies may profile people and use such data

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10. **----, their academic success and learning outcomes cannot be maximized.**

- A) Given that some children need intensive support in learning
- B) Unless individual differences in children's social competences are addressed
- C) Because all young children benefit from a proactive social curriculum
- D) As children demonstrate social skills with adults when seeking information
- E) When early childhood education programs promote young children's capacity to learn

11. **----, such animal foods typically contribute only a small percentage to their annual diet, most of which is made up of ripe fruits.**

- A) Because several species of primates show the ability to digest high-protein foods
- B) Even if many smaller monkeys get as much as 65 percent of their diet from concentrated plant foods such as leaves and grasses
- C) Though wild chimpanzees are known to hunt, kill, and eat small mammals, termites and ants
- D) Since some plant-eating animals, such as deer, cows, or rabbits, show the tendency to consume animal proteins
- E) Despite most monkeys and apes living in social groups which dictate the types of foods they should consume

12. **----, it is not surprising that an increasing amount of attention has been given to investigating the treatment of them.**

- A) As there is currently little data on the rate of anxiety disorders in the elderly population
- B) Providing that there are several potential explanations for the occurrence of anxiety disorders
- C) Given that anxiety disorders are getting more and more prevalent around the world
- D) Although it is generally believed that anxiety disorders occur less frequently in the elderly population
- E) Even though rates for anxiety disorders vary across studies and differ between males and females

**READING 3**

**1. – 3. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.**

Dreams defy the laws of physics, the principles of logic, and personal morality, and may reflect fears, frustrations, and personal desires. Often occurring in story form with the dreamer as participant or observer, dreams usually involve several characters, motion, and may include sensations of taste, smell, hearing, or pain. The content of dreams clearly reflects daytime activities, even though these may be distorted to various degrees. 'Lucid dreaming', in which the sleeper is actually aware of dreaming while the dream is taking place, is not uncommon. Although research has indicated that everyone dreams during every night of normal sleep, many people do not remember their dreams or they recall only the last dream prior to awakening. However, anything remembered might be useful as some scientists, some of whom are dream analysts, maintain that dreams contain the dreamer's thoughts or feelings not yet expressed or made conscious. On the other hand, some others have attempted to discount the significance of dreams entirely. For example, one hypothesis holds that dreaming is a simple and unimportant by-product of random stimulation of brain cells activated during REM sleep. Another dream theory suggests that we dream to rid our brains of useless or redundant information.

**1. Which of the following is a characteristic of dreams?**

- A) Dreams rarely express everyday activities in a deformed manner.
- B) Dreamers are the participants in their dreams most of the time.
- C) Dreams comply with the general rules of physics, but they counter moral values.
- D) Fears and disappointments maybe a result of bad dreams.
- E) It is possible for dreamers to have some sensory experience while dreaming.

**2. According to the passage, 'lucid dreaming' ----.**

- A) is a type of dream in which dreamers recognise that they are dreaming
- B) is apparently the most common type of dream that people have
- C) is a kind of dream in which dreamers are fully awake
- D) reveals more subconscious thoughts than common dreams do
- E) is related with whether the dreamer is having a disturbing dream or not

**3. Which could be the best title for the passage?**

- A) The Incomprehensible World of Dreams
- B) The Use of Dreams in Psychoanalysis
- C) Common Forms of Dreams
- D) The Effects of Dreaming in Daily Life
- E) Intellectual Benefits of Having Dreams

5. Professor:

- **Astrobiologists are searching for signs of past life on Mars, where they'll probably never go.**

Student:

– ----

Professor:

- **They designed a very complicated instrument to send to the surface of the planet.**

Student:

- **Do you mean a robot?**

Professor:

- **It looks like a lunch box. It'll move across the surface with three pairs of legs in tiny 100-micron size steps and analyse the chemical make-up of different areas.**

- A) What do astrobiologists hope to discover without going to the planet?
- B) How are they examining the planet from such a distance?
- C) How different is their research from previous Mars investigations?
- D) Why are they insisting on finding evidence of ancient life on Mars?
- E) Do you think they will be successful in this new Mars mission?

6. Journalist:

- **Recently, images of sea turtles that drowned from becoming entangled in plastic bags have been widely shared on social media.**

Ecologist:

- **Very upsetting! These sea turtles are especially young ones. They're at greater risk of being affected by plastic pollution in the oceans than their elders.**

Journalist:

- **What makes them more vulnerable to death from plastic?**

Ecologist:

– ----

Journalist:

- **So, because younger turtles encounter higher concentrations of plastic debris, their risk of death is higher.**

- A) Drowning is not the only threat from plastic bags. Sea turtles mistake plastic bags as jellyfish and ingest them, which leads to blockage or starvation.
- B) Whether it's a plastic bag or any other kind of plastic material, plastic pollution impacts sea turtles at every stage of their life.
- C) I think governments should increase their efforts to clean up plastic trash from the world's oceans, as it affects not only young sea turtles, but also many other sea creatures.
- D) They tend to swim near the surface, where plastic floats, and thus they generally drift with plastic-rich currents.
- E) Everything from cosmetics, cleaning products, toys to household items include bits of plastic that may eventually end up in the ocean.



## RESTATEMENT

5. One can hardly comprehend the relationship of French contemporary philosophy with social science without understanding the pre-eminent role of Claude Levi-Strauss's anthropology.

- A) The relationship between French contemporary philosophy and social science is impossible to understand, even if one is familiar with the remarkable role of Claude Levi-Strauss's anthropology.
- B) If one is to understand the outstanding role of Claude Levi-Strauss in anthropology, the importance of the relationship between French contemporary philosophy and social science has to be fully grasped.
- C) Understanding the prominent anthropology of Claude Levi-Strauss allows for a better comprehension of how French contemporary philosophy and social science are related.
- D) Claude Levi-Strauss's anthropology had such a significant role in social science that, unless comprehended fully, it is not possible to understand its relationship with French contemporary philosophy.
- E) The role of Claude Levi-Strauss's anthropology is so important that without it, it is almost impossible to understand the relationship between French contemporary philosophy and social science.

6. Until there was a way of measuring body temperature on a universal scale, it was natural to believe that body temperatures varied in different parts of the world.

- A) The lack of a universal tool for measuring body temperature naturally caused people to believe that body temperature changed from one place to another across the world.
- B) It was not until the discovery of a universal tool for measuring body temperature that people could naturally learn about the variability of body temperature in different locations.
- C) People usually believed that body temperatures were similar in different parts of the world because there had been universal measurement tools for body temperature.
- D) A globally recognized way of measuring the body temperature helped people understand the variation in body temperatures in various parts of the world.
- E) A universal measurement tool for body temperature might help people realize how body temperatures in different places around the world vary.

## SITUATION

6. You have an appointment to see a doctor and you have been waiting in the reception area for about an hour. It is clear that the doctor has been very busy, as the waiting area has been very full, but now you are the only one still waiting. You go to the receptionist and say politely: ----

- A) Do you have any idea when this crowd of people will clear up? It's starting to get depressing.
- B) I've been waiting for an hour to see the doctor. Will I have to wait much longer?
- C) Clearly the doctor doesn't want to see me today. This has been a complete waste of time.
- D) I don't see anyone else waiting. I'll go in and see the doctor now.
- E) I don't think I will be able to come to my appointment next week. Sorry about that.

7. You are at a meeting and you are giving a presentation on a project you have been working on. Several people have entered the meeting late and you have had to start over three times already, when another colleague enters the room and asks you to start from the beginning. You don't want to start again. So you firmly say: ----

- A) It is normal for people to be late on Mondays.
- B) I guess it's my duty to start again if I'm told to do so.
- C) I'm sorry, I'm going to continue anyway.
- D) I guess I can do it one more time, but we're falling behind schedule.
- E) I would like to thank everyone for being so alert.

8. You and your friend are worried about her new born baby's constantly changing behaviour. Because your friend works, she relies on different carers while she is at work. You feel that the baby's problems are due to the frequently changing caregivers. So you say to your friend: ----

- A) I really think you ought to consult a paediatrician as soon as possible because your choice of babysitter is quite an important decision.
- B) Why don't you wait a little? I think everything will be fine in a few months' time and then you can get a new caregiver.
- C) You know, all babies can go through difficult times, but yours is rather different. I guess you should stop working.
- D) Have you ever considered that there may be too many people taking care of the baby? May be this is the part of the problem.
- E) I think the caregivers must reach an agreement on the reasons for the baby's behaviour.

9. You were invited to be a key speaker at a conference and gladly accepted the invitation. However, as the conference draws near, you realize you will not be able to have your presentation ready in time. You feel bad, but you won't be able to do it and so you want to let them know about it without making a fake excuse and you say: ----

- A) I really must apologize for this but I've been asked to present at another conference on the same day. Sorry about that.
- B) There's just no way that I will be able to speak at the conference because of my health problems. Can you get someone else?
- C) I'm afraid you didn't give me enough time to prepare my presentation, so I'm going to drop out of the conference.
- D) Look, I'm sorry but would it be OK with you if I don't present at the conference?
- E) I realize that I'm letting you down, but unfortunately, my presentation will not be ready and I'm afraid I'll be unable to speak at the conference.

## PARAGRAPH COMPLETION

3. Almost all new-born children have some sort of birthmark, which could be any size or shape and have different colours, such as black, brown, red, pink, or purple. In some cases, they can be related to specific conditions caused by a gene mutation, though not a mutation passed on from a parent; they are not hereditary. ---- Clusters of overgrown pigmented cells may also account for the existence of birthmarks.
- A) Treatment options depend on several factors, including the location and severity of the birthmark.
- B) They generally appear because of abnormal blood vessels or the nerves controlling the widening or narrowing of the blood vessels.
- C) They are often present at birth or develop soon afterwards, and some remain the same, while others get bigger over time.
- D) Many folk tales and myths exist about the causes of birthmarks, but none of these stories have been proven to explain the true causes of birthmarks.
- E) The vast majority of birthmarks pose no long-term health problems to the child; many of them eventually fade away.
4. When the US Census Bureau compiles its census data, it asks residents what language they speak. At the United Nations, most countries are represented, and their ambassadors must know which languages are spoken in their home countries. With all that information, it could seem easy to answer this question: How many languages are there in the world? ---- It is not always clear whether to regard two language varieties as dialects of the same language or as different languages. In addition, languages previously unknown to scholars are sometimes discovered in the Amazon, Papua New Guinea, and other remote parts of the world. Languages also die when their last speaker dies, and that happens more often than you might think.
- A) In the course of a century, some languages die and others are born, but some that die may later be revived.
- B) A given language may have different names, as with *Hebrew* and *Ivrit* or with *Irish*, *Erse*, and *Gaeilge*.
- C) Actually, enumerating them is not a straightforward task due to several reasons.
- D) Most sign languages are like spoken languages and have the challenge of how to be identified.
- E) Linguists estimate that there are between 6,000 and 7,000 languages in use across the world.

**ENG - TR  
TRANSLATION**

**3. A study, in which more than 18,000 adults participated, has shown that people who sleep for 5 hours or less a night drink significantly more sugary and caffeinated drinks.**

- A) 18,000'den fazla yetişkini kapsayan bir araştırma, çok daha fazla şekerli ve kafeinli içecek içen insanların gecede 5 saat veya daha az uyuduğunu ortaya koymuştur.
- B) 18,000'den fazla yetişkinin yer aldığı bir araştırma, gecede 5 saat veya daha az uyuyan insanların çok daha fazla şekerli ve kafeinli içecek içtiğini göstermiştir.
- C) Gecede 5 saat veya daha az uyuyan 18,000'den fazla yetişkin ile gerçekleştirilen bir araştırma, bu insanların çok daha fazla şekerli ve kafeinli içecek içtiğini göstermiştir.
- D) 18,000'den fazla yetişkinin katıldığı bir araştırma, çok daha fazla şekerli ve kafeinli içecek içen insanların gecede 5 saat veya daha az uyuduğunu ortaya koymuştur.
- E) Bir araştırma tarafından, gecede 5 saat veya daha az uyuyan 18,000'den fazla yetişkinin çok daha fazla şekerli ve kafeinli içecek içtiği ortaya konulmuştur.

**4. Aromatherapy is a scientifically unproven alternative medicine practice involving the use of aromatic oils obtained from plants to affect mood or to promote health.**

- A) Aromaterapi, ruh hâlini etkilemek ya da sağlığı güçlendirmek için bitkilerden elde edilen aromatik yağların kullanımını kapsayan bilimsel olarak kanıtlanmamış bir alternatif tıp uygulamasıdır.
- B) Aromaterapi, ruh hâlini etkilemek ve sağlığı güçlendirmek için bitkilerden elde edilen aromatik yağların kullanımını kapsasa da bilimsel olarak kanıtlanmamış bir alternatif tıp uygulamasıdır.
- C) Ruh hâlini etkileyerek sağlığı güçlendirmek için bitkilerden elde edilen aromatik yağların kullanımını kapsayan aromaterapi, bilimsel olarak kanıtlanmamış bir alternatif tıp uygulamasıdır.
- D) Bilimsel olarak kanıtlanmamış bir alternatif tıp uygulaması olan aromaterapi, ruh hâlini etkilemek ya da sağlığı güçlendirmek için bitkilerden elde edilen aromatik yağların kullanımını kapsar.
- E) Bitkilerden elde edilen aromatik yağların kullanımını kapsayan ve ruh hâlini etkilemeyi ve sağlığı güçlendirmeyi hedefleyen aromaterapi, bilimsel olarak kanıtlanmamış bir alternatif tıp uygulamasıdır.

## ENG - TR TRANSLATION

5. Yellowstone, established in 1870, is regarded as the world's first national park, and since then, the number of national parks and other protected areas has proliferated.

- A) Dünyanın ilk millî parkı olarak kabul edilen ve 1870 yılında kurulmuş olan Yellowstone'u o tarihten itibaren açılan pek çok millî park ve diğer korunan alanlar takip etmiştir.
- B) Dünyanın ilk millî parkı olarak kabul edilen Yellowstone'un 1870 yılında açılmasıyla birlikte millî parkların ve diğer korunan alanların sayısında hızlı bir artış meydana gelmiştir.
- C) Millî parkların ve diğer korunan alanların sayısının hızlı bir biçimde artması, dünyanın ilk millî parkı olarak kabul edilen Yellowstone'un 1870 yılında kurulmasından sonra gerçekleşmiştir.
- D) 1870 yılında kurulan Yellowstone, dünyanın ilk millî parkı olarak kabul edilmektedir ve bu tarihten itibaren millî parkların ve diğer korunan alanların sayısı hızlı bir şekilde artmıştır.
- E) Millî parkların ve diğer korunan alanların sayısı, dünyanın ilk millî parkı olarak kabul edilen Yellowstone'un kurulmasıyla 1870 yılından itibaren hızlı bir şekilde artmıştır.

6. In order for a society to produce a substantial body of children's literature, it must regard children as an important and distinctive group of readers with separate needs.

- A) Çocuklar farklı ihtiyaçları olan önemli ve kendine has bir okuyucu kitlesi olarak görülmelidir ki bir toplumda çocuk edebiyatına yönelik büyük ölçüde üretim yapılabilir.
- B) Bir toplumda çocuk edebiyatına yönelik büyük ölçüde üretim yapılabilmesi için gereken şey, çocukların farklı ihtiyaçları olan önemli ve kendine has bir okuyucu kitlesi olarak görülmesidir.
- C) Bir toplumun çocuk edebiyatı alanında büyük ölçüde üretim yapabilmesi için çocukların farklı ihtiyaçları olan önemli ve kendine has bir okuyucu kitlesi olarak düşünülmesi gerekmektedir.
- D) Bir toplumun çocuk edebiyatına yönelik büyük ölçüde üretim yapılabilmesi için çocukları farklı ihtiyaçları olan önemli ve kendine has bir okuyucu kitlesi olarak görmesi gerekmektedir.
- E) Çocuklar farklı ihtiyaçları olan önemli ve kendine has bir okuyucu kitlesi olarak tanındığı zaman, bir toplum çocuk edebiyatına yönelik büyük ölçüde üretim yapabilir.

## TR - ENG TRANSLATION

3. 'Detoks' terimi tıbbi manada vücuttan ilaç ve alkol gibi zararlı ve bağımlılığı arttıran maddeleri temizleme anlamına gelse de son günlerde belirli yiyecek ve içeceklerden kaçınmayı gerektiren kısa süreli diyet şeklinde kullanılmaktadır.

- A) While the term 'detox' in the medical sense refers to removing harmful and addictive substances, such as drugs and alcohol, from the body, more recently it has been used in the form of a short-term diet that involves abstinence from certain foods and drinks.
- B) The term 'detox' means removing harmful and addictive substances, such as drugs and alcohol, from the body in the medical sense as well as a more recent form of a short-term diet that involves avoiding certain foods and drinks.
- C) Medically, the term 'detox' refers to removing harmful and addictive substances, such as drugs and alcohol, from the body, but a short-term diet that involves abstinence from certain foods and drinks has also been referred to detox more recently.
- D) The term 'detox', which means removing harmful and addictive substances, such as drugs and alcohol, from the body in medical sense, has recently started to refer to a short-term diet that requires staying away from certain foods and drinks.
- E) Although the term 'detox' refers to cleaning the body off harmful and addictive substances, such as drugs and alcohol in the medical sense, currently it also means a short-term diet that involves abstinence from certain foods and drinks.

4. Londra'daki bir grup bilim insanı, DNA dizilimi yapan makinelerdeki ayarları değiştirerek genetik teşhiste bulunma süresini birkaç haftadan dört gün kadar az bir süreye indirmiştir.

- A) A group of scientists in London changed the settings of DNA-sequencing machines, reducing the time spent on giving a genetic diagnosis from several weeks to as little as four days.
- B) With the change in DNA-sequencing machine settings by a group of scientists in London, giving a genetic diagnosis now takes as little as four days rather than several weeks.
- C) A group of scientists in London cut the time it takes to give a genetic diagnosis from several weeks to as little as four days by changing the settings on DNA-sequencing machines.
- D) A group of scientists in London changed the settings on DNA-sequencing machines and reduced the time required for a genetic diagnosis from several weeks to as little as four days.
- E) Changing the settings of DNA-sequencing machines allowed a group of scientists in London to shorten the process of giving a genetic diagnosis from several weeks to as little as four days.

5. Sanayi Devrimi şüphesiz üretkenliği artırdı, ancak birçok işçinin düşük ücretle daha uzun saatler çalışmak zorunda kaldığı düşünülürse çalışma koşulları oldukça kötüleşti.

- A) Although the Industrial Revolution, without doubt, enhanced productivity, the working conditions considerably worsened because many workers had to work longer hours for low pay.
- B) There is no doubt that the Industrial Revolution enhanced productivity, but many workers were required to work longer hours for low pay, which resulted in dramatically worsened working conditions.
- C) While the Industrial Revolution doubtlessly increased productivity, it seriously worsened the working conditions given that many workers had to work longer hours for low pay.
- D) The Industrial Revolution undoubtedly increased productivity; however, the working conditions dramatically worsened seeing that many workers had to work longer hours for low pay.
- E) The Industrial Revolution undeniably improved productivity, but the working conditions significantly worsened after many workers began to work longer hours for low pay.

6. Martin Luther haricinde muhtemelen en çok okunan Alman ilahiyatçı Cari Friedrich Bahrdt, her zaman tartışmaların merkezinde olmuştur.

- A) Read almost as widely as Martin Luther, Carl Friedrich Bahrdt was a German theologian who was always at the centre of controversies.
- B) Because he was always at the centre of controversies, Carl Friedrich Bahrdt was probably the most widely read German theologian, just after Martin Luther.
- C) What made Carl Friedrich Bahrdt probably the most widely read German theologian aside from Martin Luther was that he was always at the centre of controversies.
- D) Carl Friedrich Bahrdt, who was always at the centre of controversies, was probably the most widely read German theologian, apart from Martin Luther.
- E) Carl Friedrich Bahrdt, probably the most widely read German theologian except for Martin Luther, was always at the centre of controversies.

7. Okyanus sularının mevsimsel sıcaklık değişiklikleri, insanların yiyecek olarak tükettiklerinin birçoğunu kapsayan deniz canlılarının nüfusunu dönüşümlü olarak artırır ya da azaltır.

- A) Seasonal temperature changes of the ocean waters have an alternating effect on the increase or decrease of populations of marine organisms, including many that humans consume for food.
- B) As seasonal temperature changes in the ocean waters, populations of marine organisms, including many that humans consume for food, alternately increase or decrease.
- C) Seasonal temperature changes of the ocean waters alternately increase or decrease populations of marine organisms, including many that humans consume for food.
- D) Populations including marine organisms that many humans consume for food are alternately increased or decreased by seasonal temperature changes of the ocean waters.
- E) Populations of marine organisms, including many that humans consume for food, are alternately increased or decreased due to seasonal temperature changes in the ocean waters.



## IRRELEVANT SENTENCES

13. (I) Although excessive exercise can cause short-term fatigue, long-term tiredness is associated with too little activity. (II) A University of Georgia review of research found that 90 percent of studies conclude that people who regularly exercise report less fatigue than those who do not. (III) Tired people increase their effort to make up for their diminished capability when they want to accomplish a task. (IV) Exercise increases levels of energy-promoting and mood-enhancing neurotransmitters such as dopamine, norepinephrine and serotonin. (V) It also resets the SCN, the part of the brain that regulates sleep and wakefulness hormone, and it also reduces fat stores, which seem to be associated with long-term fatigue.

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

14. (I) Prodigies are defined by their childhood ability to perform at adult professional levels in a particular area. (II) Some experts argue that prodigies benefit from years of intense, early practice, usually encouraged by ambitious parents. (III) Many parents, in vain, make academic success programmes for their children with hopes that they may turn out to be a prodigy. (IV) Others highlight prodigies' innate abilities such as a heightened attention to detail and exceptional working memory. (V) Prodigiousness seems to arise from a combination of this cognitive profile described also by psychologists.

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

15. (I) Groups in conflict can try to improve intergroup relations by communicating directly about the conflict and attempting to resolve it, and this can be done through several strategies. (II) For example, to break the deadlock, a third party can be brought in for mediation between the groups. (III) To be effective, mediators should have power and must be seen by both groups to be impartial, and the groups should already be fairly close in their positions. (IV) Although mediators have no power to impose a settlement, they can help in several important ways. (V) Biased mediators are ineffective because they are not trusted, and weak mediators are ineffective because they exert little pressure on intransigent groups to be reasonable.

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

16. (I) Using natural products such as apple skins and lemon juice as food additives causes problems in large-scale manufacturing situations. (II) Consumer demand for manufactured food that has a high uniform quality with a long shelf life and that is as close to the natural state as possible has been the major determinant for an increase in the use of additives. (III) First, the desired active ingredients in natural products are not consistent in quality, properties, or concentration in their natural state. (IV) Furthermore, they may bring both undesirable flavour attributes, associated with their source, to the finished product, and microbiological contamination. (V) For example, using orange or lemon juice to acidify a food inevitably brings the flavour of oranges or lemons, which may not be desired in the finished product.

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

17. (I) Adaptive behaviours are learned, people are not born with them. (II) However, problems in developing adaptive skills can occur in children of any age. (III) They involve the ability to adapt to and manage one's surroundings to effectively function and meet social or community expectations. (IV) Infants learn to walk, to talk, and to eat with a spoon whereas older children learned to cross the street, to go to the store, and to follow a great variety of rules while interacting with people, such as when to say please and thank you. (V) Good adaptive behaviour promotes independence at home, at school and in the community but maladaptive behaviour, which is problematic, interferes with child's achievement of independence.

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

18. (I) In the middle of the fourteenth century, the Italian scholar and poet Petrarch looked at his world with fresh and critical eyes and had new ideas. (II) In place of medieval values and methods of learning, he looked back to the literature and philosophy of the ancient world for inspiration and advice on how to live. (III) By the time of his death in 1374, other Europeans had begun to share his vision. (IV) There occurred movements in history that affected every area of life and knowledge, from art to zoology, from commerce to science. (V) By about 1400 a group of Italians, scholars as well as men and women from many walks of life, had created a new intellectual movement called humanism that combined ethics, rhetoric, and education and their ideas began to transform Italian and European civilization.

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