

PARAGRAF

A recent study suggests that pigeons may not be so bird-brained after all. A team at the University of California has trained the birds to pick out cancerous breast tissue on mammograms. After two weeks of training, using food as motivation, the pigeons were able to correctly identify cancerous tissue 85 per cent of the time. This is a level of accuracy similar to that of human radiologists. "Research over the past 50 years has shown that pigeons can distinguish identities and emotional expressions on human faces, letters of the alphabet, misshapen pharmaceutical capsules and even paintings by Monet vs Picasso," said co-author Edward Wasserman. "Their visual memory is equally impressive with a proven recall of more than 1,800 images." Even after years of training, physicians can sometimes struggle to correctly interpret mammograms. The process is also time-consuming, labour-intensive and expensive. "Pigeons' sensitivity to diagnostically salient features in medical images suggests that they can provide reliable feedback on many variables at play in the production, manipulation, and viewing of these diagnostically crucial tools, and can assist researchers and engineers as they continue to innovate," says the lead researcher Prof Richard Levenson.

1. It is understood from the passage that pigeons ----.

- A) were able to identify cancerous tissue on mammograms even before the training
- B) were motivated by food in the research as they were accepted as bird-brained
- C) were fed with food which resembled the cancerous tissue on mammograms
- D) reached a high percentage of accuracy in identifying cancerous tissue after being trained
- E) were better than human radiologists in terms of identifying cancerous tissue

2. According to Edward Wasserman, ----.

- A) pigeons can pick out the pharmaceutical capsules which have differences in shape
- B) pigeons are unable to remember images when there are over 1,800 of them
- C) letters help pigeons identify the difference between Monet and Picasso paintings
- D) pigeons are quite good at imitating emotional expressions displayed on human faces
- E) the capacity of pigeons' visual memory is equal to human visual memory

3. It is clearly stated in the passage that the interpretation of mammograms ----.

- A) provides unreliable feedback unless pigeons are involved
- B) considers visual memory as the most critical aspect of interpreting images
- C) comes at a high cost both physically and economically
- D) requires a more extended training programme to improve validity
- E) now commonly uses pigeons to assist with the results

4. It can be inferred from the passage that pigeons ----.

- A) can be regarded as the most intelligent bird species considering their success rate
- B) can accurately spot cancer on medical images, so they are trained for many years
- C) could be used in diagnosis of some diseases in the future to reach correct interpretations
- D) should be trained using food for motivation to achieve a high accuracy level in tests
- E) will definitely play a significant part in the future training of physicians and radiologists

During the preschool period, hand-eye coordination progresses to the point of near independence at self-care activities. A four-year-old is learning to handle eating cutlery well and fasten even small buttons. Four-year olds can also handle a pencil competently, copy geometric shapes and letters, and use scissors. By the age of five, a child's hand-eye coordination appears quite advanced, although it will still continue to be fine-tuned for several more years. He approaches, grasps, and releases objects with precision and accuracy. He may use the same toys as pre-schoolers, but he manipulates them with greater skill and purpose and can complete a familiar jigsaw puzzle with lightning speed. An important milestone at this stage in learning hand-eye coordination is the child's ability to tie his own shoelaces. At the age of six, a child's visual orientation changes somewhat. Children of this age and older shift their gaze more frequently than younger children. They also have a tendency to follow the progress of an object rather than looking directly at it, a fact that has been linked to the practice of some six-year-olds using their fingers to mark their places when they are reading. Even when absorbed in tasks, they look away frequently, although their hands remain active.

5. The author clearly states that hand-eye coordination --

- A) reaches its final level well before the child reaches the age of six
- B) can hardly be seen in kids that are in the pre-school period
- C) is ultimately achieved when the child becomes much younger than five
- D) is apparent in four-year olds as they can use some equipment well
- E) is said to have been completed when the child does a puzzle very fast

6. In which of the following does the age or period correctly match the corresponding skill?

- A) Pre-school children - almost no autonomy in caring oneself
- B) Four-year olds - possible use of a spoon to eat independently
- C) Five-year olds - low to moderate competency in hand-eye coordination
- D) Six year olds - discernible pause in the improvement in visual orientation
- E) Children beyond six years of age - lack of preciseness in hand-eye coordination

7. According to the passage what does tying shoelaces signify?

- A) It shows that the child has obtained total independence in self-care.
- B) It is a major breakthrough in the process of acquiring hand-eye coordination.
- C) It is the ultimate achievement that the child can reach in terms of hand-eye coordination.
- D) By doing it, the child is able to demonstrate a clear change in his/her visual orientation.
- E) It represents the high speed at which pre-school children could do some manual tasks.

8. Which of the following is the passage mainly concerned with?

- A) Phases of development in the acquisition of hand-eye coordination as a key skill
- B) Differences and similarities between motor development of pre-school and school-age children
- C) What kind of challenges different developmental periods in childhood lead to
- D) How pre-school children use their hands and fingers to fulfil certain tasks
- E) Hand-eye coordination as one of the easily acquired skills for school-age children

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.

9. 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.

10. 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

11. Which of the following describes the scientific world's perspective of dreams?

- A) Scientists claim that dreams are important in exploring human psychology even if they are simple by-products.
- B) Some scientists devalue dreams because people are unable to recollect what they have in their dreams.
- C) Scientists are far from reaching a prevailing consensus over the value of dreams in human life.
- D) More scientists than analysts consider dreams as something that can be used to understand people.
- E) A good majority of scientists consider dreams as a means for freeing our minds from undesirable content.

12. 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

Various equipment is used in the production and processing of milk and milk products, including milking machines, cream separators, pasteurisers, homogenisers, butter-making equipment, and related items of equipment. The equipment must be easy to clean and designed to prevent contamination of the milk or milk products from dirt, oil, soluble metals, insects, and other foreign materials. Stainless steel, an alloy of chromium and steel, is widely used and is highly satisfactory for direct contact with milk and other food products. If properly used, stainless steel does not affect the flavour and is corrosion-resistant to food products. However, corrosion of stainless steel may be caused by prolonged contact with food or by removal of the protective oxide layer, which must be maintained to provide corrosion resistance. The layer is removed by prolonged contact with chlorine. Stainless steel surfaces must be cleaned regularly after use with detergent solutions, and should be sanitised before use so that excessive chlorine contact will be avoided. Most modern dairy equipment is designed to be cleaned in place, without disassembly, by pumping detergents and cleaning solutions through the entire system. Equipment is specially designed to avoid pockets, to provide smooth surfaces to avoid build-up of the product on food-contact surfaces.

13. Which of the following is one main feature of dairy processing equipment?

- A) Protecting dairy products from impurities
- B) Preventing detergent solutions from changing the taste of the products
- C) Avoiding prolonged contact of the equipment with milk
- D) Easing the maintenance of the equipment
- E) Focusing on the production rather than the products

14. According to the passage, the most commonly used material in dairy processing equipment ----.

- A) can help manufacturers of dairy foods produce tastier products
- B) is corrosion-proof, even in cases of prolonged contact with corrosive agents
- C) is a mixture of two different metals to increase durability
- D) would still be highly resistant to corrosion if the oxide layer were removed
- E) includes a protective layer that gets hardened when in contact with chlorine

15. Why is dairy processing equipment designed with smooth surfaces?

- A) To make sure that all surface of the equipment is in contact with chlorine
- B) To speed up the processing of milk and to produce higher quality dairy products
- C) To facilitate the process of disassembling the equipment for further cleaning
- D) To prevent the accumulation of dairy products on the surface of the equipment
- E) To improve safety and to enable manufacturers to clean the equipment without removing the parts

16. Which could be the best title for the passage?

- A) How to Promote Manufactured Dairy Products
- B) Cleanliness as the Main Criteria for Milking
- C) Mass Production of Milk and Dairy Products
- D) Common Causes of Contamination in Dairy Products
- E) Main Features of the Equipment for Dairy Production

Genetic testing of a 90,000-year-old sliver of bone from a 13-year-old girl has provided clear evidence of interbreeding between two distinct groups of early humans, something researchers had long suspected. Earlier analysis of the girl's mitochondrial DNA had shown that her mother was of Neanderthal ancestry. In addition to the studies carried out before, the new research, this time led by paleogeneticists at the Max Planck Institute, examined her entire genome. They then compared it to previously sequenced paleogenomes, including those of other ancient humans. The results were unambiguous -the girl's DNA matched Neanderthal and Denisovan genomes to an equal degree. She had Neanderthal mother and a Denisovan father. "When I first saw this combined ancestry, I got worried that I had made a mistake in the lab, and that this was somehow a mix-up of two different bones," says Max Planck's Viviane Sion. "It was only after repeating the experiments several times, and consistently seeing the same result, that I convinced myself - and my colleagues - that the girl's mixed ancestry was real." The team's finding of a direct offspring of a Neanderthal and a Denisovan implies that individuals from the two groups mixed when they had the opportunity to meet. "Taken together with evidence that Neanderthals and Denisovans also mixed with ancient modern humans," says Sion, "this suggests that different groups of humans have always mixed when encountering each other."

17. Which of the following is true of the genetic testing of the old bone mentioned in the passage?

- A) This is the first time DNA testing was performed on an old bone to identify interbreeding.
- B) This is the oldest bone on which mitochondrial testing has been done.
- C) Previous genetic testing on it contradicted the one done at the Max Planck Institute.
- D) The findings of the recent research on it have confirmed a long-standing theory.
- E) The research done at the Max Planck Institute was the first one to involve paleogeneticists in a study to prove interbreeding.

18. It can be understood from the passage that DNA analysis of old bones ----.

- A) provides a valuable insight only if the findings are compared to other sequenced genomes
- B) reveals a strong resemblance between the DNA of Neanderthals and Denisovans
- C) often includes mistakes and mix-ups
- D) had been done previously by other researchers
- E) had never been attempted at the Max Planck Institute

19. The initial attitude of Slon's colleagues towards her findings can be best described as ----.

- A) neutral
- B) supportive
- C) sceptical
- D) envious
- E) indifferent

20. Which of the following conclusion can be drawn based on the results indicated in the passage?

- A) Interbreeding among different ethnic groups is not a modern concept.
- B) It was previously inconceivable that early humans could interbreed.
- C) More research is needed to conclusively identify the extent of early interbreeding.
- D) Irregularities in genetic purity in different ethnic groups started in Neanderthal times.
- E) Researchers do not need to compare the entire genome to identify the extent of interbreeding.

You may think that the leap from naked-eye observation to instrument-aided vision could be one of the greatest advances in the history of the planet. But nobody set out to invent a telescope or eyeglasses. One of the deepest and most widespread human conceptions was faith in the unaided human senses, particularly the naked eye. We do not know who invented eyeglasses, how or where. Everything we know suggests that they were invented by chance, and by a layman who had not been taught about optics. Perhaps an elderly glassmaker making glass disks for leaded windows tested a disk by looking through it and found to his delight that he could see much better. We can suspect that the inventor was not an academic, as professors would delight in boasting of their invention, and before the 13th century, we have no record by any such self-styled inventor. The Italian word *lente* (English 'lens' from 'lentil' - the edible seed) or *lente di vetro* (glass lentil) first used to describe the invention was obviously unacademic; it is clearly not the sort of word that a professor would use to describe the application of his optical theories. From the first recorded uses of eyeglasses before 1300 until the invention of the telescope nearly three hundred years later, lenses were ignored by scholars.

21. What was the reason for the initial lack of interest in making instruments for improving human vision?

- A) People saw no prospects for developments in the field of optics with respect to improving human vision.
- B) Instruments that aided human vision were not a popular topic of interest among scholars and glassmakers.
- C) There were too few scholars who had the necessary skills to invent instruments that could improve human vision.
- D) Scholars were not willing to collaborate with each other to invent optical devices.
- E) People had a strongly-held belief in the superiority of the naked eye.

22. Which of the following could be true of the inventor of eyeglasses?

- A) His usual work involved devising new instruments that improved human vision.
- B) He was an experienced glassmaker who had a keen interest in optics.
- C) He may have been an old inventor who did not want to boast about his invention.
- D) Since he had difficulty seeing while working with glass disks, he invented eyeglasses to improve his vision.
- E) He might have invented eyeglasses unintentionally while working on an unrelated project.

23. What makes the author think that the invention of eyeglasses was unacademic?

- A) Most academicians did not pay attention to this invention as they were captivated by a more sophisticated tool - the telescope.
- B) The very first word to refer to this invention seemed too odd to be linked with optical theories formulated by a professor.
- C) Eyeglasses were invented by a glassmaker who did not have any knowledge about optical theories.
- D) Professors would not consider the invention of eyeglasses remarkable enough to boast about.
- E) Professors actually began to study lenses in a detailed way after the invention of the telescope.

24. What is the main idea of the passage?

- A) Like most other inventions in the modern world, eyeglasses are the product of human wisdom and struggle.
- B) Despite being an important technological innovation, the specifics related to the invention of eyeglasses remain unknown.
- C) Not all scientific projects lead to success despite the concentrated efforts of academicians.
- D) Scholars in the past were often against new technologies, so they rarely used them even if they enhanced the quality of their lives.
- E) The etymology of the word *lente* gives us reliable information about the inventor of the greatest advancement in optical technology.

The annual melt of Arctic ice is under way, and the melt is getting worse and worse. The size of the ice cap where the melt is taking place has become the smallest since satellite records began. It will not be many more years until the Arctic is ice-free in summer. This is not news. Nor is the fact that the US is about to break its promise on its climate change policies, again. The scale and speed of worrying events in the Arctic is increasing, so is the recklessness of the current administration's climate policies. The two are closely connected: without comprehensive, rapid, global action, there is zero chance of preventing irreversible change in the Arctic, which may bring catastrophe to the rest of the world. What is also not-news is the antibiotic crisis. For years, if not decades, medics have been warning that overuse is driving up resistance, threatening to propel us back to a pre-penicillin age when common bacterial infections could be fatal. Both are large, complex problems arising from technological progress. Both are tragedies that require collective action. But on antibiotic resistance, there are signs that the problem is getting less severe, thanks largely to changing prescription habits, following great collective action, which is missing in the climate change problem.

25. According to the passage, the Arctic melt ----.

- A) has only recently been found to cause ice-free summers in the Arctic soon
- B) has finally led the US to keep its promise on its climate change policies
- C) was taking place at a faster pace before satellite recordings began
- D) will possibly result in worldwide devastation due to a lack of sound climate policies
- E) is one of the most immediate priorities of a large number of governments worldwide

26. What is the author's attitude towards the current US administration's climate policies?

- A) impartial
- B) dissatisfied
- C) indifferent
- D) appreciative
- E) sarcastic

27. It is clearly stated in the passage that the antibiotic crisis ----.

- A) might have been alleviated thanks to the extensive use penicillin
- B) has diminished as a result of coordinated efforts to raise awareness of the issue
- C) could have been prevented if doctors had been warned about it much earlier
- D) is different from the climate change crisis in terms of politicians' level of sensitivity
- E) can be tackled through the effective use of technological developments

28. What is the main aim of the author in writing this passage?

- A) To emphasise the importance of collective action in addressing major global problems
- B) To show how carefully governments are trying to cope with global issues
- C) To criticise the US government's policies on climate change and the antibiotic crisis
- D) To compare the methods used in the handling of the antibiotic crisis and climate change
- E) To highlight the incompetence of policy-makers in combatting global tragedies

Child labour has traditionally referred to the use of children to perform adult work on farms and in factories and mines. Ironically, it has helped as well as hindered the development of universal public education in the United States. Historically, this problem did not become a controversial social issue until the beginning of the Industrial Revolution in the late 18th century. After a series of wars produced a shortage of adult male labour in Britain, cotton mill owners offered children free room and meals in company-owned dormitories in exchange for their labour. Government authorities were delighted to get homeless children off the streets. For the mills, the introduction of child labour proved one of the most profitable innovations of the Revolution. The practice spread to the United States, which also faced a shortage of adult male factory workers to produce food and tobacco, the staples of the new nation's trade. At the time, most schools were already reserved for the children of landowners, and therefore, an entire generation of child labourers had grown up illiterate by the 1830s. As the quality of goods they produced deteriorated and overseas sales of American goods declined, many of the very industrialists who had exploited child labour at the turn of the century joined social reformers who wanted to end such exploitation, supporting universal compulsory education to ensure that their future workers would be able to read, write and calculate.

29. Why did child labour become an important issue during the Industrial Revolution?

- A) The number of homeless children in the streets increased dramatically.
- B) Government officials were reluctant to provide homeless children with free room and meals
- C) The size of the labour force in Britain declined since wars resulted in a lack of adult male workers.
- D) The development of universal public education was enhanced by government authorities.
- E) Children who worked for cotton mill owners could earn a huge amount of money.

30. What caused child labourers in the United States to become illiterate?

- A) They were supposed to contribute to the nation's economic growth, so factory-owners did not allow them to go to school.
- B) They believed that engaging in food and tobacco production would bring them much more benefits than attending school.
- C) They did not have to learn to read and write to perform simple tasks in factories.
- D) Landowners did not want them to go to the schools where their children were taught since they thought this would cause a social conflict.
- E) A great majority of the schools were only accepting the children of landowners, so they could not receive education.

31. What was the real reason why industrialists started to promote universal compulsory education?

- A) Child labour combined with compulsory education was a practical option to cope with the shortage of adult male factory workers.
- B) Child labour eventually had an adverse impact on the quality of American goods, which reduced export earnings.
- C) Most of the child labourers were unable to read, write and calculate, which was a disturbing fact for industrialists in sociocultural terms.
- D) Social reformers forced industrialists to acknowledge the fact that children must be well-educated.
- E) Social reformers were against the brutal exploitation of child labour since children could not receive compulsory education.

32. What is the primary purpose of the author?

- A) To explain the reasons why child labour was not as effective in the United States as it was in Britain
- B) To inform readers about how farms, factories and mines throughout the world benefited from child labour in the late 1800s
- C) To emphasise that farms, factories and mines would not have been productive enough without child labour during the Industrial Revolution
- D) To highlight that child labour, initially considered advantageous, later proved to be disadvantageous
- E) To draw attention to the successful collaboration between industrialists and social reformers to support universal compulsory education

Earth is teeming with life — and water makes it all possible. But elsewhere in the cosmos, life might be built from different chemicals that dissolve and assemble in some other liquid: perhaps methane, kerosene, or even chloroform. For now, it is not feasible for humans to set foot on those worlds and see what is there, but researchers are exploring some possibilities in labs here on Earth. The idea of a strange parallel form of life, whose cells do the same basic things as ours using a completely different chemistry, is not new to science. In fact, Isaac Asimov broached the subject in his 1962 essay "Not as We Know It: The Chemistry of Life" And in 2004, the same year the Cassini spacecraft entered Saturn's orbit, biochemist Steven Benner proposed that on a world like Saturn's moon Titan, life might use liquid hydrocarbons as a solvent (a liquid that can dissolve other substances), the way water is used on Earth. With new exoplanets joining the roster of known worlds every day, it is likely that some of them have oceans (or at least warm puddles) of hexane, ethers, chloroform, or other exotic liquids that might serve as a source of life, which we do not yet know.

33. According to the passage chemicals such as methane, kerosene and chloroform ----.

- A) cannot be compared with water in their capacity to dissolve life chemicals
- B) have been found on several exoplanets humans are planning to set foot on
- C) have been proved to be much better alternatives to water, which makes life possible
- D) could possibly be solvents of various chemicals that form life
- E) should be researched more extensively in order to protect life on Earth

34. It is stated in the passage that Isaac Asimov ----.

- A) led the way to discovery of several exoplanets that host life-friendly exotic liquids such as hexane, ethers and chloroform
- B) was the first person to understand that a solvent chemical, even if not water, is necessary for life to develop
- C) came up with the idea that life might have formed elsewhere in the universe with a different chemistry than we know
- D) developed his thoughts about the strange parallel forms of life using the data provided by the Cassini spacecraft which studies Saturn
- E) inspired Steve Benner who wrote in 2004 that liquid hydrocarbons might make life possible on a world like Saturn's moon Titan

35. The underlined word in the passage 'broached' closest in meaning to ----.

- A) introduced
- B) distorted
- C) revised
- D) obscured
- E) simplified

36. What is the passage mainly about?

- A) The contributions of Asimov and Benner to the understanding of life on Earth
- B) The search for alternatives to water that can support extraterrestrial life
- C) The newly discovered exoplanets being studied to determine if they potentially host life
- D) The role of water as a solvent in the formation of life on Earth
- E) The chemical processes underlying the formation of water on other planets

Companies often link pay increases to a measure of performance to motivate and retain the best employees, which may also ensure the companies' long-term success. Among many forms of individual performance-related pay, the most popular is merit-based pay. Under such a system, an employee's pay increase is based on a supervisor's assessment of performance over a previous time period, usually the prior 12 months. The annual cycle of the pay scheme begins with the establishment of performance objectives, either by the supervisor or jointly between the employee and the supervisor. Progress is monitored over the ensuing months, and the supervisor rates the performance of an employee, on a given scale, against these objectives. Each of these rating points is then associated with the amount of a pay increase, expressed as a percentage, so the higher the rating, the higher the pay increase. The size of the pay increase can also vary depending on the position in the pay range. Typically, employees at the bottom of the pay range with high-performance ratings will get a larger increase than an employee near the top of the pay range with a high-performance rating. In some cases, the intention is to enable the employee to reach the top of the pay range at the same time as he or she is ready to be promoted. The difficulty is that this system is not supported by all employees. Research has demonstrated that merit-based pay is attractive to some occupations, for example managers, and to certain demographic groups, such as white-collar workers, high-income earners, and younger employees, but it might not be the best payment approach for all occupations and companies.

37. It is stated in the passage that companies ----.

- A) can contribute to their future prosperity by motivating their employees with a pay increase
- B) use various forms of payment depending on the importance of the position
- C) evaluate their employees' previous performance to lay out future performance criteria
- D) increase the motivation of their employees by setting attainable performance objectives
- E) should use individual performance-related pay to motivate their non-efficient employees

38. It is understood from the passage that in the merit-based pay system, ----.

- A) supervisors' strict control over employees may backfire as weak performance
- B) employees are allowed to rate their own performance
- C) supervisors' rating points determine the amount of the pay increase
- D) an employee gets a pay increase when his or her performance is higher than those of others
- E) employees may get a pay increase during the supervision period

39. What can be concluded a pay increase in the merit-based pay system?

- A) Younger employees may not get a high pay increase since they may not compete well with experienced ones.
- B) Employees deserve a pay increase only if they have gained the qualifications required for a promotion.
- C) Companies try to keep the best employees at the top of the pay range by providing them with the highest pay increase.
- D) No matter how hard they try, employees in the lowest position cannot get a pay increase as high as that of the ones who are at the top of the pay range.
- E) Industrious employees with a low income may get a higher percentage of pay increase than those having a high income.

40. What is the drawback of the merit-based pay system according to the passage?

- A) Employees have no right to take part in the formulation of performance criteria.
- B) It is not efficient because it does not guarantee the promotion of hard-working employees.
- C) Rating points may not accurately reflect an employee's performance.
- D) It may not be favoured by everyone since it benefits certain positions and careers.
- E) It does not help to assess employees' monthly performance since it is applied annually.

We are born to judge others by how they look: our brains come hardwired with a specific face-processing area, and even shortly after birth, babies would rather look at a human face than anything else. Within their first year, they become more discerning, and are more likely to attend to friendly-looking faces than those who look serious. By the time we reach adulthood, we develop a great number of stereotypes and become snap-judgement specialists, jumping to conclusions about a person's character and status after seeing his or her face for just a tenth of a second. And we ignore considered assessments of others in favour of simple cognitive shortcuts. For example, we judge a baby-faced individual as more trustworthy, associate a chiselled jaw with dominance, or refer to a person with a big nose as a curious one. Unfair or unethical, it may be, but it makes good evolutionary sense. Ours is an ultra-social species, so being able to quickly assess whether someone is friend or foe and whether they have the power to help or hurt us is important survival information. But there is a problem. As psychologist Alexander Todorov of Princeton University points out, more often than not, our first impressions are wrong; that is, relying on our shortcuts may not always produce good results. It is not clear why, but he suggests that we meet many more strangers than our prehistoric ancestors would have, and this may play a role.

41. Which could be inferred from the passage about our face-based judgements?

- A) Babies cannot make judgements concerning human faces because they are not yet capable of discriminating between different faces.
- B) We begin to make assumptions about a person's character or status after we have seen his or her face several times.
- C) We are innately predisposed to form an idea about a person just by looking at his or her face.
- D) The face-processing area in our brains functions more effectively during infancy than it does in our adult years.
- E) Regardless of how they look, all human faces can attract babies' attention within their first year.

42. One can understand from the passage that our shortcuts ----.

- A) become less helpful in adulthood as we tend to ignore them
- B) are generally accompanied by careful assessments of others
- C) produce more beneficial results than they did in prehistoric times
- D) might be considered morally unacceptable although they can provide help in our social lives
- E) are unreliable because each person can interpret such traits as trustworthiness differently

43. How does Todorov explain why our shortcuts sometimes do not provide help?

- A) He states that our shortcuts lead us to make very quick assessments of others, and therefore our first impressions are usually wrong.
- B) He believes that unlike our prehistoric ancestors, we do not live in a hazardous world, so we do not need to develop shortcuts to survive.
- C) He thinks that we encounter so many faces in our modern world that our shortcuts may not guide us accurately.
- D) He claims that we live in a more complex world, which requires us to rely on detailed assessments rather than simple shortcuts.
- E) He puts forward that our shortcuts are mostly based on people's facial characteristics, so they cannot provide precise information.

44. Which could be the best title for this passage?

- A) Learning Survival Information from Our Ancestors
- B) Major Drawbacks of Our Cognitive Shortcuts
- C) How to Reject Unethical Stereotypes
- D) Transferring Our Cognitive Shortcuts into Adulthood
- E) Our Strong Tendency to Stereotype People

Consumer psychology is the study of the behaviour of consumers of goods and services regarding their buying patterns and reactions to advertising and marketing. It seeks to explain consumer behaviour in two basic ways: what the consumer wants and what the consumer needs. The logical explanation for fulfilling the needs is a simple one. If a person lives in New York, that person needs a winter coat to survive the cold outside. But why the person buys a particular style or colour depends on the more complex issues of why a particular choice is made. The key to unlocking consumer psychology is understanding that desires rule over needs when it comes to consumer purchase. In our modern world where new food products and electronic gadgets emerge daily, it is in the interest of psychologists, as well as those marketing the products, to understand the relationship between financial and psychological factors that make people buy what they buy. In fact, consumer psychology utilises more than simply psychology, because it also studies economics and culture.

45. Which of the following does consumer psychology deal with?

- A) What marketers can do to effectively reach out to potential customers
- B) How basic requirements and desires influence consumer behaviour
- C) The challenge experienced by psychologists to understand consumer behaviour
- D) Whether certain goods and services chosen by consumers satisfy them or not
- E) How to help consumers avoid the conflict of needs and desires when making a purchase

46. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage about the relationship between needs and purchases?

- A) Advertisers should take into account what consumers need, irrespective of what they desire, in order to persuade them to buy particular products.
- B) Consumers are overwhelmed by their inner voice telling them to buy what they need rather than what they want.
- C) Economic factors far outweigh psychological ones when it comes to purchases based on fundamental needs.
- D) Although needs intervene in consumer purchase, they fall short in accounting for the details of the choices consumers make.
- E) Advertisers should acknowledge that the battle between desires and needs usually ends in the victory of the latter.

47. It can be inferred from the passage that in order to better understand consumer psychology, one should ----

- A) consider that there are several factors at play when examining consumers' buying habits
- B) study financial factors rather than psychological ones that play a key role in advertising a product
- C) concentrate more on seemingly rational reasons rather than superficial ones in buying decisions
- D) pay special attention to the fact that advertisers often try to persuade people to buy what they actually do not need
- E) realise that consumers often tend to buy what they need rather than what they desire

48. What is the main purpose of the passage?

- A) To analyse people's buying habits from an economic viewpoint
- B) To highlight the huge number of products consumers are offered
- C) To stress the significant effect of advertising on consumer psychology
- D) To describe the change in consumer psychology in the modern world
- E) To explain what consumer psychology does to understand consumer behaviour

All plants can survive for short periods without light. Obviously, they need to be able to last through the night, but they can also cope with a longer darkness in an emergency. If you leave a tent pitched on the same patch of lawn, the grass underneath turns yellow and spindly. This is an adaptation, called *etiolation*, which focuses the plant's remaining resources into growing as far as possible to try and reach sunlight again. There are also some plants that have lost the power of photosynthesis altogether. The genus *Orobancha* (commonly known as 'broomrape') is an example. The plants have no chlorophyll and get all their nutrients by parasitically attaching to the roots of nearby plants instead. Although broomrape does not harness sunlight itself, it is still indirectly reliant on the sun to provide energy to its host plant. Some other parasitic plants, called *mycoheterotrophs*, feed on fungi and these could theoretically survive in complete darkness for months or even years. But of course, those fungi in turn get their energy by digesting dead plants, and in a permanently dark world, this food source would eventually run out.

49. What can be understood about the adaptation process of plants?

- A) They tend to use their remaining energy in an attempt to access sunlight.
- B) They are not really affected by permanent darkness due to *etiolation*.
- C) Even short periods of darkness cause plants to lose their ability to adapt.
- D) Some plants such as grass are more adaptable to darkness than others.
- E) They adjust to complete darkness by using up all their energy, so they no longer need photosynthesis.

50. Which of the following is given as a feature of broomrape?

- A) It provides energy for many nearby plants thanks to its roots that harness sunlight.
- B) It can photosynthesise only when it is connected to another plant.
- C) All the nutrients it gets are used up by the host plant it is attached to.
- D) It never depends on sunlight to harness energy thanks to its adaptation skill.
- E) It cannot feed itself without attaching to a plant that photosynthesises.

51. Which of the following is clearly stated about the survival mechanism of *mycoheterotrophs*?

- A) Their source of energy is limited to the amount of dead plants in their habitat.
- B) They mainly depend on direct and permanent sunlight to survive.
- C) They physically attach to fungi to help them digest dead plants.
- D) They are heavily exploited by parasitic plants such as fungi to harness energy.
- E) The longer their habitat is in darkness, the stronger their survival skill gets.

52. What is the main idea of the passage?

- A) All plants need one another to store energy and produce food.
- B) Plants can adapt to darkness, but none of them can live forever without sunlight.
- C) The sun is the eternal source of energy for living beings on our planet.
- D) Nature has so many defects that it is difficult for us to make up for all of them.
- E) Darkness makes some plant species more susceptible to parasites.

Some 150 years after the Great French Wine Blight, European vines — climbing plants that produce grapes — are under threat from a disease that originated in the Americas. A bacterium known as *Xylella fastidiosa* causes Pierce's disease, in which the plants' transport vessels become blocked, cutting the supply of water and nutrients to the leaves. California's Department of Food and Agriculture spends about \$40 million a year to control the leaf-hopping insects that carry the bacteria from plant to plant in that region. Without this expenditure, the annual cost to the wine industry could be up to \$250 million. The bacterium does not just hit vines — in the Americas, it also strikes citrus and coffee plants. Now *X. fastidiosa* has reached Europe, where it has earned another name — the 'Ebola of olive trees'. In 2013, it was spotted in a few olive trees in southern Italy, and by 2015 had infected up to a million trees there with what has become known as olive quick decline syndrome. So far, 359 plant species in Europe have been identified as being vulnerable to *X. fastidiosa*, including peaches, lavender and rosemary. Some show no symptoms, acting as reservoirs for the bacteria. Others dry and die quickly. Short of controlling insect species that could spread the disease, no cure is yet known. Generally cold winters slow the spread of Pierce's disease; however, as the planet warms, there is every chance the disease's ranges could increase.

53. One can understand from the passage that Pierce's disease ----.

- A) originated in the Americas in 2013, killing many plant species
- B) has already devastated the wine industry both in the Americas and Europe
- C) causes the leaves of a plant to be deprived of necessary ingredients
- D) is spread by a bacterium that absorbs water and nutrients in the leaves of a plant
- E) has caused more damage in Europe than the Great French Wine Blight did

54. Which could be inferred from the passage?

- A) Throughout Europe, 359 plant species have been found to show the symptoms of Pierce's disease.
- B) Although Pierce's disease affects a lot of plants in Europe, it only develops in vines in the Americas.
- C) California has been unable to cope with the insects that transmit *X. fastidiosa*, which has destroyed the wine industry.
- D) The impact of *X. fastidiosa* is far-reaching when the variety of infected plant species is considered.
- E) Southern Italy is known to be the place where Pierce's disease appeared for the first time.

55. Which of the following conclusions could be drawn from the passage?

- A) Agricultural damage from Pierce's disease peaks in winter months across Europe.
- B) Why plant species die soon after they catch Pierce's disease has not been revealed yet.
- C) Most plant species infected with *X. fastidiosa* show typical symptoms of Pierce's disease.
- D) High temperatures may increase the speed at which Pierce's disease is spreading.
- E) Plants with Pierce's disease can be cured by supplying adequate water and nutrients to their leaves.

56. What is the primary purpose of the author?

- A) To emphasise the great amount of money spent to protect the wine industry against Pierce's disease
- B) To point out the serious danger Pierce's disease poses to various plant species
- C) To explain why *X. fastidiosa* is called the 'Ebola of olive trees' in Europe
- D) To warn that insects carrying *X. fastidiosa* increase in number as the planet warms
- E) To draw attention to the fact that a cure to eradicate Pierce's disease is to arrive shortly

Do you think you are too old to do sport? Think again. An analysis of the world's oldest record-breakers has named 104-year-old cyclist Robert Marchand as champion. Romuald Lepers at the University of Burgundy, in Dijon, France, and his colleagues have investigated how age affects athletic performance. While looking at middle-aged athletes, the team began to wonder who the world's best 100-plus sportsperson might be. They identified all the best performances by centenarians in athletics, swimming and cycling. Then they compared each athlete with the world record holder in their discipline. The centenarian athlete who showed the smallest decline was Frenchman Robert Marchand. Cycling 26.93 kilometres in 1 hour, Marchand was only 50.6 percent slower than Bradley Wiggins's 54.53 km record. The study has also shown that athletic ability can be maintained until 35 to 40, and after that, performance decreases by about 10 percent per decade. But Marchand's ability has declined much more slowly. Lepers says that Marchand has extraordinary muscular and cardiorespiratory function for his age. His performance corresponds to an age-related decline of less than 8 percent per decade. Lepers suggests that these athletes are not only remarkable biological examples, but they could also be good role models for others to follow. "Take Canadian Ed Withlock," he says. Withlock was the first person over 70 to run a marathon in less than 3 hours. He took up running in his 40s. "It's never too late to be active," says Lepers.

57. What was the initial aim of the study conducted by Lepers and his colleagues?

- A) To show that old people can also display excellent performance in several sports
- B) To explain how world record holders in different sports achieved extraordinary success
- C) To find out when athletic performance begins to decline dramatically
- D) To study the relation between age and athletic performance in middle-aged sportspeople
- E) To discover what distinguishes Robert Marchand from other 100-plus sportspeople

58. To find the world's best 100-plus sportsperson, Lepers and his colleagues ----.

- A) checked whether a centenarian athlete was able to break the world record in his or her discipline in the past
- B) examined the most successful performances by 100-plus athletes and compared them with each other
- C) looked at the differences between centenarians' performances and those of the world record holders
- D) asked the world record holders in athletics, swimming and cycling to lay out selection criteria
- E) compared the performances of centenarian athletes with those of the middle-aged athletes

59. It is clear from the passage that the decline in Marchand's athletic ability ----.

- A) has been far slower thanks to his exceptional physical characteristics
- B) has been found to be by 8 to 10 percent per decade
- C) has allowed him to be a great inspiration to the athletes under 40
- D) has been less sharp than the decrease in Bradley Wiggins's athletic ability
- E) has been occurring at a rapid pace due to his weakening bodily functions

60. Why does Lepers put a special emphasis on Withlock's performance?

- A) To suggest that 3 hours is not sufficient for a 70-plus athlete to run a marathon
- B) To show that marathons are races where we can see powerful athletes over 70
- C) To stress that an athlete must be a record-breaker to gain worldwide recognition
- D) To prove that Withlock was a more successful sportsperson than Marchand
- E) To indicate that one could be a brilliant sportsperson at any age

Aromatherapy is the therapeutic use of plant-derived, aromatic essential oils to promote physical and psychological well-being. Aromatic plants have been utilised for their healing, preservative, and pleasurable qualities throughout recorded history in both the East and West. As early as 1500 BC the ancient Egyptians used waters, oils, incense, resins, and ointments scented with botanicals for their religious ceremonies. There is evidence that the Chinese may have recognised the benefits of herbal and aromatic remedies much earlier than this. The oldest known herbal text, Shen Nung's *Pen Ts'ao* (2700-3000 BC) catalogues over 200 botanicals. Ayurveda, a practice of traditional Indian medicine that dates back more than 2,500 years, also used aromatic herbs for treatment. The Romans were well known for their use of fragrances. They bathed with botanicals and integrated them into their state and religious rituals. So did the Greeks, with a growing awareness of the medicinal properties of herbs. Greek physician and surgeon Pedanios Dioscorides, whose **prominent** herbal text *De Materia Medica* (60 AD) was the standard textbook for Western medicine for 1,500 years, wrote extensively on the medicinal value of botanical aromatics.

61. It is stated in the passage that aromatherapy ---.

- A) is still practiced through the use of more than 200 plants listed in *Pen Ts'ao*
- B) had been ignored for years until the ancient Egyptians made use of it
- C) was more highly valued by the Indians than the Chinese and Egyptians
- D) was possibly used for curative purposes by the Chinese long before the Egyptians
- E) is described as a form of treatment usually for psychological disorders

62. Greek physician and surgeon Pedanios Dioscorides - ---.

- A) differed from Roman physicians and surgeons in that he recorded his knowledge of curative herbs
- B) wrote a book on medicine which focused on herbs that could be used for medicinal purpose
- C) insisted that botanicals had more value in medicine compared to religious ceremonies
- D) was the first to fully understand and document the medicinal value of botanical aromatics
- E) drew inspiration from the Romans in his efforts to improve Western medicine

63. The underlined word "prominent" in the passage is closest in meaning to ----.

- A) noteworthy
- B) equivalent
- C) prescriptive
- D) confidential
- E) consistent

64. The passage is mainly about ----.

- A) the pleasurable quality of aromatic plants
- B) the eminent physicians practicing aromatherapy
- C) the reasons why aromatherapy was used in ancient times
- D) the medicinal value of aromatherapy
- E) the civilizations that contributed to the growth of aromatherapy

In 2015, it was discovered that liquid water forms on the surface of Mars during its warmest summer days. However, thanks to the low atmospheric pressure, it boils away almost instantly - the boiling point of water on Mars is just 20 degrees celcius. Water was, therefore, believed to play little or no role in shaping the Martian surface. However, an international team of scientists has shown that even this short-lived boiling water does have a significant geological impact. The researchers, led by Marion Masse from the Laboratory of Planetology and Geodynamics of Nantes, recreated two environments: one inside a former diving decompression chamber at Mars-like pressure, and the other in a cold chamber at terrestrial pressure. When a block of ice melted under 'Earth' conditions, water simply soaked into the sand. When a block of ice melted under Mars-like pressure, though, its boiling caused bubbles to be emitted which disturbed the sand, leaving a pattern of ridges like the ones seen on the surface of Mars. With saltwater, the effects were more obvious.

65. Which of the following is an effect of low atmospheric pressure on Mars?

- A) Water cannot be formed during the warm summer days of Mars.
- B) The water formed on Mars boils and disappears immediately.
- C) The temperatures fall and so water cannot boil.
- D) The planet becomes too cold for any water to exist.
- E) The summer period is affected less by this low pressure.

66. Why did the researchers recreate two environments?

- A) They wanted to compare the environment of Earth with the environment of Mars.
- B) They wanted to see if it was possible to create Mars-like environments.
- C) They wanted to find out if it would be possible to create Earth-like conditions on Mars.
- D) They wanted to investigate if the fast boiling water had an effect on Mars.
- E) They were trying to see if they could stop water from boiling away instantly.

67. It is stated in the passage that ice melting under Mars-like pressure ----.

- A) created bubbles that were absorbed into the sand and left salt on the surface
- B) soaked into the sand immediately and left no patterns on the surface
- C) was similar to ice melting under Earth conditions
- D) resulted in ridge-like patterns similar to the ones on the surface of Mars
- E) produced bubbles which had no visible effect on the sand

68. It can be inferred from the passage that ----.

- A) the findings of the research make it clear that Mars could be a habitable planet for humans
- B) scientists need to start working on how to balance the atmospheric pressure on Mars
- C) Mars has a suitable environment for water to be formed, but is unable to preserve it
- D) it is possible to create Earth-like environments on Mars
- E) water formed on Mars towards the end of summer days does not vaporise easily

The Galapagos are a fascinating group of volcanic islands lying on the equator in the eastern Pacific Ocean, close to South America. They were created by volcanoes that boiled up from the ocean floor less than 10 million years ago. These islands of bare rocks were gradually colonized by plants and animals - some of which have evolved into weird forms that are found nowhere else on Earth. The Galapagos were created by a hot spot of volcanic activity which now lies beneath the most western island of Fernandina. All the islands are being carried east by the gradual movement of the ocean floor. This means that in about 26 million years they will crash into South America. While the young islands of the western Galapagos are still volcanically active, the volcanoes on the eastern islands such as San Cristobal and Espanola are extinct. There, volcanic rock has formed fertile soils which support lush vegetation, which in turn provides food even for rare creatures such as giant tortoises. The volcanic landscape, exciting wildlife, and scientific importance of the Galapagos have made them a major tourist attraction. Each year, thousands of people travel to the islands, yet, despite this, most of the islands retain the magical quality of a place almost untouched by the contemporary world.

69. It can be understood from the passage that the Galapagos ----.

- A) are no longer volcanically active
- B) hardly have fertile soils to feed creatures
- C) are bare rocks with no indication of plant or animal life
- D) will crash into South America in near future
- E) came to be the home of unique animal species in the course of time

70. It is clearly stated in the passage that the Galapagos ----.

- A) have been a central tourist site for its peculiar culture
- B) have been a very popular tourist destination especially for scientists
- C) have been virtually unaffected by the modern world
- D) attract thousands of tourists from South America every year
- E) magically make people forget about the modern world

71. Which word is closest in meaning to the underlined word 'lush' in the passage?

- A) barren
- B) available
- C) decaying
- D) abundant
- E) compact

72. Which of the following questions does this passage mostly answer?

- A) What makes the Galapagos so interesting?
- B) What is so wonderful about the volcanic landscape of the Galapagos?
- C) Why do the Galapagos continuously move?
- D) What plants and animals live on the most western island of Fernandina?
- E) What is the scientific importance of the Galapagos?

Daydreams are a form of imagination. In daydreams, the person forms a mental image of a past experience or of a situation that he or she has never actually experienced. The daydreamer may use these mental pictures to escape from reality temporarily, to overcome a frustrating situation, or to satisfy hidden wishes. Although most psychologists view daydreams as generally healthy and natural, this was not always the case. In the 1960s, for example, textbooks used for training teachers provided strategies for combating daydreaming. Daydreams occur in frequencies set by biological cycles of temperature and hormone levels, or they can be triggered by a sensory input such as sight, taste, smell, sound, and touch. Psychologists estimate that the average person daydreams about every 90 minutes, and daydreams peak around the lunch hour (noon to 2 p.m.). Daydreaming first occurs for most people during childhood, sometime before the age of three and these early daydreams set the pattern for adult daydreaming. Children who have positive, happy daydreams of success and achievement usually continue these types of mental images into adulthood. Daydreams become the incentive for problem-solving, creativity, or accomplishment. On the other hand, children whose daydreams are negative or scary are more likely to experience anxiety and fear, and this pattern will carry over into adulthood as well. A child's daydreams may take a visible or public form - the daydreamer talks about his or her mental images while he or she is experiencing them, and may even act out the scenario he or she is imagining. After the age of ten, however, the process of internalising daydreaming begins - the child no longer expresses but continues to form them.

73. Why are textbooks used for training teachers in the 1960s mentioned in the passage?

- A) To state that these textbooks explained the reasons why students tend to daydream
- B) To show that teachers favoured psychologists' view that daydreaming is healthy
- C) To emphasize that teachers were advised not to criticize their students for daydreaming
- D) To focus on strategies developed by psychologists to help teachers deal with daydreaming
- E) To indicate that daydreaming was not seen as a normal phenomenon in the past

74. It is clear from the text that daydreaming ----.

- A) happens for about 90 minutes, usually around lunchtime
- B) becomes less frequent after the age of three
- C) generally appeals to all of our five senses simultaneously
- D) can be initiated either by bodily factors or sensory stimuli
- E) peaks at lunch time due to an increase in the amount of sensory input

75. Which of the following is true about daydreaming?

- A) While children generally benefit from the positive aspects of daydreaming, adults often focus on negative sides of their daydreams.
- B) Daydreams can be highly detrimental if a person often confuses them with reality and behaves the way he or she does in daydreams.
- C) Children's daydreams might trigger beneficial or harmful behavioural patterns in their adult years.
- D) When a child's daydreams become visible, they must be interpreted correctly to help him or her become a creative or successful adult.
- E) Daydreams generally disappear after the age of ten when they are largely internalised.

76. Which could be the best title for this passage?

- A) Comparing Child and Adult Daydreamers
- B) Daydreaming Explained
- C) Daydreams: Natural or Unhealthy?
- D) The Transfer of Earlier Daydreams into Adulthood
- E) The Underlying Causes of Daydreams

Like other organisms, we humans make avoiding danger our highest priority. It is a simple evolutionary story: organisms that did not do so simply did not survive. Perhaps any living thing should bear in mind that it is better to miss lunch than to be lunch. Think about a bunny rabbit out in a meadow. If that bunny finds some really good veggies and becomes so engrossed in them that she does not keep looking around, she is liable to be eaten by a puma. Only bunnies that learned to eat while keeping a constant eye out for predators remain to inhabit this earth. But, unlike bunnies, we humans can describe the past and possible futures. You can think about how your father died of carotid artery blockage and worry that the same thing might happen to you. You can also worry about your child who might possibly be picked on by other kids at school. Although our thoughts about the future can make us thrilled in anticipation of good things to come, we are also prone to horrifying visions of bad things that might happen to us, thanks to our evolutionary bias to avoid danger. Then, thanks to our verbal, relational abilities, we can inhabit a terrifying world while sitting in a perfectly safe, quiet room.

77. According to the passage the most important thing for all organisms is to ----.

- A) hide well for better protection in nature
- B) stay away from life-threatening situations
- C) devote a great deal of energy for the search of food
- D) choose the right habitat to be able to survive
- E) keep up with the requirements of finding a habitat

78. It is clearly stated in the passage that in order to survive, animals should ----.

- A) try to get adequate nutrition during the day
- B) be careful about the food choices they make
- C) avoid becoming prey while feeding themselves
- D) be engaged in less physical activity while eating
- E) avoid hunting in places far from their original habitat

79. Compared to animals' survival instincts, those of humans ----.

- A) are based on bad experiences rather than worries
- B) make them less vulnerable to attacks and threats
- C) are less powerful in avoiding danger
- D) are basically focused on present dangers
- E) involve a more complex level of reasoning

80. One can understand from the passage that our communication skills and thinking abilities ----.

- A) allow us to intuitively abstain ourselves from putting our lives at risk without action
- B) may sometimes be ineffective in helping us estimate the risks around us
- C) lead us to have a deeply pessimistic perspective on our future
- D) make us feel more horrified than other species when faced with a danger
- E) enable us to make accurate predictions about the future and be successful

Video games are likely to affect the way we behave in a number of ways. For instance, there is concern about whether violence in games makes young people more violent. This is controversial even within the scientific community. Numerous studies about the effects of games on the brain have come up with conflicting results. A team of scientists gathered all scientific articles to date and compared results. In total they found 116 experiments, the first from the 1980s. Many compared regular video game players with people who had never played. Changes in the brain were measured using techniques which detect brain regions increase or reduce in size and these changes affect the brain's activity. The study found that the clearest negative impact is the risk of addiction, which could affect other brain functions. Games that heavily rely on online multiplayer modes are the most associated with addiction, due to social interactions being more rewarding than just playing against the computer. However, since video games usually display increasing levels of difficulty, they are continually challenging our skills, making the brain perform at 100% of its capacity, resulting in effective cognitive training. Video games also contribute to the proper functioning of the brain, and can even improve it.

81. There is a controversy about video games even among scientists because ----.

- A) not many scientists have developed the suitable research design to investigate the issue
- B) video games affect our brains in a number of ways
- C) scientists are still waiting for convincing findings from clinical testing
- D) different studies have produced contradictory findings
- E) there are not many changes in the brains of video game players

82. Why do online multiplayer games tend to be more addictive than others?

- A) They display more violence than other games.
- B) They lead to more conflicting behaviours.
- C) They help some regions of the brain get bigger.
- D) They involve communication between players.
- E) They contribute more to the functioning of the brain.

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

- A) Is there a way to avoid the risk of addiction to video games?
- B) Is there any research on the effects of video games on the brain?
- C) Can video games help people socialise with others?
- D) Can video games better brain functioning?
- E) Are there any disadvantages associated with video games?

84. What is the author's attitude towards video games?

- A) Sarcastic
- B) Indifferent
- C) Sceptical
- D) Objective
- E) Pessimistic

Nearly 20 US states have started to implement former president Barack Obama's Clean Power Plan, which places limits on carbon dioxide emissions from power plants in an effort to reduce the impacts of climate change. The plan has been in legal limbo for the past year, yet scientists have now calculated another outcome of the policy: harm to crop yields if the plan is stopped. Along with carbon pollution, coal-fired power plants spew pollutants that form smog, which was already known to contribute to increased rates of asthma and premature deaths. The new research estimates the extent to which smog, under air-pollution policies in place before the Clean Power Plan, would limit production in 2020 of four major crops: corn, cotton, potatoes, and soybeans. Led by environmental engineer Shannon Capps, the research team also estimated the extent to which those crop production losses would shrink under three nationwide counter scenarios. One improved the efficiency of individual power plants. Another modelled a policy similar to the Obama plan, setting state carbon dioxide emission goals for the electricity sector. And the third established a tax on carbon emissions, under which emissions decreased the most. But the greatest drop in smog-forming pollutants – and the greatest gains in crop yields – came from policies such as the Clean Power Plan.

85. Which of the following is true about crop production according to the passage?

- A) The losses are insignificant since only four crops are affected.
- B) Smog has no significant effect on crop production in the US.
- C) If coal-fired power plant efficiency is improved, crop yields will increase dramatically.
- D) Coal-fired power plants produce smog, thereby negatively impacting crop yields.
- E) The losses will continue at the same pace even after implementing the Clean Power Plan.

86. According to the passage, in order to estimate crop production losses, the new research ----.

- A) analysed alternate models using Obama's Clean Power Plan as a point of reference
- B) relied upon asthma and premature death statistics
- C) targeted all crops including corn, cotton, potatoes, and soybeans
- D) adopted models that were different from the Clean Power Plan
- E) excluded models based on policies in place before the Clean Power Plan

87. What is the main idea of the passage?

- A) There is no difference between the Obama plan and other similar plans in terms of reducing emissions.
- B) Crop production will continue to shrink under all three plans proposed by the researchers.
- C) Reducing carbon dioxide emissions from power plants will not necessarily increase crop production.
- D) Policies like the Clean Power Plan are needed to reduce smog rates and increase crop yields.
- E) Improving the efficiency of power plants is necessary to control crop production losses.

88. Which of the following would be the best title for the passage?

- A) The Importance of the Clean Power Plan
- B) Three Plans for Crop Production
- C) Pollution from Power Plants
- D) Smog: How Harmful Can It Be?
- E) Why is the Obama Plan in Legal Limbo?

Fasting could boost your brainpower. A stomach hormone that stimulates appetite seems to promote the growth of new brain cells and protect them from the effects of ageing – and may explain why some people say that fasting makes them feel sharper. Ghrelin is known as the hunger hormone, as it is made by the stomach when it gets empty. If we go a few hours without food, its levels rise in our blood. But there is also evidence that ghrelin can enhance cognition. Animals fed reduced-calorie diets have better mental abilities. Injecting ghrelin into mice improves their performance in learning and memory tests, and seems to boost the number of connections in their brains. Now Jeffrey Davies at Swansea University, UK, and his team have found further evidence that ghrelin can stimulate brain cells to divide and multiply, a process called neurogenesis. When they added the hormone to mouse brain cells grown in a dish, it **switched on** a gene known to trigger neurogenesis. “If the same happens in animals, this could be how ghrelin affects memory,” says Davies, whose work was presented at the British Neuroscience Association conference in 2017. The work may have implications for treating neurodegenerative conditions. Davies's team have found that ghrelin, or chemicals that act the same way, could help treat some conditions like Parkinson's disease.

89. According to the passage, the hormone ghrelin ----.

- A) is called the hunger hormone because it prevents one from feeling hungry for long hours
- B) is produced by the body in higher amounts when there are more brain cell connections in the brain
- C) slows down the neurogenesis process when produced in considerably low amounts
- D) plays a role in a number of functions from the production of new brain cells to enhanced mental abilities
- E) affects our appetite in a negative way and causes us to consume more food than we actually need

90. According to the passage, Jeffrey Davies ----.

- A) ended up working on the neurogenesis process by chance when he was working on Parkinson's disease
- B) discovered that ghrelin contributes to neurogenesis, which might be the reason why it improves memory
- C) presented his study at the British Neuroscience Association conference in order to increase awareness of Parkinson's disease
- D) thinks that more research on ghrelin is needed in order to understand its effects on Parkinson's disease
- E) believes that ghrelin affects memory in mice differently from humans

91. The underlined phrase in the passage 'switched on' is closest in meaning to.----

- A) protected
- B) covered
- C) maintained
- D) transferred
- E) activated

92. What is the primary purpose of the author?

- A) To describe how the neurogenesis process takes place in human brain
- B) To highlight that the brain can gain substantial benefits from increased levels of ghrelin
- C) To discuss whether ghrelin could be used as a treatment for Parkinson's disease
- D) To emphasise the importance of Davies's study on mice and their mental abilities
- E) To draw particular attention to the 2017 conference held by the British Neuroscience Association

First impressions can affect your life course – how you manage job interviews, whether you gain friends at social gatherings, etc. A study by Harvard psychologist Mahzarin Banaji showed that first impressions can strike us even after we think we have abandoned them. Still, however quickly and unintentionally these impressions form themselves in us, we are not mindless robots. “People have some flexibility,” says psychologist Melissa Ferguson from Cornell University, who is interested in how people form, and change, their impressions of others. She has a guy named Bob to thank for her findings. For her studies, Ferguson introduces test subjects to a fictional character named Bob. Sometimes Bob is portrayed as good, with a list of a hundred nice behaviours. When subjects find out he is convicted of an immoral act involving a child, the good impression of Bob completely flips. Other times, Bob does a hundred things making study subjects see him as a moderately nasty guy. Then it is revealed that Bob donated a kidney to a stranger. Here too, Ferguson’s subjects adjusted their opinion; they thought better of him, but still did not think well of him. “They did not flip,” she says. “A single piece of extremely negative information undoes a positive first impression, but it does not work the same way in the opposite direction. It takes more to overcome a negative first impression.”

93. It is understood from the passage that first impressions ----.

- A) do not shape our lives profoundly when formed quickly and unintentionally
- B) might not be as easy to get rid of as we may think
- C) may be misleading in job interviews or at social gatherings
- D) lose their effectiveness after a certain amount of time has passed
- E) have such a strong impact on our lives that it is impossible to change them

94. What could be concluded from the passage about first impressions?

- A) First impressions about people hardly ever change, positively or negatively, even with lots of effort.
- B) We do not have any control over our first impressions and cannot change them later.
- C) The effects of positive first impressions last much longer than those of negative first impressions.
- D) People may sometimes act like mindless robots when it comes to first impressions.
- E) We can change our first impressions of others later although they are formed unintentionally.

95. What can be concluded from the study conducted by Ferguson?

- A) Positive information changes the negative first impressions of people to a great extent even though it is about something trivial.
- B) Positive first impressions about someone are more likely to turn into negative opinions when a bit of negative information is provided.
- C) Negative first impressions are more likely to change quickly and easily than positive first impressions.
- D) When nasty people do something really good, people adopt a positive attitude towards them, ignoring their unpleasant background.
- E) People tend to have positive first impressions about others most of the time, but later they may change their mind.

96. Which could be the best title for this passage?

- A) The Lack of Control over First Impressions
- B) How to Ward Off Negative First Impressions
- C) Different Perspectives on First Impressions
- D) Constructing and Adjusting First Impressions
- E) Forming Reliable First Impressions

Dating from 1513, a map drawn by Turkish mariner Piri Reis is one of the earliest cartographic depictions of the Americas. Historians have long been fascinated by many aspects of his map, such as its level of accuracy. The route to the New World, the Americas, was at first a secret closely guarded by the Spanish and Portuguese navigators who were exploring the Atlantic – for example, Christopher Columbus, who was working for the Spanish monarchy. Reis surprisingly placed the New World on the correct longitudinal meridian in relation to the African continent. His was the earliest known map to do so. However, similar to other maps of the time, the scale of this map is inconsistent, with the Americas drawn much larger than Africa or Asia. Piri Reis wrote on the map itself that he had consulted other maps in Arabic, including some classical sources. He also referred to four contemporary Portuguese maps, as well as one by Columbus. The mystery remains, however, as to how Piri Reis gained access to Columbus's discoveries.

97. It can be understood from the passage that Piri Reis's map ----.

- A) was the first one to include depictions of the Americas
- B) was preceded by others that include Africa
- C) was not the only map showing the Americas
- D) is the first example of a marine map
- E) is more accurate than once believed

98. It can be understood from the passage that Spanish and Portuguese explorers ----.

- A) were initially very open to providing Piri Reis with information
- B) wanted to ensure that no others could find their way to the Americas
- C) were the only ones exploring the Atlantic
- D) were in direct competition with Christopher Columbus
- E) worked very closely with monarchies to establish the New World

99. The most surprising aspects of Piri Reis's map is that ----.

- A) it was the most complete map of the time
- B) the scale was consistent with the previous ones
- C) the locations of Africa and Asia were correctly noted
- D) his placement of the New World was accurate
- E) it was the first to include longitudinal meridians

100. Which of the following is true about Piri Reis and his map?

- A) The Americas appeared much larger than Africa and Asia on Piri Reis's map because he basically relied upon Arabic maps.
- B) It was impossible that he could have had the same knowledge as Christopher Columbus.
- C) There is some doubt about how Piri Reis made use of the discoveries of previous explorers and their maps.
- D) Due to the similarity in scale inconsistencies, it is often considered that Piri Reis essentially copied his classical sources.
- E) How Piri Reis managed to learn about the discoveries of Columbus is still unknown today.

Pick up a glass, fill it from the tap and take a sip. You just had a tiny dose of the pill your neighbour took days before. Excreted and flushed through our sewage works and waterways, drug molecules are all around us. A recent analysis of streams in the US detected an entire pharmacy: diabetic medications, muscle relaxants, opioids, antibiotics, antidepressants and more. Drugs have even been found in crops irrigated by treated waste water. The amounts that end up in your glass are minuscule, and will not lay you low tomorrow. However, someone prescribed multiple drugs is more likely to experience side effects due to these small doses, and risks rise exponentially with each drug taken by a person over 65. "These drugs have been individually approved but we have not studied what it means when they are together in the same soup," says Mae Wu at the National Resources Defense Council (NRDC).

101. Which of the following can be true about the tap water in the US?

- A) The drugs in the tap water are not expected to have immediate side effects on healthy people.
- B) There can be a lower risk for elder members of society who take more than one drug a day.
- C) Most drugs in the tap water are harmless, but illegal ones can make people sick.
- D) It is more likely for a person to be affected if there are multiple drug residues in the tap water.
- E) The tap water used in houses does not cause negative effects for adults at all.

102. It is pointed out in the passage that the tap water ---.

- A) can dramatically increase the severity of diseases due to the variety of compounds found in it
- B) contains drugs that have been found to be illegal as they are harmful for human health
- C) makes it possible for us to determine the types of pills our neighbours take every day
- D) contains medicinal leftovers, which can pass on to us when we drink water from our taps
- E) does not pose any threats for human health because most of the drugs dissolve quite well in it

103. What can be inferred from Mae Wu's words?

- A) The combination of medical waste in the tap water creates a very hazardous toxic soup.
- B) She believes that drinking tap water can cause serious side effects in most people.
- C) The NRDC is planning to study the effects of drugs when they are together in the same mixture.
- D) Despite being approved individually, all drugs can be dangerous when mixed with tap water.
- E) She is unsure of the health effects of the combination of small doses of different drugs in the tap water.

104. What is the main purpose of the author?

- A) To blame the US authorities for failing to take precautions against drug leftovers
- B) To catch the attention of academicians to find a solution to the problem of contaminated tap water
- C) To warn readers against possible health risks that may be caused by tap water
- D) To dissuade readers from continuing to use tap water in the US
- E) To call for more action from the NRDC in sterilising tap water

Admired by native peoples for thousands of years, the Texas horned lizard has an array of abilities. It mostly eats ants — lots of them, and most parts of an ant's body are indigestible, which necessitates a huge stomach. Eating more than two hundred ants per day means exposure out in the open for long periods, and having a 'heavy' stomach means that a horned lizard finds it difficult to run away from predators. Instead, it relies on an armory of defences. It has camouflage colouring, with an outline broken up by spines and outgrowths, and it will freeze if a predator approaches. Its horns and spines can pierce the throat of a snake or bird, and it can hiss and blow itself up to look even more fearsome. When it comes to coyotes, foxes, and dogs, a horned lizard's most spectacular defence is to squirt foul-tasting blood from the sinuses behind its eyes. That usually has the desired effect. But it squirts only when it is provoked, since it risks losing up to one quarter of its blood. Such abilities are, however, no defense against human invasion of its land. Its strange shape and colouring has made it attractive to reptile collectors, and its habit of freezing means that it is prone to being run over.

105. For a horned lizard, eating too many ants means that it ----.

- A) has to spend more time to digest what it has eaten than to hunt for food
- B) is more vulnerable to predators while trying to run away
- C) will become highly indigestible for its predators
- D) seems to get physically stronger in its struggle to survive in the wild
- E) causes a huge decrease in the ant population living around its habitat

106. How does a horned lizard defend itself when faced with a predator?

- A) it blends into its surroundings using its natural colouring and shape.
- B) it freezes the predator with the help of its spines.
- C) it makes itself smaller than normal to confuse the predator.
- D) it releases a kind of liquid to make the predator suffocate.
- E) it changes its colour and shape to become more threatening to its predators.

107. It could be bad for a horned lizard to use its own blood for defence because ----.

- A) it is an ineffective way of defence when the predator is a snake or bird
- B) predators like the taste of the blood, making them more willing to eat it
- C) the bright colour of the blood could make it easy for predators to see it
- D) it might lose a high amount of blood which would put its life at risk
- E) the smell of the blood could attract more predators

108. Upon contact with humans, a horned lizard ----.

- A) is often hunted by collectors due to being confused with other reptiles
- B) attacks humans in an effort to defend its territory
- C) is likely to be run over because it does not move when in danger
- D) immediately changes its original shape and colour
- E) tries to escape by crawling rather than moving fast

More mythology surrounds the shark than any other creatures in the ocean. This is partly a symptom of their colossal size — adult male great whites can measure in excess of five metres; the temptation for humans to add a metre here or there after reported sightings is irresistible. Sharks are also, by nature, mysterious. Scientists still know next to nothing about great whites' breeding habits; a birth in the wild has never been observed. One of the biggest great white shark myths is that the creature, disabled by its notoriously poor vision, often mistakes surfers and scuba-divers for its main prey — seals and sea lions. "Completely false," says Richard Aidan Martin, director of the ReefQuest Centre for Shark Research in Vancouver, Canada. After observing 1,000 predatory attacks on sea lions by great whites for five years, he states that the sharks rocket to the surface and crush their prey with incredible force; however they usually approach humans with leisurely or undramatic behaviour. Martin points out that great whites are curious and investigative animals, which is what most people do not realise. When great whites bite something unfamiliar to them, whether a person or a sea creature, they are looking for tactile evidence about what it is. They usually throw humans out of their mouth after an exploratory bite rather than swallow them for food because humans are too bony. To add more, great whites must be extremely selective about their diet. Their digestive tracts function very slowly, and eating the wrong thing would slow the shark down for days and stop them from consuming anything else.

109. It is understood from the passage that great whites ----.

- A) have hardly ever been examined in terms of their breeding habits
- B) are mysterious because why they mainly prey on seals and sea lions has not been clarified
- C) are giant creatures whose size can never be measured exactly
- D) have been studied more extensively than any other creatures in the ocean
- E) have unusual breeding habits to which scientists have been paying particular attention

110. It is emphasized in the passage that Richard Aidan Martin ----.

- A) monitored great whites mistaking surfers and scuba-divers for seals and sea lions
- B) focused especially on the disadvantages of great whites' notoriously poor vision
- C) examined attacks on sea lions by great whites to prove their aggressive nature
- D) noted that great whites do not come closer to humans in an actively predatory way
- E) tried to collect precise information on great whites by observing 1,000 attacks on humans

111. Which of the following is pointed out in the passage?

- A) Great whites are often incapable of choosing the right food for their diet.
- B) Great whites bite humans to explore if their bones are to their taste.
- C) Great whites confuse humans with seals and sea lions due to their low ability to see.
- D) Great whites avoid biting humans and sea creatures that are unfamiliar to them.
- E) Great whites' diet does not include humans because they have too much bone for them.

112. Which could be the best title for this passage?

- A) The Extraordinary Diet of Great Whites
- B) The Unknown World of Great Whites
- C) Deadly Attacks of Great Whites on Humans
- D) The Impressive Size of Great Whites
- E) Enormous Diversity of Great Whites' Prey

The story of *Hansel and Gretel*, in which two children outsmart a witch who is about to destroy them, was passed down to us from the brothers Jacob and Wilhelm Grimm. They began recording various folk tales told to them by villagers and farmers near the town of Kassel, Germany, in about 1807. *Hansel and Gretel* was told to the brothers by a young girl, Doretchen Wild, who years later became Wilhelm Grimm's wife. The fairy tale gained wide popularity after German composer Engelbert Humperdinck made it the basis of a children's opera, as well as subsequent versions of the story, omits the most traumatising aspect of the traditional tale: the parents' deliberate abandonment of their children to the wild beasts of the forest. Another important feature of *Hansel and Gretel* is that it was not only known through German oral tradition. A version circulating in France as early as the late 17th century had a house made not of gingerbread but of gold and jewels, in which a young girl is held by a giant whom she eventually pushes into his own fire. However, it was the Grimm brothers who immortalised the tale for future generations — an excellent story that every child throughout the world should come across.

113. Which of the following can be said about the story of *Hansel and Gretel*?

- A) It was initially written by the Grimm brothers and became very popular in a short time.
- B) It illustrates the dangers faced by two children who lived in Kassel, Germany, in about 1807.
- C) It reveals the typical features of German culture because it is told by villagers and farmers.
- D) It was verbally transferred to the Grimm brothers like some other stories.
- E) It was told by Doretchen Wild to the villagers and farmers in Kassel, Germany.

114. What can be understood about Humperdinck?

- A) He made *Hansel and Gretel* quite famous by producing a children's opera inspired by the story.
- B) He intentionally highlighted some details of *Hansel and Gretel* to increase its popularity.
- C) He reached a large audience especially attracted to the opera but not to the story of *Hansel and Gretel*.
- D) He was criticised for presenting *Hansel and Gretel* differently from the previous versions of it.
- E) He removed the traumatising part of *Hansel and Gretel* to create a more cheerful story.

115. The saddest part of *Hansel and Gretel* is that ---.

- A) a giant in France is pushed into a fire by a little girl
- B) the children's parents are not aware of the dangers of wild beasts in the forest
- C) a young girl is captured in a giant's house
- D) the parents do not care for their children and cause them to get caught by a witch
- E) despite the presence of wild beasts, the children are left alone in the forest without any concern

116. What is the Grimm brothers' impact on the story of *Hansel and Gretel*?

- A) They gave inspiration to many other arts, and showed a fairy tale can be a product of popular culture.
- B) They recorded one of the diverse versions of the story and made it universally known as a children's literature must-read.
- C) They added a new dimension to children's literature a story which has beasts and witches trying to catch children.
- D) They proved that the important thing is to record a story so it can be used in other cultural activities.
- E) They showed that traumatising events can be used as instructions for children.

In Bertrand Piccard's family, there is a tradition of being first. His grandfather Auguste, was the first person to ride a balloon into the stratosphere. His father Jacques, was the first to reach the Earth's deepest point the Pacific's Mariana Trench. And in 1999, Piccard completed the first non-stop, around-the-world balloon flight. This feat, plus an environmentally conscious approach to innovation, spurred the renowned Swiss adventurer to dream of circumnavigating the globe in a plane that uses no fuel. The result is the Solar Impulse 2, an aircraft equipped with more than 17,000 solar cells. Thanks to lithium batteries that efficiently store energy reserves, it is the first solar-powered plane that can fly through the night. "If we want to solve our pollution and energy problems," says Piccard, a psychiatrist by training, "we need to increase our energy efficiency and focus on clean technologies. Solar Impulse 2 is really a way to show that those technologies are mature."

117. What can be inferred about Piccard's father and grandfather?

- A) They preferred to follow their dreams rather than have careers.
- B) They were not afraid of taking risks and pursuing their dreams.
- C) They were both renowned scientists in their fields.
- D) They were very supportive of Piccard's ambitions.
- E) They were just as concerned about the environment as Piccard.

118. What motivated Piccard to fly around the World in a solar-powered plane?

- A) His desire to follow in his family's footsteps and continue their tradition of being first
- B) His awareness of the need to develop environmentally friendly, cost-effective engineering
- C) His previous success and his desire to be environmentally friendly
- D) His attempt to make the world's first balloon flight
- E) His knowledge of green technologies and his family's concern about pollution and energy problems

119. What is clearly stated as being unique about Piccard's aircraft?

- A) It has more solar cells than any aircraft built before it.
- B) It runs completely on the cleanest lithium batteries.
- C) It reserves all the energy it gains from the solar cells in lithium batteries.
- D) It uses solar cells for power, allowing it to fly without fuel or the need to ever stop.
- E) It has very efficient energy storage means, which will allow it to fly at night.

120. In Piccard's own words, what is the main purpose of Solar Impulse 2?

- A) To show that a plane with no fuel is able to fly around the world
- B) To indicate that more needs to be done to further develop solar-powered planes
- C) To contribute to the improvement of lithium batteries' efficiency
- D) To demonstrate that the technology available today is ready to help solve pollution and energy problems
- E) To prepare the world for the next generation of clean technologies

Sometimes it feels like the Internet has the answer to everything. At our fingertips, we have the ability to improve our knowledge or test someone's doubtful "Did you know...?" statement. Our online searches have their limits, though. If we have questions about what is in front of us, the Internet cannot always help. Is this water safe to drink? How much fat is really in this steak? Search engines cannot access these objects, so their answers are limited to averages and tendencies. To get real answers, we must tap into the chemical make-up of our world. The technology to do this exists, but it is limited to immovable pieces of lab kit called near-infrared (NIR) spectrometers. NIR spectrometers work by shining a spectrum of near-infrared light onto objects and analysing the light that bounces back. Say you want to scan an apple. Each substance within the fruit, be it water, sugar, or fibre, will respond to the light in a unique way. The bonds within them will be energised, moving around at specific wavelengths. The spectrometer can detect these wavelengths and then identify what is inside your particular apple. NIR light is also perfectly safe to use, unlike more destructive X-rays or ultraviolet radiation.

121. By asking questions such as "Is this water safe to drink?", what is the author actually trying to say?

- A) We can expand our knowledge about almost everything by using the Internet.
- B) A great number of questions can be answered thanks to the Internet.
- C) What we can learn through online searches is not endless.
- D) Doubtful statements made by others cannot be exactly clarified by doing online searches.
- E) We can easily discover averages and tendencies via search engines.

122. What is the main function of NIR spectrometers?

- A) They enable us to examine the chemical structure of objects.
- B) They help scientists explore the chemistry of objects through search engines.
- C) They reply to questions that cannot be answered through the Internet.
- D) They reveal the amount of substances like water and sugar in foods.
- E) They detect whether objects are destroyed by X-rays or ultraviolet radiation.

123. What is the drawback of NIR spectrometers?

- A) The light they give out can be hazardous.
- B) When the substances in an object respond in the same way, they cannot be distinguished.
- C) Their functions are limited to foods.
- D) They are restricted to laboratory use.
- E) They cannot accurately analyse the light reflected from objects.

124. Which could be the best title for the passage?

- A) Advantages and Limitations of Search Engines
- B) Are NIR Spectrometers Safe to Use?
- C) Can Wavelengths Be Used with Search Engines?
- D) Choosing the Best Food to Eat through Scanning
- E) Seeing Inside Things through NIR Spectrometers

2014 was a landmark year for drug development. The US Food and Drug Administration approved 41 new pharmaceuticals, the most since 1996. Each of these will hopefully make the world a better place, alleviating distress and preventing premature deaths. But developing drugs is incredibly expensive – and increasingly so. The cost of bringing a new compound to the market is now around \$2.5 billion, twice as much in real terms as it was a decade ago. One of the costliest parts is recruiting and retaining volunteers to test the drug in a clinical trial. Around three quarters of trials are delayed by problems with this process. Most trials over-recruit by up to 50 percent to compensate, but the drop-out is still so high that only 1 in 20 volunteers end up generating useful data. The result: wasted time, effort and money. That is not for lack of patient willingness. In 2013, the UK's House of Commons found that people want to volunteer but do not know how. Yet, volunteers can be brought on board and kept there by making more effort to inform and help them to choose which trial they would like to enter. The problems with volunteer recruitment were identified a decade ago but have not been eradicated. It is high time they were. It is in everyone's interest to get rid of this unnecessary waste.

125. It is understood from the passage that many participants in clinical trials ----.

- A) think that their time and effort will be wasted
- B) are recruited again when a clinical trial ultimately fails
- C) have to comply with strict regulations in order to take part in these trials
- D) are well informed about the processes and procedures in these trials
- E) fail to contribute to the production of reliable data on drugs

126. One can conclude from the passage that the problems of volunteer recruitment ----.

- A) have been solved using a strategy called 'over-recruitment'
- B) show many differences in each clinical trial
- C) are to be solved soon by making up for waste of time in clinical trials
- D) can be reduced by providing people with more guidance on volunteering
- E) have changed a lot in time with respect to their basic characteristics

127. What is the primary purpose of the author?

- A) To highlight the number of the drugs introduced to the market in 2014
- B) To explain reasons why developing drugs has become too expensive in recent years
- C) To elaborate on the role that the US Food and Drug Administration plays in developing drugs
- D) To inform readers about some important problems confronted in clinical trials of drugs
- E) To emphasise the health benefits that 41 new pharmaceuticals are expected to yield

128. Which could be the best title for this passage?

- A) The Activities of the US Food and Drug Administration
- B) A Variety of Methods of Volunteer Recruitment in Drug Trials
- C) Time to Take Voluntary Participation in Drug Trials Seriously
- D) The Huge Expense of Drug Development
- E) How to Participate in Clinical Trials of Drugs

Socrates was a classical Greek philosopher whose thoughts had profound influence in his field. Little is known about his early and middle years, although according to ancient tradition, he worked as a stonecutter. The fact that he served as a heavily armed soldier in the Peloponnesian War indicates that during the early years of the war, he was roughly middle class, because men from this social class were required to provide their own armour. At some time during this period, Socrates began the mission of moral reform for which he became famous. He passed his time arguing about various moral subjects that interested him with his fellow Athenians and attempting to inspire them to be virtuous and honourable. Socrates' followers included not only Plato, but Alcibiades and Critias as well, both of whom later undermined the Athenian democracy. Possibly because of such notorious connections, Socrates was accused of impiety – showing a lack of respect for God – and corrupting youth. Different versions of the speech he made to defend himself against these accusations still exist today. In his speech, he described himself as a great benefactor to the city, and claimed that the Athenians would harm themselves in killing him. In spite of, or perhaps to some extent because of, his defence, Socrates was convicted, sentenced to death, and executed.

129. Which of the following is certainly true about Socrates?

- A) His initiation of moral reform earned him a reputation in Athenian society.
- B) Socrates earned his living by selling his ideas to his fellow philosophers.
- C) Socrates became a soldier because he wanted to gain a higher social status.
- D) Socrates took up stonecutting in his early years and practised it until his execution.
- E) One can learn minute details of his whole life because he is a famous philosopher.

130. What could be said about the philosophical tradition of Socrates?

- A) His ideas fiercely competed with those of Alcibiades and Critias.
- B) His philosophical arguments were heartily welcomed by authorities.
- C) His main philosophical point of view was to debate the legitimacy of the Athenian democracy.
- D) Authorities thought that his prevailing philosophy was in line with religious principles.
- E) He discussed ethical issues with the Athenians to foster respectable behaviours.

131. Which of the following can be inferred based on the speech Socrates made to defend his actions?

- A) His defence might have had an adverse effect on his chances of survival.
- B) His defence failed just because he had some ill-famed supporters who were strongly condemned by the Athenians.
- C) Although he completely refuted accusations in his defence, he was executed.
- D) He made several spontaneous speeches to defend himself in the court.
- E) He failed to take appropriate action to reject the accusations against him.

132. Which could be the best title for this passage?

- A) Achievements of the Distinguished Ancient Philosopher Socrates
- B) The Execution of the Leading Greek Philosopher Socrates
- C) Unfounded Accusations Against Socrates
- D) A Life Story of Socrates: From Ideas to Execution
- E) A Soldier Serving as a Philosopher: Socrates

Body image can be affected by outside influences. Media sources, such as television, the Internet, and magazines, often portray people closer to the commonly accepted ideal body type than the average body image in order to sell their products and services. Consequently, people, especially older children and young adults, are overly influenced by such depictions of body image. Family life can also affect children's perception of their body image. Parents who criticise how their children look, talk, or act, may often have a negative effect on the development of self-esteem in their children. Young people may also be affected by the comments of classmates and peers when it comes to their body image. Teasing is often a method used by young people to convey negative comments and hurtful words. Common characteristics for being teased include being too small or too large; too smart or too dumb; too popular or not very popular; and any of a number of other personal characteristics. Additionally, young people often try to pressure their peers to conform to what is currently popular in clothing styles, language, and other characteristics – all that can potentially hurt one's perception of their body image.

133. What could be inferred about the relationship between the media and body image?

- A) The body image promoted by the media encourages people to keep up with the latest trends, thus enriching their lives.
- B) The way the media presents body image can badly influence how people see their bodies.
- C) The media presents an ideal body type in order to improve people's perceptions of their body image.
- D) A great majority of people are aware of how the media affects their perception of body image.
- E) The ideal body type described by the media is harshly criticised by families since it has a negative impact on their children's self-esteem.

134. It is clearly understood from the passage that young people ----.

- A) may encounter a lack of self-esteem if they face criticism from their parents
- B) can disregard the influence of parental behaviour on their perception of body image
- C) could get help from their families or peers to improve their perception of body image
- D) tend to follow the latest trends to become much more popular among their peers
- E) are often forced by their peers to follow popular trends, which either improves or harms their perception of body image

135. According to the author, teasing ----.

- A) might sometimes be performed by media sources to draw attention to the importance of body image
- B) is generally used by people who are not satisfied with their own body image
- C) is used as a way to communicate both positive and negative comments
- D) is mostly characterised with criticism on wearing outmoded clothes
- E) might concern a great variety of issues related with typical personal features

136. What is the main idea of the passage?

- A) Families can improve their children's body image by criticising them and choosing what is good for them.
- B) It is no use ignoring peer pressure if you want to build a positive perception of body image.
- C) Popular ways of behaving and types of clothing may help young people build a stronger body image.
- D) Various familial and societal factors can influence the perception of body image in young people.
- E) Families and society should stop trying to shape young people's body image through criticism and teasing.

Botany, the study of plants, is one of the major fields of biology, together with zoology and microbiology, and has been around for a very long time. Aristotle and Theophrastus, who lived in ancient Greece around the 4th century BC, were both involved in identifying and describing plants. Theophrastus has been called the 'father of botany' due to his two well-known books on plants that are still influential. The early study of plants, however, was not limited to Western cultures. The Chinese developed the study of botany along lines similar to the ancient Greeks at about the same time. In 60 AD, another Greek, Dioscorides, wrote *De Materia Medica*, a work that described a thousand medicines, 60 percent of which came from plants. It remained the guidebook on medicines in the Western world for 1,500 years until the compound microscope was invented in the late 16th century. During the 17th century, progress was made in plant experimentation. In the 19th century, rapid advances were made in the study of plant diseases after the potato blight that killed potato crops in Ireland in the 1840s. The study of plants continues today as botanists try to understand the structure, behaviour, and cellular activities of plants in order to develop better crops and create new medicines.

137. Why is Theophrastus called the 'father of botany'?

- A) He distinguished botany from zoology and microbiology as a distinct field.
- B) He was more successful than Aristotle in identifying and describing plants.
- C) He was the first person who studied plants.
- D) He produced significant works whose effects last today.
- E) He worked on plants for long periods of time.

138. Which of the following is true about *De Materia Medica*?

- A) It contained information on which plants are more widely used to make medicines.
- B) It continued to be highly influential even after the invention of the compound microscope.
- C) It contributed much to the invention of the compound microscope.
- D) It was written by Dioscorides as a reaction to the botanical developments that occurred in China.
- E) It was a book for consultation in the Western world for a very long time.

139. What is the current objective of botany?

- A) To study the works of Theophrastus and Dioscorides for better crops and new medicines
- B) To improve products in the agricultural and pharmaceutical sectors
- C) To make people have a better understanding of the long history of the discipline
- D) To prevent certain plants like the potato plant from catching diseases
- E) To analyse plants in greater detail by enhancing the experiments conducted in the 17th century

140. What is the passage mainly about?

- A) The comparison of the Western and Chinese studies of botany
- B) The differences between botany and other fields of biology
- C) The contribution of botany to the cultivation of crops
- D) The history of the study of botany
- E) The medical applications of botany

One day in 1952, John W. Hetrick was driving with his wife and daughter in the front seat when he had to change his direction suddenly and brake quickly to avoid an obstacle. Instinctively, he and his wife put their arms out to protect their daughter in case of a crash. This event inspired him to provide automobiles with airbags to protect people during accidents. Hetrick had been an engineer in the US Navy during World War II. He recalled a compressed-air torpedo accidentally turning itself on, causing its canvas cover to shoot up into the air, 'quicker than a blink of an eye'. In 1952, Hetrick proposed using compressed air to inflate airbags rapidly during car crashes. He received a patent for this invention in 1953, but car manufacturers in the 1950s were more interested in style than safety. Later, consumers became more safety conscious and airbag technology improved. The first airbags were optional, but by the 1990s, they had become standard. Although airbags have saved thousands of lives, they are not always sufficient to prevent death and injury during crashes. Travellers must also wear seat belts, and automobiles must have dashboards made of soft materials and steering columns that can absorb energy during impact from car crashes.

141. It can be understood from the passage that the airbags were ----.

- A) widely accepted when they were first introduced in 1952
- B) invented with the fundamental aim of making cars look more attractive
- C) manufactured largely in order to improve automobile marketing and increase the sales
- D) invented by a US engineer while he was launching the canvas cover into the air
- E) designed to work very fast to provide immediate protection for people

142. It is pointed out in the passage that in the 1950s, car manufacturers ----.

- A) developed a compressed mechanism which inflated airbags swiftly
- B) benefitted from optional airbags to raise the safety awareness among the customers
- C) paid more attention to the physical appearance of cars rather than their safety
- D) started to produce standard airbags in line with the innovations in airbag technology
- E) were highly concerned with safety requirements imposed on automobile industry

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

- A) The injuries and deaths in car accidents can be completely prevented with airbags.
- B) Automobile designs are required to manipulate the energy in a crash in order to save people's lives.
- C) The dashboards and steering columns of automobiles should be designed elaborately to increase the efficiency of airbags.
- D) Travellers are expected to fasten their seat belts which enable the airbags to inflate more quickly.
- E) As soon as Hetrick patented the airbag, it became obligatory for manufacturers to equip cars with airbags.

144. Which could be the best title for the passage?

- A) The Advance of Airbag Technology
- B) An Alternative Way to Save Life
- C) Airbags as a Safety Regulation
- D) How to Prevent Car Accidents with Airbags
- E) Advances in the Automobile Industry

An application to translate chimp language may be available in the near future! Chimpanzees can learn to pronounce 'apple' in two chimp languages - a finding that calls into question how unique our own language ability is. Katie Slocombe of the University of York, UK, and her team recorded vocalisations by a group of adult chimps from the Netherlands before and after their relocation to Edinburgh Zoo. Three years after the move, the Dutch chimps has picked up the pronunciation of their Scottish hosts. The peak frequencies of the Dutch chimps' loud calls fell from 932 to 708 hertz to match closely with low-toned pronunciations of the Scottish apes. The change was gradual and coincided with the growing friendship of the two groups. This means that, like us, chimps can learn foreign language to fit in with new neighbours. The finding also challenges the prevailing theory that chimp words for objects are fixed because they result from excited, involuntary outbursts. The general assumption was that animals do not have control over the sounds they make, whereas we learn the labels for things socially, which is what separates us from animals, states Slocombe. But this may be wrong, it seems. "It is the first time call structure has been dissociated from emotional outbursts," she says.

145. It is pointed out in the passage that after being relocated, the Dutch chimps ----.

- A) changed the pronunciation patterns of their Scottish hosts
- B) had increasing frequencies of loud calls
- C) had a low-toned pronunciation as they did in the Netherlands
- D) began to make sounds in a way similar to that of the Scottish apes
- E) experienced a sudden change in how they pronounced words

146. Which of the following makes chimpanzees resemble us?

- A) Their language learning ability to get involved in a foreign environment
- B) The fixed words that they use to refer to objects
- C) The association between their words and emotional outbursts
- D) Their capability to decrease the peak frequencies of their loud
- E) The three-year period in which they can learn a foreign language

147. What does the passage mainly focus on?

- A) The differences between the Dutch and Scottish apes in Edinburgh Zoo
- B) Why it took three years for the Dutch chimps to establish friendship with the Scottish apes
- C) How chimps differ from humans in their language ability
- D) How chimps can learn to pronounce words through socialising
- E) The importance of emotional outbursts for chimps

148. One can understand from the passage that unlike what is commonly accepted, ----.

- A) chimp words for objects do not vary
- B) chimps can consciously change the sounds they produce
- C) chimp call structure includes involuntary outbursts
- D) chimps are not able to produce sounds that have meanings
- E) chimp words for objects are linked to emotional outbursts

George Manby is most famous for his invention of the Manby Mortar - a device once used to rescue a lot of people from shipwrecks. He is also known as the father of the modern fire extinguisher, which in itself has also saved thousands of lives. Fire extinguishers actually predate Manby's invention. One of the earliest ones was designed in 1723 by Ambrose Godfrey. Godfrey's device consisted of a fire-extinguishing liquid and a chamber of gunpowder. When the attached fuses were lit, the gunpowder exploded and scattered the liquid. They were not widely used, although there is an account of them being used in a fire in London in 1729. Manby's 1818 invention was more efficient. He was inspired to invent a portable fire extinguisher after witnessing firemen's inability to fight fires on the top floors of buildings because they were difficult to get to. He designed a device containing potassium carbonate with the remaining space taken up by compressed air. When the device was activated, it allowed the air to rush out and spread the potassium carbonate over quite a range. The system could also be used with water, and was portable, allowing firemen to reach otherwise inaccessible areas. Manby's invention was soon replaced by a newer model. However, the use of compressed air formed the premise for new prototypes, with modern extinguishers using carbon dioxide as the pressurising agent in a similar way.

149. It is clear from the passage that Manby ----.

- A) was inspired by different types of fire extinguishers while producing his own type
- B) became famous when he himself rescued a lot of people from a shipwreck
- C) is regarded as the creator of the fire extinguisher although similar types existed before
- D) was the first person to use a fire extinguisher in a fire in London in 1729
- E) collaborated with Godfrey to invent the fire extinguisher

150. What is the main reason Manby's invention in 1818 was more efficient?

- A) It could use various pressurising agents to scatter the extinguishing liquid.
- B) It enabled firemen to deal with fires in places that they had previously been unable to reach.
- C) It proved us convenience when it helped to extinguish a fire in London in 1729.
- D) It contained potassium carbonate which could spread over a large area.
- E) It could save more lives than Godfrey's invention could do.

151. One can understand from the passage that Manby's fire extinguisher ----.

- A) was designed with the help of the firemen who wanted to reach inaccessible areas
- B) was not used as widely as Godfrey's device when it was first introduced
- C) was very similar to his another invention called the Manby Mortar
- D) was appropriate for the use of several pressurising agents to spread the potassium carbonate
- E) took more time to activate when compared to Godfrey's device

152. What is the primary purpose of the author?

- A) To give examples of the pressurising agents used in fire extinguishers
- B) To make a comparison between Manby's fire extinguisher and Godfrey's device
- C) To inform the reader about the development of the fire extinguisher
- D) To put emphasis on portable fire extinguishers that help firemen to reach inaccessible areas
- E) To describe the benefits and limitations of Manby's fire extinguisher

It might sound like something from a modern-day vampire movie, but transfer of youthful blood can have a reviving effect on the mind, researchers have found. Or at least, it can in mice: a study by Stanford University School of Medicine has discovered that something in the blood of young mice has the ability to restore mental capabilities in older mice. Over the course of three weeks, the scientists gave 18-month-old mice eight infusions of plasma taken from animals that were just three months old, and then put them through a set of experiments to test their spatial memory - memory relating to the position of things and how large or small they are. The mice were seen to perform consistently better in the tests after receiving the young blood. Old mice injected with the blood of other old mice, on the other hand, showed no improvement in the tests. The team found that new connections were also formed in the old mice's hippocampi, which again were not seen in **the control group**. The hippocampus is a brain region that plays a huge role in memory, particularly in recognising and recalling spatial patterns. It is very sensitive to ageing, showing a natural decline in function as people grow older. In conditions such as Alzheimer's disease, this deterioration is accelerated, leading to an inability to form new memories. It is as yet unclear whether transferring young blood into older individuals would have the same effect in humans.

153. It is clearly stated in the passage that transfer of blood from young mice into old mice ----.

- A) has helped old mice boost their performance in spatial-memory tests
- B) was performed with the blood especially obtained from 18-month-old mice
- C) has hardly made a difference in old mice in making connections in their hippocampi
- D) improves their memories and it is evidently going to have the same effect on humans
- E) is one of many similar studies carried out by the Stanford University School of Medicine

“A control group is a control group in an experiment where the factor being tested is not applied so that it can be compared against another group where the factor is applied.”

154. According to this definition, which of the following is referred to with the expression 'the control group' that is underlined in the passage?

- A) The old mice injected with the blood of young mice
- B) The old mice injected with the blood of other old mice
- C) The old mice with more sophisticated hippocampi
- D) The young mice with less sophisticated hippocampi
- E) The young mice injected with the blood of old mice

155. It is understood the passage that the hippocampus - ---.

- A) weakens more quickly in mice than in humans
- B) will perform much better in old people if they receive blood from young ones
- C) provides help in remembering the place and size of things
- D) gets better at remembering as one gets older and his or her spatial awareness develops
- E) stops functioning when someone develops such conditions as Alzheimer's disease

156. Which could be the best title for this passage?

- A) How to Take Care of Your Hippocampus
- B) The Important Role of the Hippocampus
- C) How Mice's Spatial Memory Functions
- D) Looking to Mice for Better Memories
- E) Saying Goodbye to Mental Disorders

For many years praise was awarded to the US explorer Robert Peary, who claimed to have reached the North Pole on 6 April 1909. Yet even at the time his claim was disputed. Dr Frederick Cook, a rival American explorer, insisted he had reached the pole almost a year earlier. But neither of them could provide definitive proof of their supposed triumph. Cook's own evidence was rejected by an independent commission, while Peary refused to hand over any details at all. In 1989, the US National Geographic Society announced that an analysis of photographs taken by Peary, together with his records of ocean depths and other data were consistent with his expedition getting within eight kilometres of the true pole. Cook's claim, meanwhile, has always been followed by suspicions of fraud. In the years that followed, the North Pole was reached many times by airborne and submarine expeditions. Surprisingly, the first undisputed expedition to reach the North Pole over the surface did not achieve its goal until 1968, when the American Ralph Plaisted and three companions arrived on snowmobiles. On 6 April the following year, the British explorer Wally Herbert became the first to reach the North Pole the traditional way, on foot.

157. It is stated in the passage that Robert Peary ----.

- A) was worried that people would learn he was not the first explorer to reach the North Pole
- B) had been accepted for years as the first person to reach the North Pole although he did not offer conclusive evidence about his expedition
- C) did not want to present the details of his expedition to the independent commission after he learned that Dr Cook was rejected
- D) requested the US National Geographic Society to analyse the photographs and data he gathered during his expedition to prove his claim
- E) was not viewed as the first person to reach the North Pole since Dr Cook was thought to have arrived there earlier

158. Which of the following was declared by the US National Geographic Society in 1989?

- A) Dr Cook's expedition was proven to have taken place a year before Peary's journey.
- B) Peary's photographs and records were as controversial and unconvincing as those of Dr Cook.
- C) Dr Cook's claim was suspicious since he did not reveal clear evidence relating to his travel to the North Pole.
- D) The North Pole was discovered several times by airborne and submarine expeditions before Peary's and Dr Cook's expeditions.
- E) The information collected by Peary could describe the real characteristics of the North Pole.

159. Why did the arrival of Ralph Plaisted and his companions at the North Pole in 1968 cause surprise?

- A) They succeeded in arriving at the North Pole using snowmobiles.
- B) No one was expecting that a group of people could walk as far as the North Pole.
- C) At that time, their expedition was the only one that was recognised to be true.
- D) Herbert was claimed to have arrived at the North Pole before them on foot.
- E) They provided more accurate data than earlier airborne and submarine expeditions did.

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

- A) All of the expeditions to the North Pole were questioned until Herbert reached the pole on foot.
- B) Even though Peary has been accepted as the first explorer to reach the North Pole, it was actually Dr Cook who attained the goal.
- C) The adventurers were strongly supported by the US National Geographic Society during their trip to the North Pole.
- D) Reaching the North Pole has been an objective to be achieved for adventurers, which brings reputation to them.
- E) April is the best time for embarking on an expedition to the North Pole, as both Peary and Herbert did.

Who is the greatest genius of all time? As a scientist, I believe that we should first define what genius is to answer that question. Traditionally, it is the ability to be more creative and skilled than anyone else, or the first to glimpse new shores of knowledge. The history of science and technology is rich with great minds, but who is the greatest? For me, it is close between Einstein and Newton, but in Newton's time, there were not many people doing science. However, at the start of the 20th century, when Einstein was working, there were lots of other great scientists such as Paul Dirac, Werner Heisenberg, Niels Bohr and several others. Even amongst them, Einstein was considered special. Some people may say this is a lazy choice, but I have thought long about it, and I feel it is right. The three theories that he published in four papers are some of the greatest ideas ever to come out of the human mind- he proved that atoms exist with his paper on Brownian motion, discovered the fact that light is made up of packets of energy, and the whole field of cosmology and most of modern astronomy were born from Einstein's General Theory of Relativity. He changed forever the way we understand our Universe. Even now, when we talk about the possibility of a big idea changing science, we say "we need another Einstein".

161. It is clear from the passage that in order to be a genius, one needs to ----.

- A) have the necessary traits that allow him or her to be more innovative and talented than others
- B) come up with paper which can lead to remarkable scientific breakthroughs
- C) be the one with the higher level of understanding of scientific subject
- D) follow the footsteps of Einstein or Newton, two of the greatest mind in the history of science
- E) become knowledgeable in multiple fields of science during his or her career

162. Why does the author nominate Einstein instead of Newton as the greatest genius of all time?

- A) Newton failed to make a difference when compared to other scientists of his time no matter how significant his works and findings were.
- B) Einstein earned a reputation as the most special one of the great geniuses of his time while Newton did not have many competitors.
- C) Einstein had the privilege of collaborating with some of the most successful scientists of his period, including Dirac, Heisenberg and Bohr.
- D) Einstein seems to have been more industrious with the theories he developed while Newton was not very inventive.
- E) Einstein, with his papers, contributed a lot more to the way we see the Universe than Newton.

163. Scientists say "we need another Einstein" when ----.

- A) they talk about the existence of atoms, as it was proved by one of the theories proposed by Einstein
- B) they make reference to one of the ideas presented in the General Theory of Relativity
- C) there is a need for some vision that is supported to make a substantial change in science
- D) they want to underline the fact that Einstein can be considered as the father of cosmology and modern astrology
- E) there is a need to establish the relationship between the light and energy

164. Which of the following best describes the author's attitude towards Einstein?

- A) indifferent
- B) satirical
- C) impartial
- D) appreciating
- E) disappointed

Growing state intervention in education has been, in part at least, a response to globalization. Increasing global integration has at least partially demolished the walls around national economies and made it more difficult for governments to protect industries against foreign competition. One of the few ways in which governments can increase the international competitiveness is through investment in human by putting resources into education and training. This particularly applies to the old industrial societies. Their traditional manufacturing industries cannot compete with those of developing countries where labour costs are far lower. This particularly applies to clerical work and data processing. The industrial societies can compete only by upgrading their skills and improving their knowledge and experience. This also means that it is the more highly educated members of these societies who will flourish. According to a study, those who can only do routine production and service work will lose out, while it is the highly educated 'symbolic analysts' - scientists, consultants, engineers, financial experts, and all those who can manipulate oral and visible symbols - whose skills and knowledge are in global demand. The implication is that inequality will be more related to the level of education than ever before.

165. Why do governments invest more in education and training?

- A) To take the education system under control
- B) To provide a healthy integration of the society with the rest of the world
- C) To be able to compete with other nations
- D) To help stop the globalization process
- E) To avoid the impact of successful companies from rival countries

166. The old industrial societies find it hard to battle with the developing countries because ----.

- A) it is cost-effective to hire labour there
- B) their manufacturing industries are outdated
- C) developing countries have a higher level of state intervention in education
- D) they have been exposed to more foreign influence than developing countries
- E) they have only focused on the service sector

167. It can be understood from the study mentioned in the passage that ----.

- A) manual workers will become the most important ring of the labour chain for the first time
- B) more and more state intervention in education is going to be needed
- C) the level of education has never been more important than now in terms of inequality
- D) clerical work and data processing will be paid more attention in the coming years
- E) globalization has actually not been so influential in blurring the walls around national economies

168. What could be the best title for the passage?

- A) State Intervention in Education
- B) Education and Globalization
- C) Industrialization for Globalization
- D) Education in Developing Countries
- E) Future of Education in Industrial Societies

Australia experienced the worst and most consistent period of drought in its recorded history over much of the past decade. The Murray River failed to reach the sea for the first time ever in 2002. Fires swept much of the country, and dust storms covered major cities for days. Australia's sheep population dropped by 50 percent, and rice and cotton production collapsed in some years. The drought ended in 2010 with heavy rains and flooding. Australia's Millennium Drought is a wake-up call for residents of the drought-plagued southwestern US where droughts have devastating consequences to the region and to the nation. The US can avoid the worst, however, if they pay attention to Australia's experience and learn the right lesson. Both Australia and the US have dry regions where thirsty cities and irrigated agriculture are exhausting water supplies and damaging ecosystems. The Colorado River no longer flows to the sea in most years. Changing global climate in both countries increased the risk of drought. As the climate continues to change, smart water planning may help ease the impacts of unexpected and severe droughts in the US that now appear inevitable.

169. As a result of Australia's Millennium Drought, ----.

- A) people were not able to cope with heavy rains and flooding
- B) more people began to utilize the Murray River
- C) the government came up with plans to restore water
- D) fires and dust storms triggered the climate change
- E) there was a sharp decline in livestock and agriculture production

170. It is clear from the passage that southwestern US -- --.

- A) has already taken some precautions for the anticipated droughts
- B) bears certain resemblance to some parts of Australia in their proneness to climatic devastation
- C) is likely to experience a more severe drought when compared to Australia
- D) is luckier than Australia in terms of geographical characteristics
- E) tries to make the Colorado River flow to the sea again

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

- A) The US inevitably experiences the impacts of a drought despite their smart water planning systems.
- B) If the US does not collaborate with Australia, it may not recover from the approaching drought.
- C) The US seems to be ignorant of the warnings concerning a possible drought.
- D) The US should produce effective solutions to drought since its climate is more threatening than that of Australia.
- E) One positive outcome of the Millennium Drought is that it can call public attention to climate change.

172. What is the main purpose of the passage?

- A) Revealing the basic similarities between the Murray River and Colorado River.
- B) Criticising the reluctance of the US to take action to prevent a possible drought
- C) Pointing to the need for the US to take lessons from the drought in Australia
- D) Emphasizing the disastrous effects of the drought experienced in Australia
- E) Explaining how to save limited water supplies and ecosystems destroyed in both Australia and the US

Greenland faces a great risk of losing substantial amounts of its glaciers, which could result in more sea level rise. One of these immense glaciers that drain the vast Greenland ice sheet has recently begun to retreat. It could eventually contribute half a meter to sea level rise. Some of Greenland's glaciers rest in deep fjords, and as the water warms, their leading edges melt. The ice within them is also moving towards the sea faster - so more is being dumped in the sea. The process began with the vast Jakobshavn glacier in the west, followed by the Petermann and Humboldt in the north. Recently, it has been announced that the Zachariæ Isstrøm glacier in the north-east began to retreat in 2012 and its flow towards the sea has also **accelerated**. "Now it's unstable and it's going to retreat even more," says Jeremie Mouginot of the University of California. The next glacier to the north, Nioghalvfjerdingsfjorden, could follow suit. The floating ice shelf that protects it is thinning and could soon be lost. Most of the ice shelves in the seas around Greenland have already disappeared. "The melt will add millimeters to sea levels over the coming decades," says Mouginot.

173. It is clearly stated in the passage that Greenland's glaciers ----.

- A) have caused an increase in sea levels because of melting
- B) started to melt first with Petermann and Humboldt glaciers
- C) have slowed down their movement towards sea
- D) have begun to melt from the middle to the edges
- E) used to rest in fjords before they moved towards the sea

174. According to the passage, lately, it has been declared that ----.

- A) when the Zachariæ Isstrøm glacier started to retreat is unknown
- B) the Zachariæ Isstrøm glacier has already begun to dump all its ice at sea
- C) the Zachariæ Isstrøm glacier is currently in a steady position
- D) the Zachariæ Isstrøm glacier will presumably continue retreating
- E) the Zachariæ Isstrøm glacier stopped melting in the year of 2012

175. The underlined word "accelerated" is closest in meaning to ----.

- A) evolved
- B) increased
- C) emerged
- D) altered
- E) expired

176. What does the passage mainly focus on?

- A) How to prevent Greenland's glacier from melting
- B) The comparison of Greenland's different glaciers
- C) The disappearance of ice shelves around Greenland
- D) Research on Greenland's glaciers
- E) The consequences of melting in Greenland's glaciers

Imagine a world where every child owns a microscope. A clever new method to fold a single sheet of paper to create a microscope may bring that dream closer to reality. In the Foldscope, invented by Stanford University engineers, folded paper creates a structure, which hold a lens and a LED in alignment. As users look, adjust the lens and change the focus, they can magnify objects more than 2,000 times with this simple, affordable and easily portable assembly. This level of magnification is close to what you can achieve with most laboratory microscopes. Leading developer Manu Prakash originally saw the Foldscope as an inexpensive way to diagnose diseases in developing countries. But he soon realized it could also help excite the new generation of scientists. "You learn to appreciate the microscopic world by actually exploring it yourself," he says. The inventors launched a beta test to see how the invention works in real practice. More than 11,000 applicants from 130 countries-ranging from six-year-olds to scientists nominated for the Nobel Prize- volunteered to use the Foldscope for original research project. They plan to study bee parasites and identify micro-fossils. Reproducing those experiments may inspire students to make their own discoveries. If only every biology book had a Foldscope as the last page because we are not imparting knowledge, but we are also imparting the tools to gain that knowledge.

177. It is stated in the passage that the Foldscope ----.

- A) is an original method to fold paper that children might favor
- B) is a new kind of magnifier that can also work without a lens or a LED
- C) is an easy-to-carry microscope whose primary material is paper
- D) can magnify objects better than many microscopes used in laboratories
- E) can also be created by children as it has quite a simple design

178. It is clear from the passage that Manu Prakash ----.

- A) believes that the Foldscope might soon replace the classical microscopes in laboratories
- B) initially considered the Foldscope as a cheap way of detecting diseases
- C) devised the Foldscope to help the new generation of scientists who look for excitement
- D) invented the Foldscope as he was highly interested in microscopic world
- E) thinks that students are inspired by the scientists who are candidates for the Nobel Prize.

179. It is pointed out in the passage that ----.

- A) the beta test showed that the Foldscope could work well in real practice
- B) a remarkable variety of people were willing to use the Foldscope in their studies
- C) the Foldscope produces the most reliable results in the study of bee parasites or micro-fossils
- D) scientists nominated for the Nobel Prize helped the six-year-olds to use the Foldscope in the beta test
- E) many similar experiments were reproduced to see the efficiency of the Foldscope

180. The author is of the opinion that the Foldscope ----.

- A) needs to be greatly improved to be used in original research projects
- B) should go beyond biology books and used in laboratories to make detailed studies like those on micro-fossils
- C) has become very popular just because the scientists nominated for the Nobel Prize have been using it
- D) was originally designed to be used at schools but now it is being utilized especially for medical purposes
- E) might be a good educational tool that can dramatically foster scientific endeavour

Beneath a temple thought to mark the location of the Buddha's birth, archaeologists may have discovered the physical roots of the religion: an ancient tree shrine that predates all known Buddhist sites. The archaeological record of Buddhism stretches back the times of Ashoka, an Indian emperor who enthusiastically embraced the religion in the 3rd century BC and built many temples. The sage known as the Buddha though, probably lived about three centuries earlier. The remains of one of the Ashoka's temples lie at Lumbinini in Nepal, which many recognise as the Buddha's birthplace. As part of his conservation work, Robert Coningham at Durham University, excavated below the temple foundations. He found evidence of pre-Ashokan stonework and, below that, signs of a timber structure that radiocarbon dated to between 800 and 550 BC. When the surrounding soil was examined, it was found to contain the remains of ancient tree roots, but was strangely free of the debris usually left by human occupation. This suggests that a tree grew at the centre of the wooden structure, and that the area around it was regularly cleaned, just as Buddhist tree shrines are cleaned today.

181. It can be understood from the passage that the excavation below the temple at Lumbinini has ----.

- A) located the remains of an ancient shrine where nothing was thought to exist
- B) provided little evidence that the Buddha was actually born there
- C) shown that Ashoka was the first emperor to follow the teachings of Buddhism
- D) possibly revealed the very first tree shrine in the Buddhist religion
- E) enabled archaeologists to make a previously unknown link between Ashoka and the Buddha

182. It is clearly stated in the passage that Ashoka ----.

- A) lived during the same period as the Buddha
- B) knew exactly where the Buddha was buried and built a shrine there
- C) was a firm believer in the religion that the Buddha founded centuries earlier
- D) dedicated his time to finding the actual birthplace of the Buddha
- E) welcomed the Buddha to his empire to spread his religion

183. The unusual thing about the soil around the timber structure was that it was ----.

- A) full of dead organic matter
- B) examined by previous excavators
- C) contaminated by radiation
- D) surrounded by ancient trees
- E) without any human waste

184. One can understand from the passage that over the centuries, Buddhist tree shrines have been ----.

- A) built away from royal residences
- B) protected by the warriors of the emperor
- C) kept hidden under temple foundations
- D) taken care of in a very similar manner
- E) constructed of both timber and stone

The floods causing damage across much of central Europe are a sign of catastrophes to strike as the continent's climate get harsher. In the German town of Passau on 3 June 2013, waters rose to their highest level since 1501. At that time, the floods in Czech capital Prague were beginning to recede but Dresden, Germany, was preparing itself for the river Elbe to rise 5 metres higher than normal. "Several factors are responsible", says Stephane Isoard of the European Environment Agency in Copenhagen, Denmark. "It was spring, so snow was melting from the mountains," she says. When two months of rain fell in two days, the water had nowhere to go because the ground was soaked. Climate change also causes heavier rainfall, and might be partly to blame. However, Isoard points out that bad land management is just as important. "In urban areas, there is less opportunity for water to infiltrate the soil. With more floods inevitable, Europe needs to adapt." Isoard says. Some work is already under way. Wetlands are restored around stretches of the Danube. Green spaces like this can absorb extra water, making floods less severe. "Over the last 20 years, events like this have become more common," says Iain White of the University of Manchester in the UK. "Central Europe has improved its flood responses since 2002, but there comes a point where you can't defend," he maintains.

185. It is clearly stated in the passage that ----.

- A) bad land management is especially responsible for devastating floods as in Passau
- B) the rise water levels in central Europe in 1501 was more alarming than that of 2013
- C) waters from melting snow caused the river Elbe to rise 5 meters, resulting in great harm in Prague and Dresden
- D) Prague was more vulnerable to harmful consequences of the flood than Dresden
- E) central Europe should be ready for more severe floods as they seem unavoidable

186. One of the strategies to cope with floods is to ----.

- A) build on areas that are water-resistant
- B) reconstruct wetlands that can take in more surface water
- C) decrease the number of urban areas near rivers
- D) redirect the water that results from melting snow
- E) establish a system by which neighboring countries inform each other

187. One can infer from the passage that in central Europe ----.

- A) extreme weather conditions have brought floods, yet there have not been any attempts to cope with them
- B) the severity of the floods has dramatically decreased since 2002 thanks to the long-term solutions to prevent them
- C) heavy rainfall will no longer pose a big threat because urban areas have become more prepared for a possible flood
- D) there have been some precautions taken against the floods, but they are still not totally effective
- E) climate change has had a more damaging effect than in any other parts of the world

188. The primary aim of the author is to ----.

- A) draw attention to how central Europe has recently been contributing to climate change
- B) warn governments in central Europe to take immediate action to protect themselves against floods
- C) give detailed information about the reasons for flooding in central Europe and how to deal with it
- D) prove the claims made by researchers like Isoard and White about the floods in central Europe
- E) exemplify the methods to make the soil absorb more water in central Europe

The influence of technology on diplomacy can be illustrated by leaked and misunderstood telegrams, which shaped the history in unexpected ways. For example, the 1917 Zimmermann telegram (sent by German foreign minister Arthur Zimmermann to the German Mission in Mexico and intercepted by the British) instructed the German representative to start negotiating Mexico's entrance into World War I as a German ally by offering Mexico control of the US states of New Mexico, Utah and California after the war. The Zimmermann telegram was leaked at a time when the American public were still neutral and not ready to join World War I. It prompted the United States to join the Allied forces. The most illustrative case study of the influence of the telegraph on diplomacy was the 1914 July crisis that led to the beginning of the World War I. Telegraph messages were being sent between St. Petersburg, Berlin, Belgrade, Vienna, Paris and other countries involved in the conflict. However, there was little awareness of how to use the telegraph properly. The Russian czar sent a conciliatory note to Germany, but the German kaiser had already sent a note that was not conciliatory at all, thus creating communication confusion and mistrust that contributed toward escalation and ultimately war. A new technology coupled with human failure led to an unfortunate outcome.

189. The Zimmermann telegram ----.

- A) redefined the relationship between Germany and Russia
- B) tried to convince the Mexicans that the British were to invade their country
- C) caused the Mexicans to become suspicious of the United States
- D) showed Germany's intention to take control of the United States
- E) provoked the US government into joining the war against Germany

190. As it is stated in the passage, the 1914 July crisis ----.

- A) was due to the conflict between Russia and Germany although both were capable of using the telegraph effectively
- B) resulted from a confusion in understanding telegraph messages between the Russian and German heads of state
- C) caused a breakdown in communication systems due to technical problems with telegraph system
- D) led to a general distrust of the telegraph system in the major countries involved in the conflict
- E) arose because the telegraph messages could not be sent to other capitals such as Paris and Vienna

191. One can understand from the passage that the Germans ----.

- A) could not use diplomacy effectively in the past
- B) were not skillful in using the telegraph compared with other nations
- C) resorted to sending telegraph messages to form alliances and other diplomatic relations
- D) relied on the British to intercept their messages
- E) were against the development of technology in diplomatic relationships

192. What could be the best title for the passage?

- A) The Development of the Telegraph
- B) The Use of Telegraph in World War I
- C) The Telegraph and Its Various Uses
- D) The Early Days of the Telegraph
- E) The Impact of Telegraph on German Diplomacy

The Paleo diet is very popular these days. The Red Lady of El Miron cave in northern Spain also ate the Paleo diet almost 19,000 years ago. But it was not a trend for her. A close look at the Red Lady's teeth shows that the meat of the hoofed animals, such as red deer and mountain goat, made up about 80 percent of her diet. Fish seems to have made up most of the rest of her diet. If that sounds a little dull, fear not. Meticulous dental analysis reveals she also ate some starchy plant material, most likely to have been seeds, plus mushrooms, although probably in small amounts. Whether mushrooms were eaten for nutrition or for some other purpose is unknown. Could the diet revealed by this unique fossil from northern Spain make you live a longer, healthier life? Although the surviving bones of the Red Lady suggest she was healthy, her age at death was between 35 and 40. That may counted as middle-aged for people who lived in Paleolithic times. Perhaps you had better stick to a balanced diet with five portions of fruit and vegetables a day.

193. As it is stated in the passage, thanks to dental examinations, ----.

- A) why the Red Lady was not able to live longer than 40 years was known
- B) what the Red Lady's diet included was revealed
- C) when the Red Lady lived was brought to light
- D) why the Red Lady's diet depended heavily on meat was found
- E) where the Red Lady lived in Spain was disclosed

194. According to the passage, the diet of the Red Lady - ---.

- A) was made up of large portions
- B) was mainly composed of meat
- C) was followed by a great number of women in Paleolithic times
- D) involved foods eaten especially for nutrition
- E) shows that eating meat is important between the ages of 35 and 40

195. It is implied in the passage that the Paleo diet ----.

- A) puts emphasis on starchy plant materials
- B) leads people to have a diet consisting only of meat
- C) requires eating all types of food in small portions
- D) does not have direct effects on living a longer life
- E) allows people to live as long as the Red Lady

196. The primary purpose of the author is to ----.

- A) persuade the reader to start the Paleo diet to lead a long life
- B) give information about the Paleo diet by providing the reader with an example
- C) criticize the reader for not following the healthy Paleo diet
- D) warn the reader against the consequences of following the Paleo diet
- E) explain the reasons why the Red Lady died at such a young age

Hunger is known to increase food purchases, but Alison Jing Xu at the University of Minnesota and her team wanted to know if it also increased desire to buy non-food items. They asked 63 people to come to the lab with an empty stomach. Half were given a piece of cake to eat before all the volunteers were asked to examine a binder clip and decide how many they would like. Hungry participants asked for 70 percent more free clips than those who had just eaten. To find out if the same association held true for real purchases, the team had a look at the receipts of 81 customers leaving a department store that sold mostly non-food goods. Customers who were hungrier spent 64 percent more than the others. So, what is going on? When we are hungry, our stomach releases a hormone called *ghrelin* which acts on an area of the brain that makes people not only want to consume calories but also to seek out reward and motivation in buying other things. Jing Xu and her team suggest that consumers better feed themselves before they go shopping.

197. It is stated in the passage that ----.

- A) 63 people who joined the lab experiment were given information about *ghrelin* beforehand
- B) researchers intentionally increased the level of *ghrelin* of the participants with a slice of cake
- C) participants who had eaten a piece of cake did not want as many binder clips as those who had not
- D) the aim was to find out the effects of hunger on purchasing food items
- E) some of the participants wanted to have more binder clips rather than a piece of cake because they were not feeling hungry

198. For the real-life part of the experiment, ----.

- A) 81 hungry people were asked to shop at a department store
- B) the receipts of the customers were checked to see the effect of hunger on purchasing
- C) the research team reached contrasting findings for the lab participants and the department store customers
- D) all customers who shopped at the department store were equally hungry
- E) 64 percent of the department store customers purchased non-food items

199. It can be concluded from both experiments that ----.

- A) shopping leads the stomach to release *ghrelin* more
- B) food alone is not enough to motivate hungry people
- C) spending money is not associated with extreme hunger
- D) purchasing is rewarding for people who are not hungry
- E) the effect of *ghrelin* is not restricted to food

200. The study may make people aware that ----.

- A) it is usually the needs that play a key role in how much money people spend when shopping
- B) non-foods goods do not attract people when they are hungry
- C) taking part in lab experiments may change their previous shopping tendencies
- D) shopping on an empty stomach might result in spending more money than intended
- E) consumption of unnecessary calories may be demotivating to do shopping

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Recently, psychologists Derek Rucker and Adam Galinsky reported that manipulating people's feelings of status either at work or in social life in various ways changes the amount that people will pay for products. The researchers told individuals to write about a time they felt either powerful or powerless and then asked them how much they would be willing to pay for different products. Subjects who had written about feeling powerless offered to pay more for luxury products such as stylish pen or fur coat, yet the desire for a quick fix for feelings of low status may put those who regularly feel as if they lack influence at greater risk of having enormous debt – or at least of making some questionable investments. Aside from lightening our wallets, feeling of inferiority can also lead us to gain weight. Marketing professor David Dubois states that when people feel unimportant, they are more likely to opt for an extra large coffee or pizza. Consumers make this choice because they want to consume more when they are feeling low. Accordingly, the researchers conclude that big things may signal higher status and thus powerless people buy more food if it comes in physically larger packages.

201. The research conducted by Rucker and Galinsky revealed that ----.

- A) those with feelings of low status were not satisfied with their investments
- B) those who felt powerful gave a high amount of money for luxury products
- C) manipulating people's feelings of status led them to pay reasonable amounts of money for certain products
- D) there is a connection between the feelings of low status and the tendency to pay more
- E) having felt either powerful or powerless, subjects were equally extravagant

202. It is clearly stated in the passage that ----.

- A) one's attempt to control feelings of low status might result in financial loss
- B) buying bigger food products are considered unfavorable by those with high status
- C) being aware that your behavior is under the influence of feelings of low status, you will pay less for a product
- D) if you view yourself as important, you may want the big size for reasons related with high status
- E) people who feel powerful can pay more for a product to show that he or she has feelings of high status

203. It can be understood from the passage that ----.

- A) choosing minimal portion symbolizes high status as the researchers propose
- B) buying things in bigger size relieves the feelings of inferiority
- C) those who have high status gain weight more easily than those with low status
- D) the association between power and portion size is rather weak
- E) when people feel low, they hesitate to eat or drink more, thinking that they are powerless

204. The passage mainly focused on the ----.

- A) reasons why high status is associated with expensive goods
- B) contradiction between different studies on feelings of low status
- C) relation between people's status and their investment
- D) healthy size choices of people to combat feelings of inferiority
- E) effects of manipulating people's feelings of low status

In Indonesia, the rainforests are being destroyed due to the expansion of the palm oil industry. Today, palm oil is grown on an ever more huge scale, providing global commodity markets with vast quantities of cheap vegetable fat. Across the Indonesian islands of Sumatra and Borneo, palm oil plantations have so damaged the rainforest that experts expect the extinction of the orang-utan in the wild by about 2020, if nothing is done. More than 90 percent of the orang-utan's original habitat is gone, and the remainder is under serious pressure, with the palm oil industry being backed by the Indonesian government even in protected areas where the last orang-utans live, for example, in southwest Borneo. The forests on these islands are also the home of the countless other unique and rare species. Logging operations and plantation activities can increase the risk of serious fires, especially when coupled with unusually dry conditions. A very large fire may lead to further forest loss and increase pressure on neighboring virgin forests by improving access to formerly remote areas. They also cause major public health problems across Indonesia and Malaysia, as the haze of smoke drifts across urbanized areas.

205. According to the passage ----.

- A) the Indonesian government is trying to stop the palm oil plantation on the islands since it destroys the environment
- B) the expansion of palm oil industry in Indonesia makes the country richer than others in the region
- C) low costs of palm oil production has increased the size of the industry, but risking the rainforests
- D) the Indonesian government has provided special areas to protect the orang-utans threatened with extinction
- E) Indonesian islands provide global commodity markets with palm oil cheaper than any other place in the world

206. It can be understood from the passage that ----.

- A) palm oil industry is trying to find a better way to produce palm oil to prevent further forest loss
- B) a combination of factors, including dry climate and increasing plantation, contributes to the extinction of rare species both in Malaysia and Indonesia
- C) people living in urbanized areas are supposed to experience less health problems than those who live in remote areas
- D) the extinction of the orang-utans in Indonesia is more likely due to the lack of government effort to protect them
- E) rare species in Indonesian forests can survive negative conditions caused by palm oil production

207. The passage is mainly about the ----.

- A) expansion and the future of palm oil industry on the Indonesian islands
- B) effects of palm oil plantation on the environment across the Indonesian islands
- C) reasons why the Indonesian islands are convenient for palm oil production
- D) risk of fire due to palm oil plantation and how it can be harmful to both Indonesia and Malaysia
- E) government efforts in Indonesia to control the palm oil plantation on the islands

208. The author's attitude towards palm oil production is ----.

- A) favoring
- B) superficial
- C) impartial
- D) tolerant
- E) disapproving

Critics have long argued that Japan's scientific research whaling is in fact commercial hunting. In March, 2014, the United Nation's International Court of Justice agreed, ordering Japan to stop its hunt off Antarctica. However, the ruling may be the only a temporary setback for Japan. The International Whaling Commission imposed a ban on commercial whaling in 1986, but it allowed the killing of some whales for scientific research. Since then, Japanese whalers have caught 10,710 Antarctic Minke whales in Southern Ocean around Antarctica, where whales are encouraged to breed. Japan claimed the kills were necessary to study recovering populations, but the court said they were excessive. Nevertheless, Japan is likely to continue this practice. Japanese officials say they plan to redesign their research program to align with the commission's rules. "I would bet that whaling will continue as usual, although with some trivial window dressing to make it look like they are complying with the ruling," says whale researcher Phillip Clapham. If Japan, the only nation using the inconsistency in the regulations, submits an acceptable proposal to the commission, the country could resume the practice as soon as possible.

209. According to passage, the decision made by the International Court of Justice ----.

- A) seems to satisfy whale researcher Phillip Clapham's concerns.
- B) may lead Japan to hunt whales in places other than Antarctica
- C) will not be effective in the long term
- D) contradicts the ban imposed by the International Whaling Commission
- E) has caused great controversy among critics

210. The International Whaling Commission's ban on commercial whaling in 1986 ----.

- A) has helped decrease dramatically the number of whales caught
- B) stopped Japan from hunting whales in Southern Ocean around Antarctica
- C) has made it possible for places, where whales breed, to become much safer
- D) has led to considerable progress in scientific research on whale populations
- E) excluded certain whales from the scope of the ban

211. Following the promise to redesign their research program, Japanese officials ----.

- A) will minimize the use of conventional methods of hunting Minke whales
- B) may continue to hunt whales commercially in disguise
- C) can gain substantial support from international organizations for whaling policies
- D) will comply with the rules set by the International Whaling Commission
- E) could protect recovering whale populations against commercial hunting

212. What could be the best title for the passage?

- A) International Competition for Hunting Whales
- B) UN's Efforts to Deter Japan from Whaling Hunting
- C) Unacceptable Whale Hunting by Japan
- D) Protection of Endangered Whale Species
- E) Japan's Contribution to Research on Whales

A vegetarian is a person who eats no flesh. There are subcategories, such as lacto-vegetarians and ova-vegetarians, who eat no flesh but who eat some of the products of animals- in these cases, milk and eggs respectively. A vegan, on the other hand, not only refuses flesh, but also abstains from eating and sometimes wearing all animal products. Vegans argue that animal products cannot be separated from animal mistreatment. They point, for instance, to the connections between eating eggs and the keeping of hens in battery cages, and between drinking milk and the breeding and slaughter of veal calves, which are necessary to keep dairy cows in milk. For the same reasons, many vegans also refuse to wear or use products based on animals material such soap, wool and leather. They make the point that it would be considered by a vegetarian unsuitable to be entertained on a leather seat. Other variations are vegetarians who will eat free-range eggs but refuse milks and others who will eat flesh but refuse the flesh of other animals. In spite of problems of definition, there have been several attempts to calculate the extent of vegetarianism in a number of countries, but the data available for countries such as the United Kingdom and the United States are few.

213. According to the information at the end of the passage, which of the following questions can easily be answered?

- A) What do we mean by vegetarianism in broad terms?
- B) Why do people become vegetarian?
- C) Why is it difficult to calculate the extent of vegetarianism?
- D) Is there an increase in the number of vegetarians across the world?
- E) Which countries have the highest proportions of vegetarians?

214. According to the passage, lacto-vegetarians ---.

- A) would rather drink milk than eat eggs
- B) view making animal products equal to mistreatment of animals
- C) refuse to purchase products containing milk
- D) do not wear or use any animal products
- E) eat flesh of certain animals in some cases

215. It is understood from the passage that vegans ----.

- A) have made great progress in controlling animal mistreatment
- B) are the only kind of vegetarians who find it difficult to eat flesh
- C) are much healthier than lacto-vegetarians and ova-vegetarians
- D) are in strong opposition to the consumption of animal products
- E) can use certain animal products such as soap and leather

216. It can be inferred from the passage that ----.

- A) fish is preferred as an alternative by all vegetarians when they refuse to eat any other animal flesh
- B) animal mistreatment, especially of hens and calves, is a crucial issue discussed by all vegetarians
- C) all vegetarians hardly eat any animal products except for egg, whether free-range or not
- D) vegetarianism no longer draws attention in many countries such as the United States
- E) different types of vegetarians have different approaches towards the concept of vegetarianism

Egypt's Old Kingdom flourished on the flood-enriched banks of the River Nile. It was an era of prosperity, relative stability, and strong centralized rule. During this period, the pyramids were built and Egyptian society worshipped their mighty king, or pharaohs, as 'gods on Earth'. Old Kingdom society was tightly controlled by the powerful pharaoh. Central to life, politics, and religion, which were all closely combined, was the idea that the pharaoh was a semi-divine figure who act. The pharaoh not only oversaw elaborated religious rituals but also headed a vast, highly organized political and administrative bureaucracy. Pharaohs were believed to be earthly representations of the gods and were the upholders of a justice system that aimed to reflect the cosmic order. A pharaoh was also the figure who worked with the gods to ensure that the Nile brought silt-rich annual floods each year, maintaining the Nile valley fertile enough to support the country. Though Egyptians did seem to realize he was a flesh-and-blood human, they stood in awe of the sacred power of the pharaoh.

217. According to the passage, Egypt's Old Kingdom ----.

- A) was a wealthy state with centralized governance headed by pharaohs
- B) deemed that prosperity and strong centralization were more important than stability
- C) fell long before the era when the pyramids were built
- D) ruled during a period when people were free to worship their own gods
- E) effectively separated religious affairs from political ones

218. It is clearly stated in the passage that pharaohs ----.

- A) had to choose between being a political and religious leader
- B) were believed to be the representatives of heavenly gods
- C) were thought to come from another world to rule their kingdom
- D) were far from making use of the fertile Nile valley
- E) held religious ceremonies along the banks of the River Nile

219. The underlined word "upholders" in the passage is closest in meaning to ----.

- A) admirers
- B) speakers
- C) keepers
- D) finders
- E) punishers

220. What can be inferred from the passage about Egypt's Old Kingdom?

- A) Stability was achieved through democratic rule despite the relative lack of prosperity
- B) Stability was negatively affected by the highly powerful position of the pharaohs
- C) It was difficult for the rulers to combine social, religious and political aspects of life in the Old Kingdom
- D) The figure of pharaoh was central in designing every aspect of life
- E) To the pharaohs, religion was less significant than prosperity and centralization in the Old Kingdom

Growing orchids could change your life forever! It has for many people. No other plant family offers the number and diversity of breathtaking and intriguing flowers that orchids do. When you discover that you can actually grow these exotic plants in your home and that they are not expensive, your resistance will be lowered and your chances of catching the extremely contagious but wonderful obsession called the 'Orchid Bug' are high. In England, and the rest of Europe in Victorian times, these fabulous plants used to be only for the eyes of royalty or well-heeled aristocrats because of the one-time astronomical prices they commanded at flower auctions. They were grown in elaborate and costly glasshouses, usually by a staff of professional growers. However, as times have changed, orchids have entered the mainstream. They are now the second most popular pot plant in the world and are gaining quickly on the leader (poinsettia)! Because of new techniques and modern growing methods, award-quality orchids are available to everyone at prices lower than ever before. You can buy an orchid plant in full bloom for less than you would pay for a bouquet of flowers from the florist. In addition to the orchids of today being less expensive, they are also much easier to grow. Some bloom more than once a year and others have a pleasant smell. And with thousands of hybrids and new ones being produced all the time, there is an orchid that will strike anyone's and everyone's fancy.

221. According to the passage, 'Orchid Bug' ----.

- A) is a type of irrepressible desire people may have when they learn how easy and inexpensive it is to take care of orchids
- B) is experienced by orchid-growing people who have experienced changes in their lives thanks to the plant
- C) dates back to the Victorian era, when it was extremely expensive to have orchids
- D) can be defined as the inability to resist owning an expensive but an easy-to-care-for orchid
- E) is a condition used to describe people who are willing to pay high prices for orchids at auctions in England

222. It is clearly stated in the passage that recently-developed practices ----.

- A) have made it possible to buy a bouquet of flowers inexpensively
- B) are used to increase the popularity of pot plants including poinsettia
- C) have brought down orchid prices considerably, making it obtainable for even ordinary people
- D) are preferred by florists so that flowers can bloom in much shorter times than normal
- E) have earned orchids a variety of new awards for their quality

223. The author mainly aims to ----.

- A) explain the success brought about by the new technique of growing pot plants
- B) give readers some information on the future of orchids
- C) provide readers with a comparison between orchids and other pot plants
- D) describe the life-changing benefits of growing orchids at home
- E) present readers with an insight into what it cost to have orchids during Victorian times

224. What could be the best title for the passage?

- A) Where Orchids Come From
- B) What Makes an Orchid an Orchid
- C) Welcoming Orchids into Your Life
- D) Understanding How to Grow Orchids
- E) Choosing the Right Orchid

The kite was first invented in China about 3,000 years ago. The first recorded construction of a kite was by the Chinese philosopher Mo Zi, who spent three years building it from wood. Materials ideal for kite building, such as silk for the sail material and bamboo for a strong, light frame, were plentiful in China, and kites were soon used for many purposes. They were used to measure distances, to test the wind, and to communicate during military maneuvers. The earliest Chinese kites were often fitted with musical instruments to create sound as they were flown; they were decorated with mythical symbols. The first kites were flat and rectangular in shape, but kites are now designed in a variety of forms. Kites flown as hobby are particularly popular in Asia, where kite flying is a ritual incorporated into the national festivals of many countries. The Chinese people believe that kites are lucky, so they fly them to ward off evil spirits. In modern times as well, the kite has been used in important scientific research, including Benjamin Franklin's famous experiment to prove that lightning is electricity. An experiment with a kite in the shape of a biplane helped the Wright brothers achieve their dream of making the world's first controlled human flight in 1903. Modern kites have been used to pull sledges over snow-covered terrain in the Antarctic.

225. According to the passage, one reason for the spread of kite use for different functions was that ----.

- A) the Chinese philosopher Mo Zi was the first person interested in constructing a kite
- B) Chinese people needed something to test the direction of the wind
- C) China at that time was engaged in a lot of wars where they needed to use the kite for communication
- D) perfect materials to make a kite were abundantly available in China
- E) people in China had been trying for thousands of years to come up with a method to measure distances

226. According to the passage, as Chinese people think that kites are lucky, they ----.

- A) attach musical instruments to kites so that they make sound as they fly
- B) decorate the kites they make with mythical figures
- C) design their kites not only in rectangular shape but also in a variety of shapes
- D) have special ceremonies where they fly kites as a ritual in their national festivals
- E) fly kites to provide some kind of protection for themselves against bad spirits

227. It is stated in the passage that recently, the kite ----.

- A) has been useful in several modern inventions and discoveries
- B) has been solely used as a leisure time activity
- C) has been flown mainly on national festivals in Asian countries
- D) has found a place for itself mainly in China
- E) has been widely used in measuring distances in many Asian countries

228. What could be the best title for this passage?

- A) Decoration of Kites in Different Parts of the World
- B) The Development and Use of the Kite Throughout History
- C) The Importance of Kites in Asian Festivals
- D) Chinese Contribution to the Construction of Kite
- E) How We Use Kites in Our Modern World

An amazing development in keyhole surgery has been the use of remotely-operated robots to perform minimally invasive procedures. Keyhole surgery means that the surgeon's hands do not need to be inside the patient – all cuts and stitches are carried out by delicate instruments inserted through the keyhole incisions. This has made it possible for these instruments to be operated mechanically by a surgeon at a console that does not necessarily need to be in the same room, the same hospital – or indeed, the same country. In 2000, the US Federal Drug Administration approved a robotic keyhole system called 'da Vinci' for clinical use. In conventional keyhole surgery, the surgeon must stand and transfer his gaze between the instruments and the display screen. However, da Vinci allows the surgeon to be seated – for greater comfort during lengthy procedures. Two endoscopes give full stereoscopic vision, while hand and foot controls are used to operate the instruments simultaneously and with greater range of movement than that permitted by human hand and wrist joints. In the future, a top surgical specialist in the US could operate on an injured soldier on a faraway battlefield.

229. It is stated in the passage that ----.

- A) the US Federal Drug Administration's approval of da Vinci paved the path to robotic surgery
- B) conventional keyhole surgery is different from robotic keyhole surgery in that it takes less time
- C) one advantage of robotic keyhole surgery is that it is more comfortable for the surgeon
- D) conventional keyhole surgery is less tiring to carry out for surgeons since they use less equipment
- E) in conventional keyhole surgery surgeons have to be seated to pay attention to the equipment

230. According to the passage, in conventional keyhole surgery, ----.

- A) the surgeon's hands enter the patient's body
- B) incisions are larger than those in robotic surgery
- C) very few instruments are used during operations
- D) surgeons might have a rest during operations
- E) manual movements are much more restricted

231. It is understood from the passage that ----.

- A) da Vinci is a robotic surgeon that is able to carry out operations on its own
- B) conventional keyhole surgery is highly suitable for lengthy and tiring operations
- C) surgeons have to stand up while carrying out an operation in robotic keyhole surgery
- D) in robotic surgery surgeons can use their four limbs during the operation
- E) the use of remotely operated robots in surgery is a mainstream practice in the US

232. One can infer from the passage that ----.

- A) thanks to technological developments in medical surgery it is less stressful for surgeons to operate on patients for lengthy periods
- B) new medical technologies will eventually make it possible to carry out operations without any need for medical professionals in the future
- C) the US is making serious investments in developing innovative medical equipment in order to enable surgeons to operate from distant locations
- D) new technological developments in medical operations enable surgeons to do their work more precisely and without restrictions of space
- E) keyhole surgery is so accurate and comfortable that most surgeons will soon carry out operations using such minimally invasive methods

It is not just the rights to solid, visible property that need to be protected; ownership of invisible property such as ideas and artistic creations also require protection. An inventor has little incentive to innovate if he knows that his invention will be seized from him – depriving him of any reward for his work – as soon as it is finished. So, for an economy to function properly, governments have to ensure they have a stable system of patents and other intellectual property rights. Copyright, for example, protects writers, for a set period of time, against plagiarism. Intellectual property rights have come under great scrutiny in recent years thanks to the rise of emerging economies such as China and India. In such countries, regulations and laws on intellectual property and common standards have proven hard to uphold. As a result, companies have been able to produce, for example, cheap and unlicensed versions of drugs based on the research and development of Western pharmacological companies. Although consumers initially welcomed such projects, there have subsequently been several scares over whether goods produced in these countries can be trusted. For instance, some counterfeit drugs produced in China have turned out to have no effect, or even to be harmful. Hence, there must be strict regulations regarding both the use and selling of these drugs.

233. One can understand from the passage that ----.

- A) upholding invisible copyrights has a potential danger of jeopardizing the health of poor people
- B) copyrights to solid, visible property tend to be observed by the emerging economies in Asia
- C) for an economy to be protected, governments have to simplify their laws on patents and copyrights
- D) neglecting intellectual property rights can discourage innovation and may risk public health
- E) emerging economies are particularly careful about adhering to intellectual copyright laws

234. According to the passage, it is one thing for the public to welcome cheap drugs, it is another to ----.

- A) persuade countries such as China to stop deceiving the consumers
- B) support emerging economies in their actions
- C) discard some of the sanctions on companies making counterfeit drugs
- D) be watchful of the effects and quality of these drugs
- E) tell them that some of these drugs were actually made in the West

235. It can be understood from the passage that the protection of invisible property ----.

- A) has been recently discussed among people such as inventors and writers
- B) deserves more consideration than the protection of visible property
- C) directly increases the complexity with which an economy functions
- D) disturbs a stable system of patent-giving mechanisms
- E) may encourage inventors to produce innovative works

236. It is stated in the passage that the issue of intellectual property rights ----.

- A) has become more important since companies in developing countries gain undeserved profit from the expertise of Western research
- B) inevitably brings up the issue of how willing the emerging economies of China and India are to redefine regulations
- C) has long been respected even in emerging economies of the countries like China and India
- D) is largely on the agenda of Western pharmacological companies which invest in research and development
- E) is more often debated in reference to cheap but trustworthy versions of drugs produced by Indian and Chinese companies

In February 1997, newspapers around the world reported the birth in Edinburgh, Scotland, of a lamb named Dolly. Such an event would not normally be considered newsworthy. Even the fact that Dolly had an identical twin would not typically have added much to the story. But the event was truly a landmark in science, because this lamb was not born in the usual way. Rather than being the product of a sperm and an egg from two parents, Dolly came into existence when the genetic material from an adult sheep was transplanted into a cell that developed into an exact copy of that sheep. For the moment, most scientists are talking about relatively non-controversial applications of the technology – such as cloning cows that are especially good milk producers. It is undoubtedly just a matter of time before the technology is in place to create copies of other humans from the DNA in the nucleus of a single cell. Consider the potential benefits to society. We could make perfect, but younger, copies of brilliant scientists, surgeons, or even chefs. Infertile couples could be helped to bear children, and genetic diseases could perhaps be cured or prevented by manipulating the structure of the genes causing them. The extraordinary birth of a lamb named Dolly serves as an appropriate entry into the relatively new and fascinating world of human genetics.

237. It can be understood from the passage that ----.

- A) the birth of Dolly has been reported in the local newspapers since 1997
- B) the way Dolly was born made the birth quite difficult for her mother
- C) Dolly was different from other lambs as she was a better milk producer
- D) the birth of Dolly was important because of the fact that she had a twin
- E) the birth of Dolly was impressive as she was the first of her kind

238. It is understood from the passage that ----.

- A) scientists are pessimistic about the chances of cloning cows
- B) the birth of Dolly paves the way for further scientific development
- C) creating Dolly is like science-fiction rather than a scientific success
- D) experiments on human cloning have been conducted recently
- E) society will utilize cloning only when cloning of humans becomes legal

239. According to the passage, one of the advantages of cloning is that ----.

- A) even infertile couples could have babies
- B) cows could produce larger quantities of milk than they do currently
- C) we may not need any other skillful scientists or surgeons
- D) there will not be any diseases related to genes
- E) it may help eliminate the controversial uses of science and technology

240. The author's attitude towards cloning is ----.

- A) neutral
- B) pessimistic
- C) uncertain
- D) sarcastic
- E) favouring

2014 SONBAHAR YDS

A garment factory complex in Savar, Bangladesh, Rana Plaza, collapsed on 24 April 2013. The collapse of Rana Plaza, a structurally deficient eight-story building, was a local disaster with global implications. Bangladesh is the world's second biggest manufacturer of ready-made garments (RMG) after China. The industry is responsible for nearly 80% of the country's exports, earning \$19 billion annually, or about 13% of its GDP (Gross Domestic Product). Some 4 million Bangladeshis - mostly undereducated villagers - work in the country's RMG trade, making T-shirts and jeans for top international brands. Pictures of the collapse put an intimate face on what is, in Bangladesh, a crucial but poorly regulated and often dangerous industry. In early June 2013, six weeks after Rana Plaza fell, a photographer and a reporter teamed up to trace the backstories of the Rana Plaza survivors and victims to try to learn how they lived and died. What they found out was that Bangladesh's RMG workers follow a common developing-world pattern: leave the familiarity of the village for the harsh uncertainty of the city in the hope that higher urban wages translate into a better life for their families and for later generations. What sets Bangladeshi garment workers apart is that they lose their lives on the job with depressing frequency.

241. It can be inferred from the passage that ----.

- A) the collapse of the Rana Plaza should have attracted more attention worldwide
- B) there were far more workers in the Rana Plaza than the building could handle
- C) the Rana Plaza was not properly constructed
- D) the Bangladeshi government has always prioritized the conditions of workers in the RMG industry
- E) the workers in the Rana Plaza did not have a reputation for producing high-quality garments

242. It is clear from the passage that ----.

- A) there are 4 million undereducated villagers in Bangladesh, still waiting to be employed
- B) China produces better quality garments than Bangladesh
- C) the RMG industry had to be halted in Bangladesh after the collapse
- D) ready-made garments comprise the largest share of Bangladesh's exports
- E) workers in Bangladesh can earn more by working extra hours in RMG industry

243. According to the passage, ----.

- A) the working conditions of the deceased have been investigated by the authorities
- B) many international brands ceased business with Bangladesh after the disaster
- C) pictures of the disaster revealed the truth hidden from developed countries
- D) people were let back into the disaster area six weeks later
- E) there are very few governmental controls in the RMG industry

244. The author points out that the RMG-workers in Bangladesh differ from other developing-country workers in that ----.

- A) they are brave enough to leave their villages
- B) the mortality rates among them are higher
- C) they dedicate their work to later generations
- D) they are not intimidated by uncertainties in the city
- E) they need to work much harder and longer hours

Research reveals that a changing character can influence life satisfaction even more than economic disturbance. A study investigated how evolving character traits relate to life satisfaction. Researchers assessed 8,625 people aged 15 to 93 at two points, four years apart. They measured the Big Five personality traits (openness to experience, agreeableness, conscientiousness, extroversion and neuroticism) and tracked fluctuations in external aspects of subjects' lives, including marital status, income and employment status. The data reveal that the participants' character changed during those four years at least as much as demographic factors, such as marital status or employment. And those small personality shifts were more closely tied to life satisfaction than the other indicators were. For instance, people who grew less agreeable reported less fulfilled in life than they had felt four years earlier, whereas those who became more open reported greater contentment. This study did not attempt to find out what caused the subjects' personalities to transform, but other recent work has shown that certain experiences can change specific traits. For instance, psychological trauma - such as that experienced by combat soldiers - has been linked with decreases in agreeableness and conscientiousness.

245. The study mentioned in the passage reveals that ----

- A) a person's personality remains stable from early adulthood to old age
- B) certain shifts in personality over time can contribute to life satisfaction
- C) among the Big Five personality traits, openness and extroversion start to decline in old age
- D) greater job satisfaction decreases neuroticism and increases extroversion
- E) some personality traits are more prone to change than others

246. It is understood from the passage that an increase in openness is ----.

- A) the outcome of stronger relationships
- B) a consequence of personal contentment
- C) expected to result in more happiness in life
- D) enhanced by greater job satisfaction
- E) considered as the most important personality trait

247. It can be inferred from the passage that ----.

- A) personality change occurs mainly in combat soldiers, and they become more agreeable individuals
- B) psychological trauma is the main reason why we experience shifts in personality traits
- C) what we experience as well as changes in personality traits have an effect on life satisfaction
- D) demographic factors, such as marital status or employment do not change as much as personality traits among older adults
- E) self-reports from people aged 15 to 93 suggest that adult personality is static after a certain age

248. What could be the best title for the passage?

- A) How We Grow over Time
- B) How to Change our Personality Traits
- C) Economic Concerns versus Life Satisfaction
- D) Life Satisfaction Linked to Personality Changes
- E) Forces of Personality Change

Both beginners and specialists in ancient studies often ask why bathing was so important to Roman society. This question might be an easy one, but there are no easy and definite answers. Bathing was a significant part of their lives, an institution rooted in the structure of their day. The Roman day normally reserved the afternoon for leisure. Already, by the end of the Republic, spending the latter part of the afternoon, after a light lunch and siesta, in the public baths had become a tradition, a comforting part of urban life and national identity. But why did bathing become a daily habit in the first place? The first and most important is the pleasure factor. At its most basic, bathing is physically and psychologically satisfying. Warm, moist air and water relax the body and clear the mind. Another factor that helps account for the popularity of baths is the well-entrenched belief in the ancient world that baths were good for health. Bathing was considered a serious therapeutic measure and received full support from ancient medicine. Finally there is also a basic economic explanation. Baths were built in such large numbers because running a public bath was seen a sensible lucrative business proposition.

249. According to the passage, Roman baths ----.

- A) had to wait till the end of the Republican era to gain its deserved popularity
- B) are found interesting by both novices and experts in ancient studies
- C) were the place for Romans to go on occasions when they did not prefer siesta for their leisure
- D) in both town and country had the same design as well as abundance
- E) became a significant part of the daily life, resulting in the formation of an institution to run public baths

250. It is clear from the passage that what made Roman baths an indispensable part of the life ----.

- A) had a lot to do with the fact that Romans failed to find any leisure activities other than siesta
- B) is a combination of reasons related to economic, physical and psychological well-being
- C) focussed specifically on health benefits of the activity itself
- D) still applies to the popularity they bear to this day
- E) could be explained by the fact that it was cost-effective

251. The author of the passage gives specific reasons in an attempt to explain ----.

- A) how it was possible for Roman baths to survive up to today
- B) what methods were used by ancient Roman businessmen to run baths
- C) why bathing became a popular trend in ancient Rome
- D) when Roman baths became a 'must-have' part of the society
- E) in what terms Roman baths could be deemed good for health

252. What could be the best title for the passage?

- A) Development of Roman Baths
- B) Bathing Rituals and Activities in Ancient Rome
- C) Popularity of Roman Bathing Culture
- D) Architecture of Roman Baths
- E) Differences between Urban and Country Baths in Ancient Rome

Nicole Mantie and her husband Dean bought a house, with a bathroom in a terrible state. The bathroom needed an urgent fixing. But after hearing their friend's stories of a magical five-star safari, they decided to go for it instead of fixing the bathroom. Although going on a safari sounds less sensible than investing in a better bathroom, a decade of scientific research reveals the surprising wisdom of their decision. Studies show that people get more happiness from buying experiences than buying material things. Why? Experiences are more likely to bring us together with other people while material things are enjoyed alone. In one study, researchers from the University of Colorado discovered that pairs of strangers enjoyed talking more when they discussed experiential (versus material) purchases. Nicole and her husband recount getting kissed by a giraffe while on safari. No matter what your opinion about a giraffe's kiss is, you must admit that this experience makes for a more surprising story than having a new bathroom.

253. The couple mentioned in the passage ----.

- A) had to spend a lot more money than they had originally intended when they went on a safari
- B) had already been seeking out memorable activities before they bought a house
- C) were satisfied with the decision they made when its consequences are taken into account
- D) would have been more pleased if they had renovated their bathroom instead of going on a safari
- E) were invited to take part in more safaris after their pleasant experiences

254. One can infer from the passage that ----.

- A) when compared with experiential purchases, material purchases cost a lot more
- B) people are more likely to enjoy spending money on experiences than purchasing material goods
- C) the author is opposed to the idea that experiencing unusual events can make us feel happier than buying things
- D) material purchases have long lasting effects while experiential purchases do not
- E) people should be better prepared when they make material purchases

255. Getting a kiss from a giraffe ----.

- A) symbolizes an unusual experience to be shared with friends
- B) was what made Nicole and Dean love safaris
- C) costs more than renovating one's old bathroom
- D) is less of a topic to talk with strangers than mend the bathroom
- E) is encouraged by the staff of University of Colorado

256. What could be the best title for this passage?

- A) The Superiority of Experiences over Material Goods
- B) When to Make Profitable Purchases
- C) The Studies on Couples' Spending Choices
- D) How Choices Influence Marriage
- E) The Effects of Material Goods on Our Lives

The polygraph or the lie detector as it is often referred to, measures autonomic nervous system activity by sensors attached to different parts of the body. The sensors measure changes in breathing, cardiac activity and sweating. The indicators only show physiological changes, usually induced by emotion. The machine amplifies signals picked up from sensors placed at specific parts of the body. It detects not lies, but physical changes that are the results of specific emotions. People are asked 'hot' or relevant questions as well as 'cool' or control questions. The assumption is that for innocent people there is no physical difference in the way they respond to relevant and control questions. The other assumption is that suspect can be identified if he or she exhibits physical changes in his or her body. Therefore, suspects who are to be tested by polygraph use certain drugs to suppress autonomic nervous system activity and make any physiological recording inconclusive. More worryingly, people can be trained to defeat the test with a range of techniques. Tests would therefore not only be highly unreliable but counterproductive: alienating and misclassifying the innocent and letting the guilty get away without receiving the punishment he or she deserves.

257. It is pointed out in the passage that the polygraph --

- A) is a reliable device used in various fields
- B) can detect effectively when someone is notably telling lies
- C) measures physical changes in the body triggered by emotion
- D) is better at detecting guilty people than those who are innocent
- E) has a very complicated application, which makes it hard to detect people who react very quickly

258. According to the passage, ----.

- A) the polygraph cannot prove precisely if someone is guilty or not
- B) drug addicts tend to perform better on the test
- C) detecting emotional changes is easier than physiological ones
- D) the polygraph detects not only lies but also physical changes in the body
- E) the polygraph is the latest development in lie detection, which has been quite popular

259. One can conclude from the passage that ----.

- A) the polygraph is able to keep records for a long time
- B) the parts of the body to which sensors will be attached should be determined faultlessly
- C) there has been a dramatic increase in the number of drugs used to fake the polygraph
- D) so many people have been trained to detect lies
- E) if the polygraph is to be used, it requires far more improvement

260. It can be understood from the passage that the author ----.

- A) tries to explain why the use of polygraph is open to doubt
- B) criticizes courts using the polygraph as a proof
- C) favours the use of the polygraph even though it causes ambiguity
- D) informs the reader that the polygraph, on its own, is able to both record and detect accurately
- E) aims to encourage people to use the polygraph for specific purposes

For fifty years, scientists have been trying to create tiny gadgets that travel around a patient's bloodstream, detecting and even fixing diseases. But how to power them has been a problem. Formerly-used batteries have shrunk over the years but have not been miniaturized sufficiently to fit into a medical device small enough to travel through veins and arteries. So instead of using them, engineers at Stanford University have developed tiny implants that can be powered by radio waves beamed from a transmitter outside the body. The idea of using electromagnetic waves to transfer power to implantable medical devices is not new, and in principle, it sounds simple. A transmitter outside the body emits radio waves travelling through the tissues. They are then picked up by an antenna on the internal device where they induce a voltage. The trouble is, scientists previously thought that radio waves would struggle to get through human tissue. But a researcher at Stanford University found strong evidence that they do pass through. He used a chunk of beef as a stand-in for human flesh and found that sufficient energy moved through it to make electromagnetic power transfer feasible. Already, working prototypes that can propel themselves have been developed, but the distance through which power can be transferred inside the body still needs improvement.

261. It is clear from the passage that inserting a gadget into a patient's bloodstream ----.

- A) has depended on the size of the radio transmitters
- B) has challenged scientists for half a century
- C) will be widely used in many hospitals in Stanford
- D) showed promising results in people with narrow arteries
- E) has led to quite a dramatic reduction in the size of batteries

262. It is pointed out in the passage that radio waves ---.

- A) are transferred to a transmitter in the body
- B) have long been used to transfer power to move gadgets in veins
- C) have been found to be capable of penetrating the tissues
- D) are created by expanding the implants' mechanical component
- E) have been proven to be effective without the assistance of a secondary unit

263. It is stated in the passage that ----.

- A) implantable gadgets have been on trial for some patients before actual experiments can be conducted
- B) the size of the implants used within the body affected the level of the transmission
- C) shrinking the batteries has helped scientists to insert the device more comfortably into the arteries
- D) the self-moving devices recently developed need additional power-transfer improvement
- E) using batteries instead of implants provides more productive results

264. It can be inferred from the passage that ----.

- A) removing the medical device from the body has been the scientists' main concern
- B) inserting medical devices into the body may have harmful effects on people
- C) prototypes should first be tested on people for a period of time
- D) diagnosis and treatment of some diseases may be easier in the long run
- E) attempts to discover new methods of powering the implants will probably fail

The realization that we must protect nature from the effects of human activity is not a modern innovation. However, a definite environmental consciousness has arisen in Western industrialized nations only since the 1960s. In recent decades, coastlines contaminated by spilled oil, declining fish populations, the destructions of the ozone layer, increasing desertification and dying forests have all pointed to the tolerance limits of ecological systems. The supporters of most environmental protection efforts include individuals, civic alliances and political associations such as environmental and nature groups, as well as governments, businesses and the scientific community. All of them face the challenge of maintaining the balance of nature. However, since the environment as a whole cannot be fully protected or restored to its original condition, environmental protection efforts always require compromises between economic, political and social interests. Not every measure made possible by technology is truly feasible, given the various costs and trade-offs involved. Many proposals that are strongly advocated in scientific circles cannot be implemented due to economic concerns or a lack of political will. Similarly, many initiatives set in motion by governments meet with only hesitant acceptance in society.

265. It is clearly stated in the passage that ----.

- A) organized attempts to protect the environment are a relatively recent issue
- B) humankind was not involved in environmental protection in the distant past
- C) contamination is the most dangerous man-made threat to the environment
- D) environmental damage started in Western countries in the last century
- E) ecological systems in the nature have recently been spoilt irreversibly

266. One can clearly understand from the passage that --

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- A) politicians often seem to provide support for advanced protection efforts at all costs
- B) Western countries were not involved in environmental protection before the 1960s
- C) environmental protection is a matter of institutionalized concern rather than individual
- D) in order for the environmental protection projects to be successful, they should ignore financial interests
- E) individuals and institutions involved in environmental protection come from all walks of life

267. According to the passage, ----.

- A) damages given to the environment should be stopped completely so that the environment can repair itself
- B) technological solutions to environmental damage are often cost-effective, but other conditions might make them difficult to put into practice
- C) an environmental precaution that can technologically be put into practice receives support from most sections of the society
- D) governments usually have hard time proceeding with their proposals since most citizens find them overly political
- E) the public might have some suspicion about environmental protection projects although governments regard them applicable

268. One can infer from the passage that ----.

- A) scientific protection projects often fail because scientists take into account financial interests
- B) it is the clash of interests that results in extensive environmental damage in most parts of the world
- C) it is highly challenging to take action to protect the nature due to various intervening conditions
- D) the nature can be protected even if governments, scientists and the public do not reach a compromise
- E) organized attempts to protect the environment have proved fruitful despite the challenges involved

Africa has the fastest growing and most youthful population in the world. Over 40% are under the age of 15 and 20% are between the ages of 15 and 24, which can be said to be the definition of youth all over the world. These statistics present a serious challenge. Can Africa seize the opportunities being presented, or do Africa's youth constitute a ticking, demographic time-bomb? Despite sub-Saharan Africa recording an average annual economic growth rate of 6%, this remarkable and rapid growth has often been non-inclusive, and it has become increasingly clear that insufficient attention has been paid to the creation of employment opportunities for young people. The current demographic trend only worsens the problem as the pressure to create new jobs will increase markedly over the coming decades, if what is known as the 'demographic dividend' is not realized. One definition of the demographic dividend is a large workforce that creates a window of opportunity to invest in the education and health of their children, increase economic outputs and invest more in technology and skills to strengthen the economy. It is a stage that the most successful developing economies experience. Indeed, as much as one third of East Asia's economic miracle was closely associated with demographic change.

269. It is clearly stated in the passage that ----.

- A) the definition of youth in Africa is controversial when statistical data are considered
- B) African countries are expected to have the most developed economies in the world, as they have a high percentage of young people
- C) African countries have a lot in common with East Asian countries in terms of economic success
- D) changes in population were an important factor in the economic success of countries in East Asia
- E) young people, in particular, have the power and ability to make an economy successful in East Asian countries

270. One can infer from the passage that Africa ----.

- A) needs to explore employment opportunities for the youth for economic growth
- B) is experiencing demographic problems resulting from lack of governmental support all over the continent
- C) is more likely to be the most populated continent in the near future
- D) has a very high percentage of young people, which prevents employment for everybody
- E) will have great difficulty in shaping its economy unless young people have a key role in such areas as education and technology

271. According to the passage, the economic growth ----.

- A) cannot be permanent even if new job opportunities are provided for young population
- B) in African countries is not very rapid when compared to that of East Asian countries
- C) is a result of the current demographic trend that integrates work power into the economy
- D) of sub-Saharan African countries helps them to invest in the education and health of children
- E) in African countries is significant but not perfect in terms of employment of young population

272. What is the main idea of the passage?

- A) Young population constitutes an opportunity for as well as a threat to the economic development of African countries.
- B) Having young population can mean achieving economic prosperity in the future as seen in Africa.
- C) The realization of demographic dividend accounts for the rapid economic growth in African countries.
- D) Although what East Asian countries did so as to boost their economies affected African politicians, they have not made any attempts to do the same.
- E) African countries should follow the example of East Asia, as they have similar demographic profile.

Arguably the most influential figure in the history of Indian politics, Gandhi became the symbol of Indian nationalism and was given the status of the Father of the Nation after India achieved independence in 1947. Gandhi's most significant contribution to Indian politics was perhaps his belief in the strength of ordinary people. Gandhi was able to mobilize the Indian people primarily because the demands his politics made upon the individual were not extraordinary. His insistence on non-violence which characterized his campaigns of civil disobedience allowed people to participate in national politics in many different ways, none of which necessarily required a break with people's daily lives. Gandhi was able to create a national mood, which cut across castes, classes, religions and regional loyalties by rejecting the boundaries that these created as irrelevant to the moral truth that he made central to his discourse. This at times led him to limit the more radical aspects of nationalist aspirations of some within his Congress Party. Another distinguishing feature of Gandhi's philosophy was his opposition to Western modernization as a model for India's development.

273. It is clear from the passage that ----.

- A) Gandhi had already received a national title even before India's independence
- B) Gandhi believed that ordinary people are strong enough to make great political changes in the society
- C) the political views of Gandhi demanded a high level of political involvement of ordinary people
- D) Gandhi's political views strengthened the Indian people's belief in independence
- E) the political discourse of Gandhi incorporated elements from Indian caste structure

274. According to the passage, ----.

- A) nationalism constituted the central point of Gandhi's political campaigns
- B) Gandhi was not always interested in controlling the actions of politicians
- C) Gandhi's political understanding introduced politics into the daily lives of people
- D) the ultimate contribution of Gandhi to politics was his alternative to Western democracy
- E) Gandhi limited the power of the Indian people by getting them to become non-violent

275. The author of the passage states that ----.

- A) Gandhi managed to bring together all parts of the Indian society irrespective of their social background
- B) Gandhi was in favour of following the developed world to achieve national development
- C) Indian people failed to appreciate the contributions of Gandhi to Indian political life
- D) Gandhi was able to abolish the caste system in India by creating a national unity
- E) the bases of Gandhi's political views were in line with existing systems

276. One can understand from the passage that ----.

- A) Gandhi owes his political influence mainly to his extraordinary aspirations
- B) Indian people were fascinated by the developments in the West
- C) Gandhi taught important lessons to other political figures of his time
- D) whatever Gandhi proposed was accepted without being questioned
- E) relying on the participation of ordinary people in politics can lead to productive results

French manicures and finding the end of the sticky tape; if this is all you thought fingernails were good for, think again. A new study explains why our nails are crucial to our natural ability to grow back lost finger, and even provides clues as to how we might enhance our limited powers of regeneration. Although we might not be able to grow whole fingers, we can regrow the ends of amputated fingers. For years, scientists have wondered why this only happens when some of the nail is left behind. But now the answer has been discovered. Studying mice, the biologists found stem cells – cells that can change into any other kind – in a layer just below the nail on mice toes. When the very tip of a toe is amputated, a chain reaction is initiated that draws nerves to the area. This in turn prompts the stem cells to form new bone tendons and muscle. If a finger is amputated too far back and there is no nail, this chain reaction does not get started. It is thought that the same mechanism is behind the regeneration of human fingertips. "If we could identify all the molecules that have this special ability to induce this kind of regeneration, a pharmacological approach to treat amputees might become available," says the researcher who led the study.

277. It can be understood from the passage that human nails ----.

- A) are not of very much use in terms of regenerating fingers unless a substantial amount of them does not remain on the finger
- B) might be key to growing or regenerating full fingers in the near future
- C) will not be used for growing back the tips of lost fingers for another decade
- D) have some valuable health functions other than simply looking aesthetic or helping us with some simple tasks
- E) have recently been known as a potential means of producing new organs in the human body

278. According to the passage, the research carried out on mice ----.

- A) provided scientists with a deep insight into the regenerative ability of stem cells
- B) confirmed the absolute location of stem cells on a mouse's body
- C) was not successful as it was expected since it did not initiate any chain reactions
- D) ended up being insignificant as it succeeded in growing ends of fingers instead of whole fingers
- E) failed to produce results that make scientists believe that it is practical with humans as well

279. The attitude displayed by the leader of the team studying mice is ----.

- A) hopeful
- B) sceptical
- C) criticizing
- D) pessimistic
- E) unrealistic

280. What could be the best title for the passage?

- A) Working with Stem Cells of Mice
- B) How to Grow Fingers
- C) Innovations in Biology and Medicine
- D) Stem Cells are Answer to Many Diseases
- E) Fingernails Point the Way to Regeneration

YÖKDİL 2020 İLKBAHAR (SOSYAL BİLİMLER)

As difficult as they may be in some cases, culture shock experiences serve as the very force that drives strangers to learn and adapt. It is through the presence of stress that strangers are compelled to strive to achieve the level of learning and self-adjustment, which is necessary in order to meet the demands of the environment and to work out new ways of handling their daily activities. In a study of Canadian technical advisors who were on two-year assignments in Kenya, researchers found that the intensity and directionality of culture shock was unrelated to patterns of psychological adjustment at the end of the first year in the alien land. Of particular interest is the finding that, in some instances, the magnitude of culture shock was positively related to the individuals' social and professional effectiveness within the new environment (i.e., the greater the culture shock, the greater the effectiveness). Based on this finding, it was thought that culture shock experiences might, in fact, be responsible for successful adaptation. This point is further echoed in research that shows culture shock is a traditional learning experience that facilitates a psychological change from a state of low self-awareness and cultural awareness to a state of high self-awareness and cultural awareness.

281. According to the passage stress ----

- A) weakens a person's ability to achieve learning and self-adjustment
- B) hinders the handling of daily activities in unfamiliar environments
- C) is what causes people to become less social in a new culture
- D) helps those experiencing culture shock to better adapt to a foreign environment
- E) makes it impossible for strangers to meet the demands of a new environment

282. What was especially interesting about the research on Canadian technical advisors in Kenya?

- A) Psychological adjustment at the end of the first year was directly related to culture shock.
- B) Some participants who experienced higher levels of culture shock were found to be more effective in their jobs.
- C) The level of professional effectiveness was unrelated to the magnitude of culture shock within the first year.
- D) All of the subjects in the study showed greater effectiveness in their jobs when they were subjected to further culture shock
- E) In some cases, patterns of culture shock and psychological adjustment were found to be related to the environment.

283. It can be inferred from the passage that prior to the study on Canadian technical advisors in Kenya, most researchers had assumed that culture shock

- A) helped individuals to fully integrate into a foreign culture
- B) caused the formation of experiences that facilitated change
- C) allowed individuals to change states of awareness
- D) occurred when foreigners experienced high self-awareness
- E) was an obstacle to adaptation to a foreign environment

The explosion of mobile phone use has revolutionised our lives. We can download movies, communicate with our family members, and broadcast to the world, all at the push of a button. However, there are some questions about these valuable devices we have been unable to answer, such as the possibility of health conditions resulting from excessive 'screen time'. Yet, many initial reactions have been more spontaneous than evidence-based. In the past decade, we have heard that they will rewire our brains, strip us of cognitive abilities and damage our mental health. In truth, there is no good evidence that such alarming conditions are caused by our tech habits. The World Health Organization, for example, recommends limiting screen time as a way of tackling obesity, voicing no health concerns related to screens in particular. It says that children under 3 should have no screen time and those aged 3 to 4 should be limited to an hour a day, but its focus is on curbing childhood obesity. As the fears grow and the debate becomes more heated, it is time to separate the proven health advice from exaggerated facts. Rather than impose unreasonable limits, we should take a look at our use of screens and ask how they fit with the activities and lifestyles we want as individuals and families.

284. It is pointed out in the passage that excessive screen time ---

- A) is proven to delay developmental processes in children under 3
- B) shows no convincing evidence of damaging our cognitive abilities and mental health
- C) prevents small children from interacting with their families and other children
- D) is seen as the main reason for inducing childhood obesity in those aged 3 to 4
- E) may change the way our brains work, leading to alarming health conditions

285. According to the passage can reduce screen time and its possible harm by ----

- A) installing readily available health applications that monitor and limit our screen use
- B) paying more attention to the relation between obesity and screen time
- C) comparing our screen time with that of our family members
- D) becoming more conscious of our usage of screens and how related they are to our lives
- E) incorporating more healthy activities into our lives

286. The attitude of the author towards common reactions concerning our tech habits is ---

- A) sceptical
- B) sarcastic
- C) admiring
- D) supportive
- E) optimistic

The most celebrated African novelist is Chinua Achebe, whose *Things Fall Apart* permanently transformed the landscape of African fiction, both in his own continent and in the Western imagination. His novels effectively challenged many of the West's false impressions of African life and culture, replacing simplistic stereotypes with portrayals of a complex society still suffering from a legacy of Western colonial oppression. Achebe was born in Ogidi, an Igbo-speaking town in eastern Nigeria, and educated in English at church schools and University College, Ibadan, where he subsequently taught before joining the Nigerian Broadcasting Corporation in Lagos. Then he launched a publishing company with Christopher Okigbo, a poet soon to die in the Nigerian civil war. His *Things Fall Apart*, written with an insider's understanding of the African world and its history, depicts the destruction of an individual, a family, and a culture during colonialism. Helping to deny Western prejudices about Africa, this rich portrait of a culture also advances Achebe's ambition to help his society regain belief in itself and get rid of the complexes produced by colonialism.

287. It is clearly stated in the passage that ---

- A) Achebe has changed the way Western people think of African culture
- B) *Things Fall Apart* is Achebe's first and most famous novel
- C) Achebe's novels are mainly about Africans' false assumptions about Westerners
- D) Africa has always been a culturally rich continent in Western imagination
- E) Achebe is still the best novelist for many readers in Western societies

288. It is pointed out in the passage that --

- A) Achebe both studied and taught in University College, Ibadan
- B) Achebe started his career at Nigerian Broadcasting Corporation
- C) Okigbo provided Achebe financial support to set up his own publishing company
- D) Okigbo wrote poems about the civil war in Nigeria
- E) In *Things Fall Apart*, Achebe mentioned the problems his own family had in the West

289. It can be inferred from the passage that ---

- A) Achebe aimed at helping Africans rebuild self-respect and self-confidence
- B) With *Things Fall Apart*, Achebe made the Igbo language more popular in the West
- C) *Things Fall Apart* was mainly written from the perspective of a Westerner
- D) Achebe suggested Africans distrust Western societies in *Things Fall Apart*
- E) Achebe faced fierce criticism in the Western world

Justice in ancient Egypt encompassed a range of physical punishments including corporal punishment such as beatings, and capital punishment, which is the legal killing of a person. Punishments were typically administered in public. Corporal punishments were imposed on citizens for lesser crimes such as non-payment of taxes. But in the most severe cases, the Egyptian state would execute offenders. Robbing royal tombs, injuring the pharaoh, and disloyalty were all regarded as the worst crimes Egyptian citizens could commit. If criminals were caught, they would be punished by death. Executions were carried out in a number of ways, most often in public. Members of privileged classes could sometimes choose to take their own lives by swallowing poison rather than undergoing a painful death in public. The harshest punishment was not only death in this world but death in the afterlife. Burning a person's body, throwing their remains into the Nile, and erasing their names from history were the most serious punishments, as the person would not exist either here or in the hereafter. In these cases, families would not receive the body for burial or for the purposes of funerals.

290. The main difference between corporal punishment and capital punishment was that ----

- A) the former was administered in public in most cases
- B) the latter was used more frequently in ancient Egypt
- C) the former was for criminals who stole from the pharaoh
- D) the offender died as a result of the latter
- E) the criminals were charged with higher taxes for the former

291. Members of privileged classes in ancient Egypt who faced execution ----

- A) were thrown into the Nile when they committed the most unforgivable crimes
- B) were not able to get away with public execution
- C) had to remove their names from history so that they could avoid death
- D) had the option to commit suicide by drinking poison in order to avoid a painful public death
- E) did not want their families to get their bodies for funerals

292. Which of the following could be the best title of the passage?

- A) Capital Punishment Methods in Ancient Egypt
- B) The Court System in Ancient Egypt
- C) Burial Rituals in Ancient Egypt
- D) Crime and Punishment in Ancient Egypt
- E) How the Aristocracy was Punished in Ancient Egypt

Freud felt that our memories and how they are arranged in our minds are vital parts of our personalities. He proposed that there are three basic divisions of memory that are differentiated by how aware or conscious each of us is of the material in those divisions: the conscious, the preconscious and the unconscious. The unconscious is the most famous of the three. It contains the memories and experiences that we are not aware of. They are deep inside our minds and difficult to access. Actually, Freud thought that our unconscious is filled with all our memories, thoughts, and ideas that are troubling, disturbing, and horrible to keep in our conscious awareness. This is where we keep our truest feelings, unfiltered and unedited by the niceties of everyday life. Our unconscious is where our deepest and most basic desires and conflicts reside, it is the realm of secrets so dark that we are not even aware of them ourselves. Depending on what kind of memories we have and how aware we are of them, we may have a completely different personality than we do now. Our conscious, preconscious and unconscious memories help make us unique, giving us that special little personality that everyone loves.

293. Freud suggested a division for our memories to –

- A) help people hide their horrible secrets
- B) focus more on the niceties of everyday life
- C) simply explain our level of consciousness
- D) further study people's deepest and most basic desires
- E) better understand how memories are unreliable

294. According to the passage, what makes us unique?

- A) How desires and conflicts appear in memories
- B) Both nice and disturbing ideas we have
- C) Our deep and dark secrets
- D) Types and awareness of memories
- E) Unfiltered and true feelings about ourselves

295. According to the passage which could be an example of an unconscious memory?

- A) Jealous feelings directed towards a close friend
- B) Hearing how your colleagues appreciate you
- C) Remembering simple tasks like riding a bike
- D) Purposefully ignoring the man sitting next to you
- E) Reliving the happiest day of your life

YÖKDİL 2020 İLKBAHAR (SAĞLIK BİLİMLERİ)

What causes you to develop a food allergy in the first place? Is it your genetic make-up? Something in your food supply? Something you ate too much of as a kid? A great deal of research has been devoted to answering these questions. The best evidence comes from studies of peanut allergy in twins. Studies of peanut allergy in twins have provided the strongest proof that genes play a role in developing food allergy but are not exclusively responsible. An important study shows that an identical twin has a 64 percent chance of sharing a peanut allergy with the twin sibling who is allergic to peanut. With non-identical tv/ins, the risk drops to a mere 7 percent. The study clearly demonstrates a strong genetic link to peanut allergy but also proves that food allergy is not purely a genetic disease. What leads one of the identical twins to develop the allergy and spares the second is unknown. Allergy specialists believe that exposure to an allergen - in this case the food that causes the allergy - plays a role in developing a food allergy, but determining exactly what each twin is exposed to in the uncontrolled testing environment of daily living is nearly impossible.

296. According to the passage, studies of peanut allergy in twins ----.

- A) compare the genetic make-up of the twins besides analysing their daily food consumption
- B) will no longer be carried out as they have not produced conclusive results
- C) are the most promising ones for understanding the causes of food allergy
- D) have proven that food allergy is no more than a genetic disease
- E) focus on the thorough genetic analysis of the twins participating in the studies

297. Which of the following is true about food allergy according to the passage?

- A) It is thought that both genetic and environmental factors trigger food allergy.
- B) Non-identical twins have a higher likelihood of developing food allergy.
- C) The validity of the mentioned twin studies on food allergy is prone to controversy.
- D) If one of the identical twins has a food allergy. the other is bound to develop it as well.
- E) Allergy specialists think that studies on food allergies should target adults rather than kids

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

- A) The number of food allergy studies with identical twins is larger than those with non-identical twins.
- B) Figuring out exactly what foods each twin is exposed to in the uncontrolled testing environment of daily living is almost unattainable.
- C) The discovery of a strong genetic link to food allergy suggests that there could soon be a treatment for it.
- D) The contribution of genetic factors outweighs that of environmental factors in most allergy sufferers.
- E) Food experiences during childhood have a greater effect on the likelihood of developing an allergy in twin siblings.

The earliest acting out behaviours are often referred to as temper tantrums. These behaviours are usually first observed in infants between the ages of 12 and 18 months of age. At that point, temper tantrums can be considered a normal part of growth and development, and they are not necessarily caused by the wrong behaviour of the parents. These early tantrums are simply an infant's attempt to communicate feelings of dissatisfaction or extreme disappointment. Observed behaviours in infants trying to express their anger or frustration usually include angry-sounding crying and kicking hands and feet. For toddlers, such violent outbursts of temper often include hitting, kicking, and biting others, and possibly self-injurious behaviours such as head-banging. Temper tantrums can include any highly emotional, disruptive, and unacceptable outburst that appears to be the child's reaction to unmet needs or wishes. A primary reason for such emotional lack of control in a child, especially above the age of three or four, is having not learnt how to cope with their own frustration. Such temper tantrums usually peak between the ages of two and three. Because under normal circumstances the child has learnt the necessary lessons in how to deal with disappointment by the time he or she has reached the age of four, there is then a noticeable decrease in this sort of acting out behaviour.

299. It is stated in the passage that temper tantrums in infants ----.

- A) commonly start to appear within the first year of life
- B) can be assumed as typical and a part of natural development process
- C) are not usually observed in babies older than one and a half years
- D) will steadily increase to reach a peak at the age of four
- E) are generally caused by the inappropriate behaviour of the parents

300. According to the passage, toddlers ----.

- A) exhibit their disappointment by avoiding interaction with others
- B) tend to cry and kick hands and feet to convey feelings of dissatisfaction
- C) will completely grow out of temper tantrums when they reach the age of four
- D) are easier to control than four-year-old children
- E) might be more destructive compared to infants' observed cases of acting out

301. It can be inferred from the passage that ----.

- A) some displays of temper tantrums can be considered a sign of serious mental problems
- B) self-injurious behaviours often bring other mental problems to be addressed immediately
- C) treatment of behavioural disorders in children such as temper tantrums takes too much time
- D) behaviours such as crying and kicking are extreme though they significantly help toddlers calm down
- E) temper tantrums might have one or multiple reasons depending on a child's age

The word 'nausea' evokes an awful experience: that uneasy rolling-wave sensation in the stomach and head that often precedes vomiting. Terrible as it is, nausea is also an expression of the body's wisdom. Just as hunger tells us to fill up when we need food, nausea conveys that we need to empty our stomachs. In the case of food poisoning, for example, the most appropriate response is to surrender to the feeling. Once you vomit, you reduce the damaging potential of a toxin or pathogen and usually feel better almost instantly. There are times when nausea manifests inappropriately, and repressing it becomes inevitable; during motion sickness, for instance, when one's stomach feels upset on the deck of a rocking boat. Therefore, a wide variety of pharmaceuticals are available to treat nausea, of which dimenhydrinate is among the most popular. However, side effects can include headache, dizziness, and severe drowsiness. If there seems to be no reason for a case of nausea and it persists for more than two days, seeing a physician will be the wisest option. This can be an early indicator of serious problems including bowel cancer and gallbladder disease or a potentially less serious condition such as a migraine or the flu.

302. It is pointed out in the passage that ----.

- A) after vomiting, it is normal to feel dizziness
- B) food poisoning must be immediately medicated
- C) nausea should be medicated if vomiting follows it
- D) one with nausea can feel relief after vomiting
- E) having a headache will inevitably lead to nausea

303. One can understand from the passage that ----.

- A) a person stuck on a boat trip might have nausea with a severe headache and drowsiness
- B) hunger can be considered as one of the possible causes of nausea
- C) people who have had nausea because of motion sickness must see a physician
- D) dimenhydrinate is the most famous nausea medicine for its mild side effects
- E) having continual nausea may be an initial sign of some serious disease

304. It can be inferred from the passage that ----.

- A) patients should be aware of the length of nausea and the potential reasons for it
- B) available pharmaceuticals for the treatment of nausea have side effects without exception
- C) nausea might be one of the side effects of the pharmaceuticals available for various diseases
- D) bowel cancer or gallbladder disease would cause nausea more often than a migraine
- E) physicians need to prescribe for nausea if there is an obvious cause like a serious disease

Bacillus anthracis is the bacterium that causes anthrax. The bacteria adopt long, rod-like shapes when they find themselves in an environment suitable for rapid growth, such as the moist, nutrient-rich insides of an animal. Under arid conditions, however, the bacteria create hard, nearly indestructible spores that can lie **dormant** for a long time. When the spores are injected into healthy mice, they turn back into *B. anthracis*, triggering anthrax and killing the animals. Despite the existence of effective vaccines, currently, anthrax is still a concern worldwide due to its potential for being used as an unconventional weapon in biological warfare. Dried and kept in cold storage, the spores that cause anthrax will survive for years, allowing for industrial-scale production and stockpiling of the material long before it is used against soldiers on the battlefield.

305. Which of the following is true about the bacteria that cause anthrax?

- A) Humidity of the environment that will host the bacteria serves an important function in their growth.
- B) General health condition of the recipient of the bacteria is of great significance for the spread of the disease in humans.
- C) Nutrient-rich insides of an animal lead the bacteria to produce spores.
- D) The shape of the bacteria remains the same despite the environmental changes that allow rapid growth.
- E) In arid conditions: they grow rapidly in a short time; posing several threats to both animals and humans.

306. The underlined word in the passage 'dormant' is closest in meaning to ----.

- A) unlimited
- B) indispensable
- C) inactive
- D) intolerable
- E) unavoidable

307. What is the purpose of the author in writing the passage?

- A) To give information about *B. anthracis*, which could be used as a biological weapon
- B) To warn people against coming into contact with mice with *B. anthracis*
- C) To criticise scientists and medical people for not taking precautions against *B. anthracis*
- D) To draw attention to the inefficiency of the vaccines developed against anthrax
- E) To highlight the importance of cold storage for the survival of spores created by *B. anthracis*

Doctors suspect vitamin K deficiency when abnormal bleeding occurs in people with conditions that put them at risk. Blood tests to measure how well blood clots are done to help confirm the diagnosis. Knowing how much vitamin K people consume helps doctors interpret results of their blood tests. Meanwhile, a vitamin K injection in the muscle is recommended for all newborns to reduce the risk of bleeding within the brain after delivery. Breastfed infants, who have not received this injection at birth, are especially susceptible to vitamin K deficiency in adulthood "because breast milk contains only small amounts of vitamin K. Otherwise, vitamin K is usually taken by mouth or given by injection under the skin. If a drug is the cause of the deficiency, the dose of the drug is adjusted or extra vitamin K is given. Vitamin K deficiency may also weaken bones. People who have vitamin K deficiency and liver disorder may also need blood transfusions to replenish the clotting factors. A damaged liver may be unable to synthesise clotting factors even after vitamin K injections are given.

308. It can be understood from the passage that ----.

- A) vitamin K injections may have negative effects on bones if the dose cannot be adjusted carefully
- B) vitamin K deficiency is experienced especially after the loss of excessive amounts of blood
- C) doctors may need multiple sources of information before they diagnose whether a patient has vitamin K deficiency
- D) people should give an account of their daily vitamin K intake for doctors to decide whether a blood transfusion is necessary
- E) blood tests run on blood clots may not always provide doctors with reliable results

309. It is pointed out in the passage that ----.

- A) newborns diagnosed with vitamin K deficiency after they are born are especially susceptible to liver dysfunction
- B) the only way of providing extra vitamin K for babies is through injection in the muscle since other methods are not effective
- C) breastfeeding is very important for newborns since it is extremely rich in vitamin K
- D) if doctors suspect a drug of causing vitamin K deficiency in adults, they recommend that extra vitamin K be taken
- E) adults prefer to take vitamin K by mouth rather than injections since the first one is more practical

310. One can conclude from the passage that ----.

- A) vitamin K deficiency can be the main cause of liver disorders
- B) severe liver disorders are mostly accompanied by vitamin K deficiency
- C) mothers can increase the amount of vitamin K in their milk with an appropriate diet
- D) breastfeeding does not provide any protection for babies against bleeding risk
- E) vitamin K injections can fail short of being useful if the liver is not functioning properly

YÖKDİL 2020 İLKBAHAR (FEN BİLİMLERİ)

One of the most famous volcanoes may be misunderstood. Carmelo Fertilo, a geologist from Italy, believes the material feeding Mount Etna's cone is mostly water, so it is effectively a giant hot spring. However, most geologists are unconvinced. Mount Etna is almost always active. It may have spewed 70 million tonnes of lava in 2011 alone. What really puzzles the Italian geologist is that Etna also discharges more than 7 million tonnes of steam, carbon dioxide and sulphur dioxide every year. The normal explanation is that gas bubbles out of magma as it moves up the volcano's vent. However, Fertilo claims that Etna would need to erupt ten times more lava than it does to account for all the gas. He also argues that Etna is not just fed by magma. He states that its deep plumbing system could hold lots of water, carbon dioxide and sulphur dioxide, making up about 70 percent of the material feeding the volcano. According to Fertilo, such a system is closer to a spring rather than a volcano. However, according to Kayla Iacovino, there are simpler alternatives. She has argued that the excess gas could come from deep molten rock that does not enter Etna.

311. It can be understood from the passage that most geologists ---

- A) doubt Fertilo's arguments about Mount Etna
- B) have misunderstood Fertilo's claims about Mount Etna
- C) agree with Iacovino as well as Fertilo
- D) claim that Mount Etna is a hot spring
- E) try to provide new findings to support their own claims

312. According to the passage, Fertilo believes that Mount Etna ----

- A) had its largest and most devastating eruption in 2011
- B) erupts ten times more lava than gas
- C) includes some of the characteristics of a hot spring
- D) is the most unpredictable volcano on Earth
- E) can remain inactive for long periods of time

313. Which could be the best title for this passage?

- A) The Eruptions of Mount Etna Throughout History
- B) Excess Gas in Mount Etna
- C) What Really Feeds Mount Etna?
- D) Why is Mount Etna Always Active?
- E) The Most Famous Volcanoes on Earth

The science behind growing meat without animals is fairly simple. Growing the cells that form cultured meat is not hugely different from other 'cell culture' methods that biologists have used to study cells since the early 1900s. The process starts with a few 'satellite' cells, which can be obtained from a small sample of muscle taken from a live animal. These are stem cells that can turn into the different cells found in muscle. Just one cell could, in theory, be used to grow an infinite amount of meat. When fed a nutrient rich setum, the cells turn into muscle cells and proliferate, doubling in number roughly every few days. After the cells have multiplied, they are encouraged to form strips, much like how muscle cells form fibres in living tissue. These fibres are attached to a sponge-like scaffold that floods the fibres with nutrients and mechanically stretches them, 'exercising' the muscle cells to increase their size and protein content. The resulting tissue can then be harvested, seasoned, cooked and consumed as boneless processed meat.

314. It is clearly stated in the passage that ---

- A) it is not a must to have a sample cell from a living animal to produce meat
- B) studying cells is a relatively new concept in the current decade
- C) producing meat from a muscle cell in a lab is quite a complicated process
- D) the first step in creating meat is to double the number of muscle cells
- E) growing meat without animals is a process similar to other cell culture methods

315. According to the passage, stem cells ---

- A) are cells that do not have the ability to multiply
- B) are composed of various cells that have different functions
- C) have the ability to transform into different cells in a muscle
- D) need to be attached to other cells to form living tissues
- E) decrease in number at the end of the production process

316. The passage is mainly about ---

- A) the advances in human cell production under scientific intervention
- B) the reasons why cell production may not be practical for common use
- C) different types of cell culture methods used by biologists since the early 1900s
- D) an alternative way of growing meat through unconventional means
- E) some steps followed by scientists to cure animal diseases by producing cells

River systems are completely changed when dams are built. The main reason is obvious: dams block the channels, altering the water's direction by decreasing or increasing the amount of water that flows through the channel - the defined pathway the water follows. In turn, this modifies or completely changes the river's erosional and depositional characteristics, thus changing the channel's landscape and affecting the local environment. Although there are good reasons for dams (mainly to stop flooding in populated areas), there are often just as many potential problems. One in particular is the erosion that occurs just below the main structure holding back the water. Because sediment is no longer transported within the water (the load is dropped in the reservoir), the water from the spillway often erodes the channel immediately below. Another problem can also arise from the fact that because there is less sediment load, there is also less of a delta being formed at the mouth of a river. For example, the Aswan High Dam along the Nile River in Egypt was finished in 1966, primarily to provide electricity and irrigation. But the water is dammed up in a lake about 280 kilometers long, and this is starving the Nile delta of sediments. Because of this, the currents in the Mediterranean Sea are carrying away more sediment than the river can replenish and causing the delta to slowly erode away.

317. According to the passage, dams –

- A) do not affect erosional characteristics of a river as much as depositional ones
- B) provide more beneficial than harmful effects to the local environment
- C) may adversely affect river systems and the local environment
- D) can stop flooding but have no other real benefits
- E) generally increase the amount of water that flows through channels

318. The problem with the Aswan High Dam is that ----

- A) it cannot provide enough electricity
- B) it has a negative impact on the currents in the Mediterranean Sea
- C) it is reducing the size of the Nile delta
- D) the people in the Nile region are still facing problems with irrigation
- E) sediment is flooding in from the Mediterranean Sea

319. The underlined word in the passage 'replenish' is closest in meaning to ---

- A) reduce
- B) ruin
- C) renew
- D) resist
- E) restrict

An 11-year-old boy taps furiously on a laptop, hiding from enemies as he runs through a city. They catch him before he reaches safety - game over. Frustrated, he opens the game's programming window, adjusts the settings, and this time gets past the bullies. Victory! This could be the future of American education. The Quest to Learn' school opened last September in Manhattan, welcoming the first class of sixth-graders who will learn almost entirely through videogame-inspired activities, an educational strategy developed to keep kids engaged and prepare them for high-tech careers. For many years, videogames have outperformed teachers in one key way: They are exceptionally good at engaging kids, which is, in fact, a serious problem for teachers. Videogames drop kids into complex problems where they fail and fail, but they try again and again. When kids face tough problems in school, however, they sometimes just give up, which is why only a third of eighth-graders earn proficient math scores on national assessment tests. The educators behind 'The Quest to Learn' school hope that videogame-based lessons will help to overcome that problem.

320. According to the passage, the introduction of videogame-based lessons into American education system ----

- A) will dramatically help students to find the easiest way to overcome their problems
- B) will encourage many students to have high-tech careers
- C) is necessary to help students adjust to technology
- D) will assist children in dealing with bullies
- E) may negatively affect students' self-confidence since they can fail several times

321. It is stated in the passage that it is a challenge for many teachers to ----

- A) prepare students for high-tech careers
- B) adapt themselves to technological changes
- C) use video games effectively in class
- D) attract and keep students' attention and interest
- E) help students gain new learning strategies

322. The reason why many eighth-graders cannot get proficient math scores is that they ----

- A) spend too much time playing videogames
- B) tend to give up when they face a challenge
- C) are given very complex math problems to solve
- D) mostly take videogame-based lessons that are not aimed at improving their math skills
- E) are not adequately prepared by their teachers

With its flat landscape, Copenhagen is an unlikely ski destination. But an innovative project called Copenhill aims to pair recreation with renewable energy. Copenhill is a massive facility in the city's industrial area that converts trash to electricity, providing power for 30,000 homes in Copenhagen and heat for more than twice that number. The new structure will eventually include an urban ski park, a climbing wall, and a cafe on its roof with an attractive city view. Copenhill is 25 percent more efficient than the other waste-burning facility in Copenhagen and will be able to control its own carbon dioxide emissions, in line with Denmark's ambitious goal to become carbon-neutral by 2050. The idea of burning garbage has its critics, who say waste-to-energy facilities merely reinforce excessive consumerism. But in 2018, Copenhill processed almost 500,000 tons of garbage. That is better than filling up landfills, which are potent sources of methane - a greenhouse gas that can ruin the prospect of anyone's enjoyment.

323. According to the passage, Copenhill ----

- A) will be able to power thousands of homes in many cities across Denmark once construction is complete
- B) will provide several recreational opportunities in the future, such as skiing, climbing and enjoying the city view
- C) will probably not include a cafe at its roof due to high amounts of carbon dioxide in Copenhagen
- D) was built in its current location as it is important to construct recycling facilities in flat areas
- E) will stop functioning as a recycling facility when an urban ski park is built

324. According to the critics of Copenhill, ----

- A) waiting until 2050 to start seeing the possible benefits promised by the new facility is far too long
- B) the other waste-burning facility is more efficient even though it cannot control its carbon dioxide emissions
- C) it may not be possible to convert trash to electricity if an urban ski park is integrated into the facility
- D) the facility is going to result in methane increases in landfills, which will ruin the environment
- E) recycling waste in order to produce power is not reasonable because it promotes high consumption

325. What is the author's attitude towards Copenhill?

- A) Supportive
- B) Critical
- C) Doubtful
- D) Neutral
- E) Ignorant

YÖKDİL 2019 SONBAHAR (SOSYAL BİLİMLER)

Copernicus, a Polish-born, Italian-educated churchman, took a big step toward the scientific revolution in 1543 when he published his theories about how the Earth and planets move in relation to the Sun. Copernicus said that the Sun, not the Earth, was the centre around which the universe revolved. Copernicus delayed releasing his findings, but at the urging of supporters, he published his book *The Revolution of the Heavenly Spheres* around 1543, the year of his death. His Sun-centred universe, along with the notion that the Earth spins on its axis, upset some other astronomers and churchmen. To claim that God would place his creation on a spinning ball that revolved around another heavenly body struck many people as ridiculous, as it was against the teachings of the Catholic Church. The controversy only caught fire, however, after 1610, when physicist and astronomer Galileo Galilei of Pisa published a book about his own astronomical observations, which supported those of Copernicus. The Catholic Church banned Copernicus' book, *The Revolution of the Heavenly Spheres*, in 1616 and did not lift the ban until 1835.

326. One can understand from the passage that Copernicus' book ----.

- A) was published following his death
- B) was published immediately after it was written
- C) reached a great number of readers
- D) upset astronomers in particular
- E) was a breakthrough in the world of science

327. Which of the following can be inferred from the Passage?

- A) Copernicus wrote many books in his lifetime
- B) Copernicus lived a long and health life
- C) Galileo's findings were similar to Copernicus'
- D) Galileo and Copernicus wrote a book together
- E) Galileo also had trouble with the Catholic Church.

328. Which of the following is true about Copernicus According to passage?

- A) Copernicus' book was rewritten by Galileo centuries later.
- B) Galileo worked hard to immediately lift the ban on Copernicus's book.
- C) It was forbidden to read Copernicus' book for a very long time.
- D) Copernicus though neither the Earth nor the Sun was the centre of the universe.
- E) Galileo's research was the main reason for the ban on Copernicus' book.

Srirangam Island, at the confluence of the Kaveri and Kollidam Rivers in south-eastern India's state of Tamil, is home to a 2,000-year-old temple complex, major parts of which are still in use today. However, much of the complex is hidden or destroyed. Many older sections are buried under sediment as a result of centuries of flooding, and the complex was ransacked in the 14th century by general Ulugh Khan. Recent excavations at the site, guided by geologists with knowledge of flood sediment layers, have begun to reveal what was presumed to have been lost. Researchers including geologist Mu Ramkumar of Periyar University have uncovered parts of the temple destroyed by Ulugh Khan and unearthed artefacts such as pendant lamps and statues of the deity Gopalakrishnan with his consorts. Using geophysical surveying techniques, they have also identified what they believe to be the tomb of religious scholar and teacher complex in the 15th century. The tombs have been left unexcavated for religious reasons.

329. The temple on Srirangam Island mentioned in the passage ----.

- A) is still used today although most of its part buried or damaged
- B) was constructed in the 14th century by Ulugh Khan after conquering the island
- C) has been revealed to contain 2,000-year-old artefacts belonging to Ulugh Khan
- D) has many older sections still in good condition despite centuries of flooding
- E) will not be reopened for religious reasons when its reconstruction is complete

330. The underlined word in the passage 'ransacked' is closest in meaning to ----.

- A) admired
- B) neglected
- C) utilised
- D) damaged
- E) altered

331. It can be inferred from the passage that ----.

- A) the geophysical surveying techniques used were not sophisticated enough to study the parts ruined by Ulugh Khan
- B) geologists specialising in sediment layers contributed a great deal to the rediscovery of the buried sections
- C) many artefacts unearthed from the tombs will never be seen by the public as this is not permitted for religious reasons
- D) Sri Manavala Manugial restored the temple primarily to make it his burial place
- E) the researchers from Periyar University are wrong about their assumptions that the temple complex might have been restored previously

Mary Tudor had never enjoyed good health, and it got worse rapidly after she became queen. Desperate to conceive an heir, she suffered the humiliation of two phantom pregnancies during which she displayed all the symptoms of an expectant mother although she was not pregnant in reality. But her swollen stomach may have been due to cancerous tumour. Early in 1558, as Mary persisted in believing that she would soon be delivered of an heir, it was obvious to everyone else that she was dying. By 28 October, wracked with pain, she finally acknowledged that there would be no 'fruit of her body,' and confirmed that the crown would pass to Elizabeth. She begged her half-sister to uphold the Roman Catholic faith, but the knowledge of how unlikely Elizabeth was to honour this request tormented Mary until her last breath. Upon hearing that Mary was dead and that Elizabeth was now queen, there was great rejoicing in London. All across the capital, church bells were rung and at night bonfires were lit, around which thousands of people gathered to make merry. The brief, brutal reign of Mary Tudor was over: now nation's hopes rested upon her beautiful and charismatic successor.

332. It can be understood from the passage that Mary Tudor----.

- A) was in good health before she became queen
- B) had two babies who both died soon after birth
- C) lied to her nation about her physical condition
- D) never believed she would have a legitimate heir
- E) died in pain possibly due to a cancerous tumour

333. According to passage when the reign of Mary Tudor ended, ----.

- A) the people of London were happy and hopeful
- B) her half-sister ruled the country unwillingly
- C) the Londoners understood that she actually had a miserable life
- D) Elizabeth ordered the churches to toll their bells
- E) Roman Catholicism was immediately abolished

334. What is the primary purpose of the author?

- A) To criticise Mary Tudor and her brutal reign over London
- B) To highlight the importance of being charismatic leader
- C) To emphasise the need for quality medical care in medieval times
- D) To describe events leading up to Elizabeth's becoming Queen
- E) To acknowledge the accomplishments of Elizabeth

Whenever photographer Gabriele Galimberti meets people on his travels, he asks the same question: "Can I see what's in your medicine cabinet?" Some are shy; others proud to do so. He asks this question to reveal who the people are. "The medicines they use tell us about their desires, their wants, their diseases. It's very intimate," says Galimberti. What can our medicines say about us? For one, how affluent we are. Cabinets in developed countries tend to overflow with pharmaceuticals. People in less developed countries collect medications more slowly. People take pills to be physically stronger and thus more vigorous, to sleep more (or sometimes less), to age more slowly, or for other reasons. View the different cabinets' contents, and cultures start to take shape. In Paris and New York, Galimberti saw large numbers of antidepressants and anti-anxiety pills. Indian people tended to choose medicines with Indian labels, independent of quality or potency. African cabinets had drugs from China, often unlabelled. Yet all the people photographed had something in common: None of them were sick

335. Why does Galimberti ask people to show him their medicine cabinets?

- A) To examine diseases common across different nations
- B) To see whether people react positively or negatively to such questions
- C) To help them improve their economic conditions
- D) To collect detailed personal information from a wide range of nations
- E) To compare developed and less developed countries regarding quality of health care

336. According to the passage which of the following is true about how cultures use medicine?

- A) Medicines are more frequently used to slow down aging in developed countries compared to less developed ones.
- B) Regardless of the nation they belong to, people tend to stockpile medicines even if they do not really need them
- C) In some countries, due to poor living standards, medicine cabinets do not show much about the culture
- D) Indian people tend to choose antidepressants made in their own country although they are not very effective.
- E) African countries prefer medicines imported from China because they do not have labels

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A richly furnished grave excavated in 1878 near the Viking town of Birka in eastern Sweden had long been assumed to hold a powerful male warrior. The grave was equipped with a range of weapons, as well as a set of gaming pieces and a gaming board, which were seen as indications that the warrior in the grave was a military commander. A pair of horses was also found in the grave, one bridled as if prepared to ride off into battle once again in the afterlife. More than a century later, several researchers concluded—and genetic analysis confirmed – that this Viking warrior was actually female. When these results were reported in 2017, sceptics wondered whether there had been a testing mistake, or, perhaps, whether the person in the grave had been a warrior after all. A new review of the evidence led by Neil Price of Uppsala University concludes that the person in the grave was indeed biologically female, and that there is no reason to doubt that she was a warrior in a position of great authority. "Ever since its excavation, the burial has been interpreted as that of a high-status warrior," says Price. "We think so, too, for exactly the same reasons as everyone else has always thought so, but in light of the new sex determination, she was a female high-status warrior."

338. According to the passage the Viking grave found in Sweden did NOT include ----.

- A) a variety of weapons
- B) items indicating military rank
- C) life-size models of animals
- D) items used for entertainment
- E) horses prepared for battle

339. Sceptics of the results produced in 2017----.

- A) wanted further genetic testing to be conducted on the remains
- B) reviewed the evidence again with staff from Uppsala university
- C) doubted the rank of the warrior in the grave, not the accuracy of the genetic analysis
- D) have been proven wrong by the new sex determination
- E) created controversy by publicly opposing the results

340. Which of the following conclusions can be reached based on the passage?

- A) Despite overwhelming evidence to the contrary, not all Viking warriors were female.
- B) Even if evidence is conclusive, some refuse to believe Viking women were able to hold high military positions.
- C) Testing mistakes occur frequently in archaeology which means that all results should be questioned
- D) Excavation of burial sites is a tricky process and requires several different types of testing.
- E) Researchers at Uppsala University are more open-minded than those at other Swedish higher education institutions.

YÖKDİL 2019 SONBAHAR (SAĞLIK BİLİMLERİ)

In 2010, a team of neurologists studied what happens in the bodies of mice when they have needles inserted into their skin and rotated, just like what happens in acupuncture treatment. They revealed an increase of the quantity of adenosine in the tissue around the needle. Adenosine functions as a neurotransmitter which helps cells repair the tissue after damage. However, it also has a marked effect on the nerve cells that send pain signals to the brain. The scientists discovered that adenosine blocks pain signals in the mouse, so the brain's centre of pain is not activated just as much as previously. In order to make sure that the effect was not a type of placebo effect, the scientists produced genetically modified mice, whose nerve cells did not react to adenosine. They were subjected to the same acupuncture treatment as the ordinary mice, but they experienced no pain relief. Thus, the scientists found that the effect on the mice was not placebo. Since then, they have also demonstrated that ordinary mice, but they experienced no pain relief. Thus, the scientists found that the effect on the mice was not placebo. Since then, they have also demonstrated that acupuncture causes a local increase in the quantity of adenosine around the needle in humans, as well. But it still remains unknown if this increase in adenosine has the same pain-relieving effect as in mice.

341. According to the passage, the study demonstrates that ----.

- A) adenosine might prevent pain signals from reaching the brain
- B) the relief from pain with adenosine is nothing but a placebo effect
- C) some nerve cells are not affected by adenosine while sending signals
- D) signals are transmitted from the body to the brain with adenosine
- E) it is possible to deactivate the brain's centre of pain by blocking adenosine

342. According to the passage, the scientists discovered that ----.

- A) acupuncture may help people suffering from various painful diseases
- B) acupuncture makes humans and mice produce more adenosine than usual
- C) the pain signals are blocked in human brain as quickly as in mice
- D) while mice produce more adenosine with acupuncture, humans often do not
- E) if patients are subjected to acupuncture, they would definitely feel less pain

343. The passage mainly focuses on ----.

- A) an experiment that demonstrates acupuncture can trigger the release of adenosine, which affects nerve cells
- B) a scientific test that investigates methods of increasing adenosine levels for pain relief in humans
- C) a study of neurologists that reveals the painrelieving influence of acupuncture in humans
- D) a project that aims to amplify the benefits of adenosine in lessening the pain of acupuncture needles
- E) research that investigates the chances to use acupuncture treatment instead of painkillers for animals

A lack of 'good bacteria' in the gut during childhood could change the way the brain develops if they affect people the same as they do mice, which we will learn with further studies. Changes in gut bacteria have been implicated in several types of mental illness, but it is unclear whether these changes are cause or effect. Now a lack of certain gut bacteria has been found to cause faulty patterns of connections between brain cells in mice. The microbes are a group called Bifidobacteria, among the most common in babies and children. In his study, James Versalovic at Baylor College of Medicine in Texas bred mice with no gut bacteria, then put Bifidobacteria into one group while leaving the other as it is. By adulthood, the brains of mice lacking gut bacteria had an unusually large number of defective patterns of connections.

344. It is clear from the passage that Bifidobacteria ----.

- A) can lead to fewer connections in the brain
- B) are evidently regarded as deadly microbes
- C) can be found in humans at early ages
- D) are injected to humans to cure mental illnesses
- E) can lead to longer life span in mice

345. It can be inferred from the passage that mice with Bifidobacteria in the study ----.

- A) became more vulnerable to brain disorders compared to other animals
- B) were more likely to have healthy connections in the brain
- C) had a higher possibility to change the form of bacteria in the brain
- D) have frequently been used in many experiments
- E) showed more resistance to disease resulting in brain failure

346. It can be understood from the passage that the impact of a lack of gut bacteria on n the human brain ----.

- A) is the root cause of many terminal illnesses
- B) affects adults more adversely than children
- C) is considered a scientific breakthrough
- D) is yet to be proven through research
- E) has caused previous theories to be ruled out

Stress almost seems to have it out for women. In an annual survey by the American Psychological Association, women have repeatedly reported higher levels of tension than men and sometimes even more stress-related physical and emotional symptoms, including headache, upset stomach, fatigue, irritability, and sadness. What's more, midlife women have been found to experience more stressful events than both men and women of any other age, reports an ongoing study by the University of Wisconsin-Madison's Institute on Aging. Stress overload may even lead to chronic diseases. Long-term pressures at home and work in addition to stress from traumatic events almost double the risk of type 2 diabetes in midlife women, according to a recent study at the University of California, in San Francisco. These women are also more prone to stress-induced mental health problems such as depression and anxiety disorders.

347. It is pointed out in the passage that stress ----.

- A) is more dangerous when experienced at work and home in the long run
- B) may lead to several health problems in midlife women
- C) causes fewer mental problems for midlife women when compared to the younger
- D) may sometimes cause serious misunderstandings between men and women
- E) is likely to double in the event of traumatic experiences

348. One can understand from the passage that that women and men ----.

- A) are similar in terms of their tendency to suffer from depression and anxiety problems
- B) have been reported to experience more stressful events at early ages
- C) encounter higher levels of pressure with accompanying headaches and upset stomach
- D) generally quarrel due to the higher levels of tension experienced by women
- E) differ with respect to stress-induced physical and emotional symptoms

349. It can be inferred from the passage that the author -- --.

- A) clarifies why stress is a highly influential element for both men and women in achieving their goals in life as well as maintaining their mental and physical health
- B) aims to criticise insufficient scientific research on the differences between men and women regarding their stress levels
- C) informs readers about the fact that stress is experienced differently across gender and for women at different ages
- D) explains why and how men and women differ in terms of perceiving and responding to stress-loaded events at home and work
- E) has a serious concern about the risk of type 2 diabetes in midlife women and thus attempts to make a list of stress-inducing contexts and events to avoid them

The most effective protection against noise exposure is to avoid it. As this is not always practical or possible, health experts recommend wearing hearing protection for exposure to sound at 90 decibels (dB) for longer than eight hours and for any exposure that exceeds 90 dB. Earplugs are the main way to protect your hearing. They fit easily into the auditory canal and block sound waves from travelling to the middle and inner ear. They are available in various materials and in different sizes and shapes, so finding earplugs that fit properly and comfortably can take some experimentation. Customised earplugs are also available, made specifically to fit an individual's ears. A common complaint about earplugs, however, is that they block so much sound that conversation is difficult. This weakening of the sound is called attenuation. Some designs of earplugs contain channels that allow sounds at certain frequencies to pass through. This improves the ability to hear and understand speech. Customised earplugs for musicians can block selected sounds so the musician can hear the tones and pitches necessary to play or sing.

350. In which of the following situations would experts recommend using hearing protection?

- A) Prolonged exposure to sound less than 90 dB
- B) Any exposure to sound that is more than 90 dB
- C) Exposure to sound that may affect the inner ear
- D) More than eight hours of exposure to sound at any decibel
- E) Any amount of exposure to sound at any decibel

351. It is understood from the passage that ----.

- A) customised earplugs are not as effective as regular earplugs
- B) the effectiveness of an earplug depends on the material it is made of
- C) the design of an earplug is more important than the material used to produce it
- D) not all regular earplugs will fit all people in the same way
- E) most people do not use earplugs even when they should

352. What is the primary purpose of the author?

- A) To promote the use of earplugs in the music industry
- B) To convince people to have customised earplugs
- C) To raise awareness about the importance of hearing protection
- D) To describe a specific type of earplug
- E) To explain how to properly use earplugs

YÖKDİL 2019 SONBAHAR (FEN BİLİMLERİ)

Regular moisturising can help to relieve eczema symptoms. The overarching goal in using the moisturiser after showering is to 'lock in' the moisture to protect the skin barrier. When this is compromised, irritants can sneak in and water escapes, resulting in dry, itchy patches of skin. Heat is another influential factor because it removes fats and oils from the skin, which are what an eczema care regime is trying to preserve. Very hot water can stimulate mast cells, which encourages the release of histamines that trigger the itch-scratch cycle. Therefore, using lukewarm water for showers and baths is recommended. Yet another significant factor that eczema sufferers need to consider is that they are highly susceptible to environmental irritants such as smoke, dust, adhesives, formaldehyde from household disinfectants, isothiazolinones (an antibacterial in personal-care products) and overheating. Keeping track of such triggers and how they affect the symptoms might reduce a patient's chances of activating flare-up.

353. It is stated in the passage that heat ----.

- A) is dangerous when combined with disinfectants
- B) causes irritants on the skin to be deactivated
- C) removes the existing fats and oils on the skin
- D) blocks the release of histamines
- E) formulates the basis for an eczema care regime

**354. According to the passage environmental irritants ---
-.**

- A) could worsen the symptoms experienced by eczema sufferers
- B) are the most important factor contributing to eczema flare-up
- C) come from man-made sources, not from natural ones
- D) are mainly responsible for the onset of eczema cases
- E) do not cause any chronic problems on healthy skin

355. One can understand from the passage that the author mainly aims to ----.

- A) criticise the conventional ways eczema patients are treated
- B) propose skincare solutions to relieve eczema symptoms
- C) offer dermatologists alternative methods of treatment for eczema
- D) advise eczema patients to avoid the use of chemical skincare products
- E) explain why the heat triggers eczema symptoms even in healthy skin

Just like in the well-known fable Little Red Riding Hood, wolves are traditionally described as villains and portrayed as evil and horrible. Now, thanks to the latest research, this picture of wolves is changing. New studies and evidence give an intriguing insight into a sophisticated social structure centred around wolf family life. At the root of this is a complex level of communication built partly on facial expressions that reflect a wolf's feelings. In effect, wolves 'talk' by making faces at each other. Researchers believe wolves may have used these communication skills to build bridges with hunter-gatherer people in a journey that finally led to the domestic dogs we know today. "Most people think of wolves an unpleasant creature but this is nonsense," says Elana Hobkirk of Durham University. "They are in fact animals which are capable of joy and friendliness as well as anger."

356. According to the passage, wolves ----.

- A) are undeniably the villains of the social structure around them
- B) are being given a new image thanks to the recent studies about them
- C) are usually illustrated as friendly and adorable in literary works
- D) are often the main characters of fables and fairy tales
- E) are described in Little Red Riding Hood in terms of their family life

357. According to the passage, how do wolves reveal their feelings?

- A) They interact with their own relatives by making loud noises.
- B) They communicate through some techniques that humans find unpleasant.
- C) They have to make more efforts than the dogs we know today.
- D) They use their faces as a medium of communication.
- E) They utilise a technique which can only be understood by hunter-gatherers.

358. What is main purpose of author?

- A) To criticise traditional story-telling about wolves
- B) To inform readers about the family structure of wolves
- C) To compare today's dogs and wolves in terms of their behaviour
- D) To give information about new studies related to the nature of wolves
- E) To explain how wolves communicate with humans

Compared with other bodily fluids, tears are vastly understudied. Collecting that salty drops is tedious –weepy donors are rare, men hardly ever sign up and tears must be ‘fresh’ for their make-up to be properly analysed. As a result, researchers lack a consensus about the purpose of a basic human behaviour. Is crying a primal way to communicate that many species share, as some chemists hypothesise? Or is it, as psychologists have put forward, a uniquely human key to social bonding? Neurobiologist Noam Sobel has a plan to advance the field: He has perfected a way to flash-freeze tears and is now working to create a ‘tear bank’ for researchers around the world. Sobel hopes interested researchers will eventually be able to select tears by age and gender from tear bank. This customized access could be of great help to experiments dealing with many unanswered questions about the chemistry of crying: Do tears of men and women differ? Do the tears affect mood or appetite? How do emotional and non-emotional tears –from, say, cutting onions –compare? For Sobel, the more people who cry their eyes out, the better for the tear bank.

359. According to the passage, research about tears is rarely carried out due to the -----,

- A) lack of consensus about its purpose
- B) questions that remain unanswered
- C) scarcity of the samples needed
- D) complicated nature of topic
- E) unique chemistry of the fluid

360. What is the passage mainly about?

- A) Questions that are commonly asked about the way women and men cry
- B) Different studies seeking to determine how tears relate to social bonding
- C) Emotions that are conveyed during many different stages of crying
- D) Gender differences when expressing feelings through crying
- E) The challenges involved in studying why humans cry and a possible solution to them

361. Sobel thinks that the more people cry, the more -----.

- A) tear samples there will be
- B) relief they will receive
- C) emotional they will get
- D) questions there will be
- E) unhealthy eyes they will have

The effects of air pollution have been divided into several categories so that better analyses of pollutants can be conducted. Effects include aesthetic losses, economic losses, safety hazards, personal discomfort, and health effects. Aesthetic effects include any changes caused by air pollution that result in the loss of visually pleasing scenery. Economic losses include the loss of vegetation and livestock due to massive exposure to the gaseous air pollution. These particles can kill or sicken commercial crops and livestock. Other losses may occur as people’s possessions are damaged as a result of the pollution, which can cause the build-up of dirt or dust particles. An additional effect of air pollution is personal discomfort and health hazards. Eye irritation, asthma, bronchitis, and sinusitis are a few of the health risks caused by air pollution. However, these are some minor risks of air pollution that are usually curable.

362. According to the passage, why are the effects of air pollution categorised?

- A) To cope with its economic consequences
- B) To increase awareness about its harmful effects
- C) To carry out analyses of the pollutants more effectively
- D) To prevent the risks of air pollution
- E) To list the changes among the categories

363. It can be inferred from the passage that aesthetic effects of air pollution -----.

- A) are the most common type
- B) make an area seem unattractive
- C) can increase the risk of asthma
- D) are within the minor risk group
- E) can result in an economic loss

364. Which of the following is true according to the passage?

- A) Most people pay more attention to aesthetic effects of air pollution than its health effects.
- B) Eye irritation and asthma resulting from air pollution can often be cured.
- C) Loss of vegetation can occur because of large groups of livestock.
- D) Governments are talking precautions to avoid gaseous air pollution.
- E) Economic and aesthetic effects of air pollution are closely related.

All forms of life on Earth require water to function. Life has been found in all kinds of extreme environments, operating at the limits of heat and cold and even without air. But every type of life we have discovered contains biological cells that require water in their operating environment. Cells simply could not function without it. It is not just a matter of keeping them inflated and moving chemicals around – living, cells are full of tiny complex mechanisms. Many of these mechanisms rely on different sections of molecules either working well with water, or not mixing with it. Proteins, for example, are the key worker molecules in living organisms. Proteins have to fold into particular shapes to carry out their roles, and it is the interaction between water and various parts of a protein molecule that tells it how to fold. Water is not just a solvent, a substance that dissolves other substances, but it also plays an important role in the functioning of our cells.

365. According to the passage; -----.

- A) life can be found even in environments where there is no air
- B) it is difficult to find life in extreme environments
- C) certain types of life do not need water to operate
- D) biological cells cannot operate at high temperatures
- E) air keeps cells inflated and moves chemicals around

366. The author gives the protein example in order to ---- -.

- A) show that protein is the main element in a living
- B) explain how important water is for protein molecules to function
- C) emphasise the fact that protein can survive in extreme environments
- D) compare the functions of tiny complex molecules
- E) indicate that there are some molecules which do not need air to function

367. It is clear from the passage that -----.

- A) both water and heat are essential elements for a cell
- B) water plays a fundamental role in the functioning of living cells
- C) how a protein folds depends on the amount of water available
- D) every cell has complex mechanisms that can survive without water
- E) biological cells contain a high percentage of water in order to survive

The red handfish, found off the southeast coast of Tasmania, Australia, uses its 'hands', which are modified fins, to crawl across the bottom of the seafloor. It does not travel very far or fast, which restricts populations to small areas. Classed as critically endangered, it faces threats from habitat degradation and low reproductive rates. Often called the world's rarest fish, scientists only knew of the one population, numbering between 20 and 40 fish, until divers discovered a second population in earlier 2018. "Finding this second population is a big relief as it essentially doubles the number of individuals we thought were left on Earth, but the danger is still on," says diver Antonia Cooper. "It provides hope that other small populations may still exist and allows scientists to start discussing conservation options such as habitat protection and viability of a captive breeding programme."

368. Why is the red handfish called 'the world's rarest fish'?

- A) This type of fish has the unique colour of red which can hardly be found in the ocean.
- B) The 'hands' of the red handfish might disappear as the habitat degrades.
- C) The modified fins of the red handfish travel slowly in small areas.
- D) This type of fish only exists around the the bottom of the seafloor.
- E) Only a handful of red handfish were known until recently

369. It is clearly stated in the passage that -----.

- A) unfavourable environmental factors and a low number of offspring are threats for the red handfish
- B) with the new discovery of the second population, the red handfish is not endangered now
- C) the divers will start a habitat programme for the newly discovered population of the red handfish
- D) there were more than two populations of the red handfish in the past
- E) the red handfish may travel to the north coast of Australia during the year

370. What is the passage mainly about?

- A) How the red handfish uses its 'hands'
- B) The reasons why the red handfish population has decreased
- C) An exciting new discovery about the red handfish
- D) Why the red handfish lives off the southeast coast of Tasmania
- E) How to protect endangered marine species

YKS 2019

Jesse Jackson fought for the rights of African Americans during the civil rights movement of the 1960s. Later on he became involved in politics and world affairs.

Jackson joined the civil rights movement when he was a student. In 1965, he began working for a civil rights group led by the famous Martin Luther King, Jr. In 1971, Jackson founded the group People United to Save Humanity (PUSH). This group helped African Americans to get jobs and to open businesses. In 1984, he founded the National Rainbow Coalition (NRC) to help all kinds of people, not just African Americans. Jackson ran for President of the United States in 1984 and 1988. While he did not win either time, he did better than any other African American presidential candidates who had come before him. Jackson also gained a lot of attention for his role in world affairs. He spoke out against apartheid (separation of the races) in South Africa and took part in peace talks in the Middle East. He also worked with several countries to free US citizens being held as prisoners.

371. What can be inferred from the passage about the African Americans in the 1970s?

- A) No one was willing to help them during this time.
- B) It was difficult for them to find employment.
- C) They were all members of the PUSH
- D) They were not allowed to run for president.
- E) They were held in prisons in several other countries

372. Which statement is true about Jesse Jackson's political involvement?

- A) He was the first African American candidate for president.
- B) He was primarily interested in helping African Americans in the US.
- C) He supported apartheid in South Africa as well as in the Middle East.
- D) He was concerned for the rights of people inside and outside the US .
- E) He received help from Martin Luther King, Jr. to establish the NRC.

373. What is the passage mainly about?

- A) Jesse Jackson's election campaign for president
- B) The human rights groups that Jesse Jackson was a part of
- C) The reason why Jesse Jackson was a role model to Americans
- D) Jesse Jackson's contributions to civil rights movements
- E) Jesse Jackson's moral beliefs about civil rights

Functioning mini human brains grown in a lab could help cure Parkinson's. It may sound incredible, yet the created blobs may help researchers defeat Parkinson's disease and other age-related brain conditions. The mini brain is an organoid grown from stem cells to imitate the human midbrain, the 'information superhighway' of the brain that controls hearing, vision and movement. Other researchers have successfully grown brain tissue in a lab, but a team made up of researchers from A Star Genome Institute of Singapore, the Duke-NUS Medical School and the National Neuroscience Institute say theirs is the first to contain neuromelanin, a dark pigment found within the human brain that is closely linked to the development of Parkinson's disease. It also contains specialised neurons that produce dopamine, a neurotransmitter involved with motor control as low levels of dopamine lead to slowed reactions and disorders like Parkinson's. Shawn Je, the lead researcher of the team, says that their mini-brain organoids mimic human midbrain development and that now they can really test how these mini brains react to existing or newly developed drugs before treating patients. This will be a game changer for future drug development.

374. According to the passage, mini human brains may help cure Parkinson's disease since ----.

- A) researchers from various institutes worked together to develop them
- B) newly produced and available drugs for Parkinson's have been tested on them
- C) they have already worked really well on other age-related brain conditions
- D) they are organoids grown from stem cells with high levels of dopamine
- E) they are like a simulation of our midbrains, which control some of our senses and movement

375. According to the passage, which of the following is true?

- A) Low levels of dopamine can be related to some other disorders along with Parkinson's disease.
- B) The presence of neuromelanin can help people with Parkinson's disease to recover from the condition.
- C) Neuromelanin and dopamine are essential components to produce artificial organs.
- D) Compared to dopamine, neuromelanin can produce more neurotransmitters that enable motor control.
- E) Neuromelanin and dopamine cause deterioration in our midbrain, leading to impairment in our reactions.

376. What is the author's primary purpose in this passage?

- A) To explain why other researchers have failed to produce mini brains with neuromelanin
- B) To inform us about the development of Parkinson's disease and other brain conditions
- C) To illustrate the reasons behind the failure of treatments for Parkinson's disease
- D) To announce a new scientific breakthrough that can aid the treatment of age-related brain conditions
- E) To emphasise the importance of collaboration among researchers from various institutes

The Zapotec are a group of American Indians who live in the state of Oaxaca in southern Mexico. The Zapotec have lived in what is now known as Oaxaca since about 1500 BCE. In around 500 BCE, they built their capital city known as Monte Alban. This city had flat, step-style pyramids, temples, and very elaborate and ornate tombs. Like the Zapotec people of today, the early Zapotec people were farmers. They also made fine pottery. In addition to this, they carved writing onto slabs of stone. This was one of the earliest forms of writing in the Americas. Zapotec lands once stretched from what is now Puebla – the state north of Oaxaca – to the Pacific Ocean. But after around 500 AD, Monte Alban started to fall into ruin, and a people called the Mixtec took over the city. The Zapotec started to form a number of small kingdoms, but these were conquered by the Spanish when they took over the region in the 1500s.

377. According to the passage, the Zapotec people ----.

- A) used to control a large region of land, but then something happened which caused them to abandon their capital and create smaller regions
- B) were never a successful group of people and mainly stayed in their capital until they were conquered by the Spanish
- C) were migratory people who moved between Puebla and Oaxaca looking for fertile land for farming
- D) preferred to make pottery and farm rather than protect their land, which is why they were conquered by the Spanish
- E) allied themselves with the Mixtec people to control Monte Alban and protect themselves against the Spanish

378. What is true about the Zapotec people of today?

- A) They still carve their writing onto slabs of stone.
- B) They have migrated out of the Oaxaca region towards Puebla.
- C) They continue to live in Monte Alban to this day.
- D) They rely on farming just like their ancestors .
- E) They are mostly of Spanish descent.

379. The main purpose of this passage is to ----.

- A) explain why the Zapotec no longer exist today
- B) discuss the reasons why Monte Alban was an important capital
- C) give some brief information about the Zapotec people
- D) talk about why the Zapotec were so successful in the past
- E) contrast the Zapotec of the past with present-day Zapotec people

Many cultures regard dreams as having great significance for the dreamer, either by revealing something important about the dreamer's present circumstances or predicting his or her future. The Austrian psychologist Sigmund Freud analysed the dreams of his patients to understand their unconscious needs and desires, and psychotherapists still make use of this technique today. Freud believed that the primary function of dreams was to wish fulfillment, or the idea that dreaming allows us to act out the desires that we must repress during the day. Although Freud focused on the meaning of dreams, other theories about the causes of dreams are less concerned with their content. One possibility is that we dream primarily to help with consolidation, or the moving of information into long-term memory. Rauchs and Desgranges found that rats that had been deprived of REM sleep, the sleep stage in which dreaming occurs, after learning a new task were less able to perform the task again than rats that had been allowed to dream, and these differences were greater on tasks that involved learning unusual information or developing new behaviours.

380. What can be concluded from Rauchs and Desgranges's studies?

- A) They focused their studies more on the use of information in dreams of rats.
- B) They found that rats were only able to learn a new task during REM sleep.
- C) They discovered that when rats learned a new task, dreaming helped them successfully recall the new task later on.
- D) They showed the differences between rats that learned common information and those that learned unusual information.
- E) They found that dreaming resulted in poor performance in different tasks in rats.

381. It can be understood from the passage that Freud believed that dreams ----.

- A) could help one recall past memories with more accuracy
- B) contributed to the prediction of patients' wishes more than their desires
- C) were about wishes people had to suppress while they were awake
- D) that occurred during REM sleep were easily interpreted
- E) should be examined for the reasons behind them rather than for their content

382. The main purpose of this passage is to ----.

- A) inform readers about the effects of dreaming
- B) encourage readers to analyse their dreams
- C) explain the Freudian approach to dream analysis
- D) give information about different theories of dreams
- E) refute critical theories about the functions of dreaming

Occupational therapy is a branch of medical care aiming to improve the quality of life of patients through occupational pursuits – helping them overcome disabilities resulting from illness, injury or age so that they can carry out the activities they need to perform in order to lead healthy and fulfilling lives. This means both giving them the means and mobility to pursue occupations, and selecting activities that are therapeutic to their particular condition. For example, a patient learning to get around in a wheelchair might need structural changes to their environment such as widening of doorways and fitting of ramps as well as a programme of physical exercise to build strength in their arms and shoulders. Another patient, who has suffered a stroke, might be encouraged to try arts and crafts as a way to rebuild their manual dexterity skills. Occupational therapy has a long history, dating back to the 1st century BCE and the physicians of Ancient Greece. Today, it is still applied as an effective method of medical care.

383. According to the passage, the purpose of occupational therapy is to ----.

- A) help patients overcome certain physical issues so that they can lead better lives
- B) motivate patients so that they can accept their particular condition
- C) provide special treatment for patients who suffer from job-related illnesses
- D) improve the quality of therapies by encouraging patients to work harder
- E) enable patients to overcome their fear of getting involved in public life.

384. According to the passage, occupational therapy supports patients by ----.

- A) choosing therapeutic activities that are designed to meet their specific needs
- B) providing them with the wheelchairs they need to be able to move
- C) helping them become physically strong enough to deal with arts and crafts
- D) preventing them from focusing on their disabilities with the use of certain medication
- E) ensuring their participation in outdoor activities on a regular basis.

385. It is understood from the passage that occupational therapy ----.

- A) underestimates the importance of providing psychological support
- B) has been used as a method of treatment for a long period of time
- C) combines techniques from different medical fields to help patients
- D) is effective only when it is given together with medication
- E) has evolved dramatically since the time of Ancient Greece

YKS 2018

Consumers purchase products and services to experience certain emotional states or achieve emotional goals in a process called emotional arousal. Emotions can create a feeling of pleasure or satisfaction, but they can also give the consumer the perception that their purchase will help them avoid a feeling of displeasure. No matter what the purchase is, consumers must somehow associate a positive emotional connection between a product and themselves. Positive emotions can include the fulfilment of a desire or the feelings of safety and protection. Consumers also have both unexpressed and expressed emotions. It is important to understand the difference between these emotions because if a consumer is purchasing but is not expressing any emotion toward a product, you may need to ask more questions in order to reach the customer on a deeper level. Doing so helps the consumers feel that they are somehow linked to your product and that it produces a favorable image of them. This reaction evokes consumer identification with your product and motivates them to buy – and keep buying – your product.

386. How does buying something affect consumers' emotions?

- A) It gives consumers a feeling of achievement
- B) It causes consumers to have damaging thoughts.
- C) It influences every decision consumers make before purchasing.
- D) It leads to a condition of discomfort and misery.
- E) It results in a feeling of regret for purchasing too much

387. It is important to comprehend the difference between unexpressed and expressed emotions because ----.

- A) emotions are important in understanding why consumers buy certain products
- B) these expressions are evidence of how consumers can reach emotional goals
- C) when consumers identify themselves with a particular product, they keep buying it
- D) consumers need to get rid of any uncomfortable and unsafe feelings
- E) consumers make decisions based on perceptions rather than reality

388. Which of the following could be the main idea of this passage?

- A) It is important to evaluate the emotional needs of customers.
- B) Consumers satisfy all of their needs by purchasing products.
- C) The motivational process begins with the need for a certain product.
- D) Consumers are triggered by some specific emotions when buying a product.
- E) It is unclear whether emotions truly have an impact on consumer behaviour.

A new helmet display promises to give bikers eyes in the back of their heads. The designer of the equipment states that the inherent problem with motorcycles is that the mirrors reflect a very small image and, because of the position of the mirrors, motorcyclists mostly just see their elbows. A small backlit display screen is added onto motorcycle helmets with an adjustable arm which lets riders place it just below or above their eye, in their peripheral vision. A rear-facing camera attached to the back of the bike streams live video via Wi-Fi to the helmet-mounted receiver. The images are processed and stabilised before they reach the display to accommodate for the bike's movements. One glance at the display gives the rider a wide view of the road behind them. Although the screen is just next to the user's face, optics fool the eye into focusing at a more comfortable distance of around 3 metres. However, it is still suggested that users should check their mirrors and do the lifesaver check, turning their heads to check blind spots.

389. It is understood from the passage that the helmet display ----.

- A) records the motorcycle's movements
- B) is placed directly below or above the mirror on the front of the bike
- C) views peripheral images and movements, though there is a delay in transmission
- D) shows images of what is happening behind the motorcycle
- E) fools motorcyclists' eyes into thinking things are more than 3 metres behind them

390. Which of the following could be the best title for the passage?

- A) New Helmet Technology for Rear Vision
- B) Helmet Displays Replace Mirrors
- C) Image Processing through Helmet Displays
- D) Mirrors versus Helmet Displays
- E) Lifesaver Check of a Motorcyclist

391. What is the problem regarding the motorcyclists' vision?

- A) It is difficult for bikers to get a broad view of the road behind them using only their mirrors.
- B) Fatal accidents cannot be prevented because of the limited use of mirrors.
- C) Motorcyclists have difficulty adjusting mirrors to get images from the sides of the bike.
- D) The body's position on the motorcycle does not allow the biker to see what is happening around him.
- E) Mirror positions constantly need to be changed to follow traffic flow.

Today's symphony orchestra has its roots in 17th century bands. The earliest orchestras, usually attached to a church, or a theatre, varied in structure from place to place. They were often directed from the keyboard or by the principal violinist. During the 18th century, as popular works such as those by Haydn and Mozart began to be played all over Europe, some standardization of the orchestra became necessary. A string section comprising violins, violas, cellos, and double basses was usually joined by two horns, two flutes, two trumpets, and timpani. The clarinet became a standard member of the orchestra only at the end of the 18th century. The 19th century saw the rise of public concerts in large halls, which necessitated louder instruments and larger orchestras. As a result, instruments changed. They were redesigned and adapted to enable them to project further. Larger and smaller versions of some instruments, such as the piccolo, cor anglais, and bass clarinet, were featured more frequently. Some new instruments were also added, with trombones and later, tubas becoming standard members of the orchestra.

392. It is pointed out in the passage that orchestras in the 19th century ----.

- A) changed a lot due to the different religious and cultural demands of the leaders at that time
- B) were only led by keyboards and principal violinists
- C) required more members and instruments modified to project sound further
- D) wanted to redesign their instruments so as to use them in small churches and theatres
- E) added trombones and tubas because the variety of instruments in orchestras was limited

393. What is the main purpose of the passage?

- A) To show how orchestras have changed over the years in terms of their structure and instruments
- B) To inform readers about the differences between the 17th and 19th century orchestras
- C) To explain how classical music got to be so popular in today's modern world
- D) To inspire and encourage people to start listening to classical music
- E) To give examples of the types of instruments which were changed or modified after the 19th century

394. According to the passage, the first orchestras ----.

- A) did not all have a consistent structure
- B) were able to perform only in churches and theatres
- C) had almost the same structural system with each other
- D) used the same instruments as modern orchestras do today
- E) reached their audiences with louder instruments in larger halls

For centuries, the world's physicists, writers and philosophers have argued about whether time travel is possible, with most coming to the conclusion that it is never going to happen. But on a large plot of land just outside the small town of Comfort, Texas, a group of architects, engineers and scientists are building a 'Timeship' that they say it could transport tens of thousands of individuals to a far-distant future. Their approach does not involve the use of flux capacitors, or zooming at light-speed through black holes. Instead, the Timeship aims to store people at such low temperatures that their bodies are preserved for a future civilisation to reanimate them, a concept known as cryonics. "Just as a spaceship allows people to move through space, our Timeship will allow people to travel to another time in the future," explains Stephen Valentine, who is the director and principal architect of the Timeship project.

395. According to the passage, the Timeship ----.

- A) is designed using the latest technology in order to reach light-speed efficiently while travelling through time
- B) will be able to travel through space, but will avoid black holes through the use of the most modern technology available
- C) is constructed in much the same way as a spaceship, but rather than travelling through space it will simply be used to freeze people
- D) will not really move, but rather will show passengers a simulation of what the far-distant future might look like
- E) will house people who have been frozen until some time in the future, thus having time-travelled

396. According to the group of architects, engineers and scientists in Texas, ----.

- A) the city is not really suitable for the 'Timeship' because it is such a small place
- B) it will soon be possible to transport more than 10,000 people to a far-distant future
- C) it is possible that the bodies of people are preserved with almost no changes
- D) their 'Timeship' will have the capacity of at most 10,000 people
- E) time travel is not likely to take place until a far-distant future

397. Which of the following could be the best title for the passage?

- A) Why Is Time Travel Essential?
- B) A Different Way to Travel Through Time
- C) Faster than a Spaceship
- D) How to Create a Timeship
- E) Travelling to Space

It was a road that kicked off the pattern of destruction in the Amazon forest. During the 1970s, Brazil began building the Trans-Amazonian Highway from near the country's easternmost point to its western border, where the state of Amazonas meets Peru. The route opened up the heart of the Amazon to settlement, causing deforestation rates to increase. During the 1990s and early 2000s, more than 25,000 square kilometres of rainforest per year were cleared out. Throughout these years, roads have provided the means to penetrate the forest and eliminate large chunks of it. In an unpublished study of the Brazilian Amazon, researcher Christopher Barber found that 95% of deforestation in the region occurs within 7 kilometres of a road. Once construction begins, road crews are quickly followed by land speculators, loggers, farmers, ranchers, gold miners and others who carve away the forest along the route. This creates great treeless expanses in the landscape, but research is now showing that the building of roads also triggers environmental changes in the remaining forest that can dry out trees, set the stage for wildfires, and weaken the ecosystem.

398. Which of the following can be said about the Amazon forest?

- A) The state of Brazil had to build roads through it for the people who were settled in the forest.
- B) Although it damaged the forest, the new highway enabled the people of Amazonas to better travel to Peru.
- C) From the 1990s onwards, 25,000 square kilometres were being cut down every year to make way for the new highway.
- D) The rainforest has been suffering from a pattern of destruction in a scale it had not experienced before the 1970s .
- E) Deforestation has not only affected Brazil's eastern and western borders, but it has also started to spread through other countries.

399. Which of the following best describes the relationship between road construction and deforestation?

- A) Since the road crews work with a lot of parties to carve away the forest, deforestation along the route is not affected at all.
- B) According to research on the Brazilian Amazon, a very large percentage of deforestation is a direct consequence of building the Trans-Amazonian Highway.
- C) The highway and its branching roads were built to provide the necessary means of penetrating the forest to erase the traces of deforestation.
- D) Contrary to previous beliefs, research is now showing that road crews also set fires and dry out the trees during construction work.
- E) Although trees were cut down for the highway resulting in treeless landscapes, this was limited to an area of within 7 kilometres of a road.

400. One can conclude from the passage that the author mainly ----.

- A) wants to warn the Brazilian state against the future consequences of their project of Trans-Amazonian Highway
- B) tries to point that the environmental effects of building roads are confused with the ones caused by humans
- C) informs the reader on the effects building a road through the forest has on the local ecosystem
- D) criticises people contributing to the deforestation process with their work
- E) underlines the reasons why the Brazilian Amazon suffers more than the other parts of the forest.

Although armadillos look like anteaters, they are actually related to elephants! But wait — what’s an armadillo? The unusual mammal called the armadillo was named by South Africans in the 1880s. In the local language, Afrikaans, ‘armadillo’ means ‘earth pig’. This name quite accurately describes a large, heavily built animal with thin hair and short legs, that looks much like a pig. Armadillos live in dry places like Africa, south of the Sahara Desert. The armadillo can reach a length of 1.8 metres. Its head has huge donkeylike ears, a long snout, and drooping eyelids with long eyelashes. Armadillos prefer to sleep during the day in an underground burrow. At night, they dig underground for their favourite food: termites. They break open the termites’ nests with their massive, flattened claws and then suck up the insects. Female armadillos give birth to one baby every year. A few weeks after it is born, the baby armadillo begins to follow its mother around. It goes off to live on its own before it is one year old.

401. According to the passage, the armadillo’s name is quite suitable because ----.

- A) of its donkeylike ears and long nose
- B) it eats a lot of pig meat
- C) it is from South Africa
- D) it is related to the pig family
- E) of its resemblance to a real pig

402. What can be inferred from the passage about young armadillos?

- A) They tend to live in family groups.
- B) They sleep at night until they reach maturity.
- C) They are independent creatures.
- D) They live in the Sahara Desert.
- E) Their mothers follow them around until maturity.

403. The main purpose of this passage is to ----.

- A) describe the physical characteristics of the armadillo
- B) inform readers about the general habits of armadillos
- C) give general information about armadillos
- D) explain why armadillos are not related to anteaters
- E) give specific information about the mating habits of armadillos

From its beginnings as a small village in central Italy, the city of Rome came to rule over one of the largest and most prosperous empires in history. Its armies were seemingly unstoppable, conquering most of Europe, North Africa and the Middle East, almost the entire world known to the mankind at that time. Rome was founded in 753 BCE, and at first was ruled by kings. In 509 BCE, the kings were replaced by a republic and control of the city fell to consuls chosen by the Senate (ruling council). The Senate and later the emperor also appointed generals to lead Rome’s armies in wars of conquest. They divided the captured regions into provinces controlled by Roman governors and guarded by Roman soldiers. They built new cities and roads and imposed Roman laws on their conquered subjects. Although they could be cruel, especially to people who rebelled against them, the Romans spread wealth, stability, and valuable new ideas all across their empire. The Romans are still remembered for their politics and philosophy, which inspired the European thinking for many centuries. Many of their buildings, supported by advanced engineering skills, still stand today.

404. It is understood from the passage that the Romans - ---.

- A) were known for their kings, architecture, wars and politics
- B) had a strong army that was more powerful than the Senate
- C) ruled most of the ancient world with the help of their strong armies
- D) made a number of laws to promote the advancement of architecture
- E) were ruled by kings and the Senate at the same time throughout their history

405. How did the Romans control their huge Empire?

- A) The Senate assigned generals to go to war with their armies.
- B) They formed small regions which were under the control of specific generals and armies.
- C) The Senate and the Emperor formed conflicting rules to govern the Empire.
- D) They severely punished people who did not obey their rules.
- E) The generals became more powerful than the Senate and formed Roman laws.

406. Which of the following is true about the Roman Empire?

- A) It was established many years ago in the Middle East.
- B) It grew stronger with the help of formidable defensive structures.
- C) It was governed by the kings and divided later on by the ruling council.
- D) It influenced Europe with its developments in politics and philosophy .
- E) It had one of the largest armies in the Middle East

Canada is the second largest country in the world, occupying two-fifths of the North American continent. It was once inhabited only by native peoples, but now they make up approximately 3% of the population. The French were the first Europeans to settle in Canada, however, after years of fighting, the British gained control in 1763. Gradually, pioneers and settlers moved north and west, taking over the country. Until recently, most Canadians were descendents of these settlers, but increased numbers of people have started to come from Europe, South America, and Southeast Asia. Despite being such a large country, much of Canada is uninhabitable. On average there are only three inhabitants per square kilometre in Canada. This is due to the fact that about one third of Canada lies in the Arctic Circle and can remain frozen for up to 9 months of the year. However, towards the border with the US the climate is more temperate and thus there are many forests and grasslands. Around 3/4 of the population lives near the US border, in towns and cities around the shores of the Great Lakes and along the St. Lawrence River. .

407. According to the text, what is true about the population of Canada?

- A) The native population of Canada declined due to the fight between the British and the French.
- B) A very small minority live away from the US border .
- C) Most of the country is habitable, with lots of forests and grasslands.
- D) The majority of the French habitants live near the US border.
- E) Every square kilometre of the country is densely populated.

408. It can be inferred that people prefer to live near the border because ----.

- A) the weather conditions are milder there
- B) it has a better climate for agriculture
- C) they do not like to live near lakes or rivers
- D) it is where the settlers came first
- E) there are no native peoples there

409. The main purpose of the text is to ----.

- A) criticise the actions of the French and British settlers
- B) explain how the British took control of Canada
- C) compare Canada's population with others in North America
- D) give brief information about Canada's population
- E) discuss the history of the different ethnic groups living in Canada

Planet Earth provides all the resources we need to live – air to breathe, water to drink, soil to grow crops, fuels to burn, and materials, like metals, to build things. Most of the Earth's resources are constantly being made on Earth. Some are made quickly like wood when trees grow, or freshwater when rain falls. Some take thousands of years to form, like soil. And some are limited, like land. Land is a very basic but essential resource, because it is needed to grow plants, which are used for food, fuel, and materials. The world's land is not divided fairly at the moment – people in industrialised countries use far more than their fair share to support their lifestyle. If people in developing countries like India and China start consuming as much fuel and food, the world will not be able to support us all. Currently, the sustainable land use average per person is 1.8 hectares. However, if the 5 billion people in the developing world used as much land as the 1.5 billion in the industrialised world (5.4 hectares per person), we would need three Earths to live on.

410. Why does the author focus on land use as a measure of sustainability?

- A) It is used in a limited way throughout the world.
- B) It is the most essential resource for humanity's survival.
- C) It is not as affected by human use as other resources
- D) It has an unlimited capacity to reproduce itself.
- E) It is the best method of measuring sustainability.

411. Why does the author give the example of land use averages at the end of the paragraph?

- A) To give an example of how land use is measured
- B) To emphasize the critical nature of the situation
- C) To show that the problem is not yet as bad as we believe it to be
- D) To promote the use of land for all nations
- E) To criticise the developing world's land use method

412. What can be inferred from the passage?

- A) Land is a resource that will probably be unsustainable in the future.
- B) All resources on the planet, like wood and freshwater, are in danger.
- C) The developing world is supposed to pose less danger to sustainability than the developed world.
- D) The developing world has a fair advantage over the developed world in terms of land use.
- E) Countries like China will lead the way in industrialisation efforts.

The British group Archigram, which flourished in London during the 1960s, formed as a forum for architectural discussions and ideas. Archigram was a rich mixture of people including artists and designers. Of the main six, three were experienced architects, and three were young and inexperienced and full of not always practical ideas. This combination of experienced practitioners and bright young ideas produced a novel mix, able to think in new ways and propose radical design directions. Among their most famous ideas was the Walking City – a structure that looked like a giant insect on metal legs. Its projects existed mainly on paper, but its ideas were highly influential. The members of Archigram preferred popular culture to the heroic high-culture of modernism, and proposed an architecture in which there were no buildings in the conventional sense – instead there were plug-in modules and adaptable, disposable structures in bright, Pop-Art colours. This extraordinary mix of characters and influences led to an architecture in which the conventional distinctions could be broken down.

413. According to the passage, the group Archigram ----.

- A) was composed of people from different backgrounds
- B) wanted to demolish all the old-fashioned constructions
- C) successfully adapted old buildings to popular culture
- D) taught inexperienced architects how to be practical
- E) influenced contemporary culture to a great extent

414. The underlined word 'novel' in the passage is closest in meaning to ----.

- A) inspiring
- B) stimulating
- C) remarkable
- D) Innovative
- E) acceptable

415. Which of the following could be the best title for the passage?

- A) Redefining Old Architecture
- B) A New Approach to Architecture
- C) Archigrams Protesting Architecture
- D) Popular Culture Changes Everything
- E) Archigram and the Walking City

YKS 2016

The news that a 'Yeti finger' found in Nepal is from a person, not a new species of giant Himalayan ape, will not surprise many. The notion that it came from a Yeti was laid to rest by a DNA test at Edinburgh Zoo. Yet again, evidence thought to demonstrate the existence of the famous mystery animal has failed the test. Every year, naturalists go to remote areas in search of mythical animals. Do they ever meet success? The answer is yes. The most famous example is the Okapi, a relative of the giraffe. So, could new species of large animals still await discovery? New species are found all the time. A long-horned relative of the cattle, the Saola, was discovered in Asia, in 1992, while more than 10 new primate species have been named since 2005. But some mystery animals appear unlikely. They are reported from well-studied areas like North America and have been the subject of unsuccessful discovery attempts. The time has come to stop combing North America for Bigfoot, or looking for Yetis in the Himalayas. There is no reason to take their existence seriously.

416. According to the passage, the 'Yeti finger' ----.

- A) has very unusual DNA and needs further investigation
- B) came from a human and not a Yeti as some previously believed
- C) could belong to a species of Himalayan ape not yet discovered
- D) is a part of the body of a larger animal discovered in Nepal
- E) has convinced investigators to continue to search for Yetis

417. It is stated in the passage that searches for mythical animals ----.

- A) should be done after certain tests are carried out
- B) are done by very experienced explorers
- C) need to be carried out by specialists
- D) depend on funding from zoos
- E) can sometimes yield satisfactory results

418. It can be understood from the passage that searches for the Yeti or Bigfoot ----.

- A) are unnecessary because reports of these animals come from areas that have already been investigated thoroughly
- B) could be successful, and serious investigations of reported sightings should continue
- C) have fortunately led to the discovery of the Okapi and the Saola
- D) should be done by scientists who have specialized in primate and large ape behaviour
- E) should be carried out in areas other than the well-studied areas of the Himalayas

Plagiarism is taking someone else's writing or ideas and passing them off as one's own. The word, derived from the Latin *plagiarius*, or kidnapper, was first used in the early 17th century, but undoubtedly, instances of plagiarism long predate that. Accusations, proven or not, of plagiarism have frequently featured in academic writing, journalism and music. In the 1970s, for example, the former Beatle George Harrison was sued for copying the melody of the Chiffons' 'He's So Fine' for his own song 'My Sweet Lord'. Plagiarism in music may often be unintentional. This is less likely in scientific writing, literature and journalism, that is, it may be deliberate. In 2009, the British poet Andrew Motion was accused of 'shameless burglary' by a military historian, Ben Shephard, after using passages from a book by Shephard. However, in the age of cyber technology, plagiarism has become both easier to commit and easier to detect, as many students and teachers have realized.

419. According to the passage, plagiarism manifests itself ----

- A) scarcely in the press
- B) mainly in literary products
- C) in many areas of human work
- D) primarily in historical documents
- E) more easily in students' Works

420. It is understood from the passage that plagiarism ---
-.

- A) has dramatically decreased over the years
- B) dates back long before the 17th century
- C) is combining one's own idea with someone else's
- D) was a subject of great controversy in the past
- E) is less important when it occurs in literature

421. It is understood from the passage that ----.

- A) those who complain most bitterly about plagiarism are teachers
- B) accusations of plagiarism in academic writing are tolerable to some extent
- C) technology contributes to both the spreading and spotting of plagiarism
- D) many musicians copy their colleagues' works on purpose
- E) technological devices are essential for journalists if they need to plagiarize

Eager to boost orders for his teas, New York tea merchant Thomas Sullivan devised a new method of distributing samples of tea to his customers. He put them into small silk bags, making them easy to ship and less messy for the recipient to unpack. Some customers did not bother opening the cloth bag and simply poured boiling water over them. Sullivan was overwhelmed with orders for more tea packaged in this way. Responding to suggestions that the silk material was very thin, Sullivan used cotton instead and began to sell the bags commercially. The patent for the tea bag was registered by Sullivan in 1903. By 1920, tea bags were in wide use by the catering trade in the US. Later, paper was used instead of cotton, and a fine string and decorated tag were sometimes added, making them more convenient for drinkers making a single cup. The American market for tea bags was well developed by the time they were introduced into Britain several decades later by Joseph Tetley and Company in 1953. It is not clear whether this delay was a result of wartime shortages of materials, or of initial resistance to change on the part of the British tea-drinker. However, once they were launched, tea bags soon became popular in Britain, joining the ranks of the many labour-saving products that emerged in the post-war period, offering convenience and saving time.

422. It can be understood from the passage that Thomas Sullivan ----.

- A) stole the idea of drinking tea in small cotton bags from his customers
- B) created a new way of making tea taste better
- C) used silk bags to carry tea so that it would last longer
- D) was late to apply for the patent of cotton tea bags
- E) paved the way for preparing an instant cup of tea

423. One of the reasons why people in Britain did not use tea bags until the middle of the 20th century might be that ----.

- A) the British tea-drinker insisted on drinking tea in the traditional way
- B) they were suspicious of American inventions
- C) the British tea-drinker thought that their production was time-consuming
- D) Joseph Tetley and Company delayed their introduction due to financial hardship
- E) they were considered luxurious, both in the wartime and post-war period

424. The primary purpose of the author is to ----.

- A) give examples of the materials of which tea bags have been made
- B) explain the phases the tea bag went through from 1903 to present day
- C) illustrate the differences between the British and American tea-drinker
- D) emphasize the widespread use of tea bags in the US
- E) inform us about the development of the tea bag

When you walk into a store and submit your shopping list, a map directs you to the chocolate ice cream you crave. When you get to the front of the line, you just bump your phone on the reader and also get a discount via an e-coupon you have downloaded. You can scan pictures of the spaghetti and salad you want for dinner from the supermarket as you wait for the train and pick up the bag on your way home. 2013 was the year the increasing popularity of the mobile wallet – a smart phone that also acts as a credit card, cheque book and a useful tool that helps shoppers collect product information – radically altered shopping habits. It has been the biggest thing in retail since the credit card got us talking about a cashless economy. The driving force is communication: cash cannot communicate, but phones can. Your alarm clock, radio, camera and even your laptop have already been displaced by your phone. “Everything eventually migrates to the cell phone. Since it moves, people tend to do a lot more of it,” says Scott Ellison, an analyst in the mobile industry. It has now become apparent that our wallet has also moved into the cell phone.

425. According to the passage, the mobile wallet ----.

- A) has reduced the need for shopping
- B) is obligatory because it informs users about what to buy
- C) has profoundly changed the way people shop
- D) is more effective when used only for online shopping
- E) is less practical than the traditional credit card

426. It is pointed out in the passage that a person carrying a mobile wallet does not need to ----.

- A) use a map to find the items he or she demands
- B) make a shopping list
- C) carry cash in his or her pocket
- D) abandon his or her earlier shopping habits
- E) communicate with others to get product information

427. The main reason why people use the mobile wallet is ----.

- A) the difficulty in using credit cards
- B) the limited time people have for shopping
- C) that they do not want to wait in long queues at stores
- D) that they plan to transfer to a cashless economy
- E) its ability to be used for several purposes

Many people in developed countries have fallen into bad habits, eating junk food that lacks essential nutrients and is full of preservatives. With more people going out to work, there is a new trend towards relying on junk food. This is not intrinsically wrong, but it means that we must become aware of what we are eating and compensate for any dietary inadequacies. Several light meals a day with fruit and nut snacks maintain stable blood sugar levels, and are easier to digest and less likely to make you sleepy than a substantial lunch and dinner loaded with sugar and fat. The whole performance of preparing and consuming a meal should be a social event, shared with family and friends. Perhaps if we sat down to enjoy at least one meal every day without rushing off afterwards, not only would our digestive systems be under less strain, but we might also communicate better and feel less stressed.

428. It is pointed out in the passage that most people in developed countries ----.

- A) eat fruit and nut snacks between meals
- B) are against eating junk food
- C) struggle to have nutritious meals
- D) are devoid of healthy eating habits
- E) spend most of their time eating

429. It can be inferred from the passage that ----.

- A) we should pay more attention to our food consumption at work than we do at home
- B) if light meals do not contain any sugar or fat, they do not make you sleepy
- C) people today tend to eat food like fruits more, facing the threats of the eating habits imposed by modern-day life
- D) junk food is not unhealthy as long as it is consumed in moderate amounts
- E) turning meals into social events can bring several health benefits

430. Which of the following could be the best title for the passage?

- A) Time to Reshape Our Eating Habits
- B) Is Eating a Biological or Social Need?
- C) Increasing Consumption of Junk Food
- D) Why Do We Feel Sleepy After Meals?
- E) How to Maintain Stable Blood Sugar Levels

Japan in the mid-19th century was closed to foreigners, and had been that way for more than 200 years; only a few Dutch and Chinese traders entered Japan's harbours. So observers in Tokyo Bay were shocked when, on July 8, 1853, four black ships cruised into the harbour. The boats were commanded by Commodore Matthew C. Perry of the US, who bore a letter from President Millard Fillmore to the emperor of Japan, requesting a treaty. Perry refused Japanese orders to leave the harbour, insisting that he would deliver the letter by force, if necessary. Having finally handed the letter to a hesitant pair of Japanese princes, Perry departed, leaving word that he would return for an answer. By the time he came back in 1854, the Japanese government had realized it would have to admit the terms of the treaty. Without its own navy, Japan could not withstand an American attack. The Treaty of Kanagawa opened up Japan to trade from the West. The Japanese agreed to admit US ships to two ports and to allow American ships to pick up supplies and fuel in Japan. Subsequent treaties with other Western nations followed, leading to a number of positive social and economic changes that would bring modernization to Japan.

431. It is clearly stated in the passage that ----.

- A) Perry was not satisfied with the answer of the Japanese government when he came back in 1854
- B) Japan's harbours had been effectively used by many Dutch and Chinese traders before 1854.
- C) Perry had to use force in order to get the Japanese government to admit the treaty
- D) the observers in Tokyo Bay were expecting American ships to visit Japan's harbours in 1853
- E) Japan had hardly ever accepted outside influences until 1854

432. One can infer from the passage that the Treaty of Kanagawa ----.

- A) allowed the US to help Japan to build a modern navy and have good harbours
- B) offered a variety of benefits to Japan although it was initially reluctant to accept it
- C) led Japan to make treaties with other Western nations, which caused it to lose its effective harbours
- D) was strongly supported by the Japanese government since it would bring economic prosperity to Japan
- E) was designed by Commodore Matthew C. Perry under the order of President Millard Fillmore

433. What could be the best title for this passage?

- A) The Historical Importance of Japan's Harbours
- B) The Influence of the Japanese Seapower on the US Navy
- C) Why Japan Refused to Accept the Treaty of Kanagawa
- D) From Isolation to Economic Development
- E) The Japanese Contribution to World Trade

Stress is a common factor in the workplace, and more and more people are experiencing it. Some jobs are clearly more stressful than others. But what are the factors that contribute to this? It would appear that the number of decisions to be made on the job, contrary to popular belief, is not a valid indicator of stress. People who have some measure of control over their work, such as top executives of large corporations, actually have less stressful jobs than those who do not, such as food service workers and middle-level managers. Jobs with high demands, low control and little support are major contributors to increased stress levels. When workplace problems spill over into the family environment, it is inevitable that stress levels will further increase. This is the situation faced by many couples today who experience serious problems when family demands come into conflict with work demands. In many families, there still exists the expectation that women will fulfill the majority of household and child-care duties while at the same time being employed. This creates an even more stressful situation for women and is very different from the stress typically experienced by men.

434. Which of the following statements is true about work-related stress?

- A) Food service workers are less susceptible to stress than executives.
- B) Those who lack control over their work are subject to more stress than those who do not.
- C) Middle-level managers tend to be less stressed than other members of staff in a workplace.
- D) Large corporations usually employ individuals who can cope with too much stress .
- E) Executives experience difficulty in managing the stressful environment in large corporations

435. What is the connection between stress in the workplace and the home environment?

- A) Family stress must be dealt with in order to minimize stress in the workplace.
- B) Modern couples underestimate family demands that result in stress.
- C) A stressful family environment affects workplace relationships.
- D) People will suffer from greater stress if workplace problems have an impact on family life .
- E) Those who have demanding jobs tend to encounter less stress in their marriages.

436. It is understood from the passage that women ----.

- A) that have less workplace problems are inclined to create a peaceful family environment
- B) who are responsible for doing household chores experience a less complicated form of stress
- C) do not face hardships when they are just busy with household duties
- D) tend to be stressed when they are not in full-time employment
- E) are more prone to stress than men due to society's expectations

Iconic individuals such as Steve Jobs, Martha Stewart and many others have inspired entrepreneurs and professionals to sharpen their creative skills. Individuals and companies have typically used creativity workshops, brainstorming sessions, training videos and even hypnosis as vehicles for such improvement. Whether such practices influence the likelihood of such creative leaps is unknown. Nonetheless, psychologists have made some important discoveries that can help us understand the states of mind that benefit creative thought. When people consider creativity, they generally think of the birth of ideas different from anything known before. Idea generation is indeed the first important stage of the creative process. To generate new ideas for achieving a goal, you need an open mind, that is, one guided by minimal rules. Experts have proven that creative inspiration might benefit from a state of lower cognitive control, that is, fewer restrictions on your thoughts.

437. The author gives Steve Jobs and Martha Stewart as examples of ----.

- A) celebrities trying to improve their creative skills
- B) individuals inspired by successful entrepreneurs
- C) people who are highly creative
- D) successful people in their areas of interest
- E) iconic people receiving help from professionals

438. According to the passage, most people define creativity as ----.

- A) a feature unique to few people in the world
- B) being skillful in different areas
- C) achieving a goal despite restrictions
- D) a skill to be improved over time
- E) being able to come up with new ideas

439. It can be inferred from the passage that ----.

- A) when people abandon some rules and do not have much control over their thoughts, they may reach their goals more easily
- B) practices like creativity workshops have helped companies a lot to employ creative workers
- C) to generate an idea, people can make use of ideas put forward before, which is also defined as a different form of creativity
- D) restrictions on your thoughts can either be useful or harmful while you are trying to achieve a goal
- E) there is usually a single step in the process of creating a new idea

It does not matter what a company calls its weight-loss program, none have been shown through reliable research to lead to long-term weight loss for more than a minority of those who use it. You might have noticed that many diet companies no longer use the word 'diet'; they talk about 'lifestyle' instead. But diets are still what they sell. The multi-billion-dollar diet industry has a huge advertising presence, and your daughter will see the advertisements everywhere. This decades-long marketing effort has convinced most people of a false idea – that fat people are fat because they lack the determination to keep weight off over a long period of time. We are taught to ignore fat people, to be fearful of becoming one of them, or if we are already fat, to do all that we can to shape our bodies into a slimmer physique. The incredible thing is that after all this marketing and all the government campaigns, there is not a single country in the world that has successfully reduced obesity rates.

440. The author stresses that weight-loss programs ----.

- A) play a significant role in informing people about the dangers of obesity
- B) should involve children to help them avoid obesity
- C) are remarkably useful even though a small number of people go on a diet
- D) get poor support from the advertising sector although they are very common
- E) are not supported by careful scientific studies

441. It can be understood from the passage that ----.

- A) contrary to what advertisers claim, determination might be the key to keeping your weight under control
- B) diet companies try to do their best to reduce obesity rates
- C) being exposed to advertisements, people are highly motivated to lose weight
- D) using the word 'lifestyle' instead of 'diet' has gained diet companies more customers
- E) advertisements of diet companies have made people doubtful about the efficacy of weight-loss programs

442. One can infer from the passage that ----.

- A) obesity rates can be effectively reduced if more advertisements are displayed
- B) diet advertisements have made people become more aware of the threat posed by obesity
- C) it is very hard to understand the relation between diet and obesity in today's world
- D) the fight against obesity seems far from being won very soon
- E) governments should ban misleading diet advertisements to protect citizens from their harmful effects

Every few years, decisions on how European funds for agriculture will be distributed to farmers are made, and they have massive implications for much of England's wildlife. The way we farm has huge impacts on our birds, bees and butterflies. Currently, roughly 70 percent of England is farmed, and of that, about 70 percent is under some kind of program whereby the land manager receives a payment for conserving wildlife – so-called agri-environment (AE) schemes. But birds and insects are disappearing at a disturbing rate – since 1970, the number of birds on our farms has been decreasing. It was hoped that the launch of AE schemes would reverse these losses in ten years. In fact, all that has been achieved is that the decline is occurring more slowly. Some conservationists say that among the schemes available to farmers, the 'Entry Level' scheme that most farmers sign up to is not sufficiently targeted. Farmers choose the easy options, and few gains are made. However, it can be much better if a range of measures that benefit a species over its life cycle are used.

443. According to the passage, the current situation of AE schemes indicates that ----.

- A) the harmful effects of farming on wildlife have been handled effectively
- B) the losses in wildlife have been compensated for over the last ten years
- C) farmers should be paid more to conserve wildlife on their lands
- D) they should be redesigned because there has still been a decrease in the number of some species
- E) they have been successful in their attempts to make governments take important actions to conserve wildlife

444. It can be understood from the passage that conservationists ----.

- A) want the government to initiate schemes that protect species all through their lives
- B) are in search of easier options that can be provided to the farmers
- C) are trying to design a scheme to which most farmers can sign up
- D) would like to see more farmers choosing the 'Entry Level' scheme
- E) need considerable government support to help farmers protect the environment

445. The primary purpose of the author is to ----.

- A) draw attention to the low number of AE schemes available to farmers
- B) emphasize the importance of AE schemes to protect wildlife successfully
- C) show that decisions on the distribution of European funds should be made by conservationists not the governments
- D) give information about the 'Entry Level' scheme, which is the most effective AE scheme
- E) reveal that farmers in England cannot receive adequate support from the government to conserve wildlife

YKS 2014

According to many historians, family members have not always been bound together by strong emotional relationships. They argue that there was no affection in the relationships of the early family. It was only with the emergence of the nuclear family that family life developed an emotional quality. This process was referred to as the 'growth of affective individualism'.

People began to treat each other as unique individuals with personal and emotional needs. Family relationships took on a new quality as its members became concerned with their own feelings and their feelings for each other. The main function of the nuclear family increasingly became the satisfaction of emotional needs. These changes could also be seen in marriage. In the 16th century, marriage in the upper ranks of society was a means of joining together two kinship groups, for economic or political purposes. Mate selection was controlled by parents and the wider family. By the late 18th century, love had become much more important for marriage. Economic considerations and parental influence still mattered, especially when large fortunes or landed estates were involved, but love and companionship were also considered essential.

446. It is stated in the passage that the nuclear family ----.

- A) was harshly criticized by a number of historians
- B) suggests that family members should not be bound together by strong emotional relationships
- C) was originally composed of individuals with few emotional needs
- D) was the name used to define the relationships of the early family
- E) led to the development of a new aspect in family relationships

447. It is clear from the passage that the main role of the nuclear family is to ----.

- A) form a strong cultural and political unity
- B) persuade family members to treat each other in an equal way
- C) support a family member when he or she decides to get married
- D) meet the emotional demands of each family member
- E) prevent economic concerns from playing a vital role in marriages

448. Taking the marriages of the 16th century into account, one can infer from the passage that ----.

- A) the economic reasons of getting married were more important than the political ones
- B) both parents and distant family members could interfere in a person's decision as to whom to marry
- C) parents were not expected to express their opinions on marriages
- D) love and companionship were the two most essential qualities
- E) the best marriages occurred when the man had a large fortune

Canning is the process by which food is preserved by sealing it into a strong and airtight container, and then sterilizing the sealed can. Cans are heated under pressure to destroy bacteria. The Englishman, Peter Durand patented a process using a tin-lined can in London in 1810. Before that, Nicholas Appert had already developed his food preservation process in France, whereby hot food was sealed with wax into glass or tin jar. At first, the strong metal cans were made and sealed by hand and cooked for six hours, making it an expensive process. At this stage, canned food was used only by the armed forces and explorers. The can opener had not yet been invented and hungry diners had to cut or break the cans using great force. As years past, further developments took place. Developments in methods of lining, sealing, heating and opening cans continued rapidly following Durand's early models, improving manufacturing efficiency and making canned food progressively safer and more convenient. The rapidly increasing urban population from the late 19th and early 20th centuries onward saw a huge rise in demand for safe, transportable, and cheap foods.

449. One can conclude from the passage that Peter Durand ----.

- A) was the first person to introduce the canning process
- B) made a remarkable advance in the history of food preservation
- C) had to give up canning since it was too costly
- D) was inspired by Nicholas Appert to produce canned food
- E) was able to make safe and inexpensive canned food in 1800s

450. It is clearly stated in the passage that canned food ----.

- A) may contain bacteria if it is not heated enough
- B) is still regarded as unsafe by some people
- C) was not transportable before the 19th century
- D) had a limited number of consumers when first invented
- E) was easily consumed by the armed forces and explorers even without a can opener

451. The passage mainly deals with ----.

- A) how to manufacture safer canned food
- B) the different methods of food preservation
- C) why canned food is considered harmful
- D) the invention and the evolution of canned food
- E) why there is a huge rise in demand for canned food

One of the most exciting and potentially beneficial areas of brain research exists at the interface between neuroscience and the physical sciences of engineering, information technology, and robotics. Here biological and physical science converge in a new creative alliance that aims to **exploit** similarities and differences between the ways brains and computers work. The potential benefits of this research are as diverse as they are important. They include the possibility of creating brain-machine hybrids that will restore the brain's sensory and motor functions damaged by disease or accident. These devices may also expand the capabilities of the normal brain, making the bionic man of science fiction a reality. In addition, the synergy between neuroscience and computer science is capable of delivering a new generation of artificially intelligent agents, autonomous mobile robots, for example, to perform jobs we would prefer not to do ourselves.

452. Which of the following words is the synonym of the underlined word in the passage?

- A) manipulate
- B) abuse
- C) misuse
- D) ill-treat
- E) utilize

453. It is clearly stated in the passage that brain-machine hybrids ----.

- A) will be used only in cases where the patient's sensory and motor functions are damaged by disease or accident
- B) are just one of the possibilities that can be produced by the collaboration between biological and physical science
- C) are far from being key to the creation of the bionic man
- D) will be the ultimate destination of the interface between neuroscience and information technology
- E) will have more similarities with than differences from human brain

454. It can be inferred from the passage that the synergy between neuroscience and computer science ----.

- A) is on the verge of completing the full control of the workings of the brain
- B) is a new generation approach in the field of information technology
- C) will have more medical benefits than scientific benefits
- D) may lead to the creation of devices that will do the unwanted tasks for humans
- E) may be useful for designing better computers to be used by bionic men

From 770 to 220 BC, China enjoyed an era of great cultural development, and the philosophies that emerged at this time were known as the Hundred Schools of Thought. By the 6th century BC, the Zhou Dynasty was in decline – moving from the stability of the Spring and Autumn Period to the Warring States Period – and it was during this time that Confucius was born. Like other philosophers of the age, such as Thales, Pythagoras and Heraclitus of Greece, Confucius sought constants in a world of change, and for him, this meant a search for moral values that could enable rulers to govern justly. Unlike many of the early Chinese philosophers, Confucius looked to the past for his inspiration. He was conservative by nature, and had a great respect for ritual and ancestor worship. A rigid social hierarchy existed in China, but Confucius was part of a new class of scholars who acted as advisors to the courts, and they achieved their status not through inheritance, but by merit.

455. It is stated in the passage that Confucius ----.

- A) was born when Chinese philosophers had no influence on the society
- B) was very different from the Greek philosophers of that time
- C) rejected the teachings and moral values of the past
- D) was interested in developing a moral code to help rule the country
- E) developed a group of philosophies known as the Hundred Schools of Thought

456. According to the passage, during Confucius's time, ----.

- A) Chinese society had a very flexible hierarchy that encouraged freedom
- B) the system of court advising had not yet been a long-established tradition in the Chinese society
- C) Chinese courts were advised by Greek philosophers as well
- D) the Chinese rulers were losing respect for the rituals of the past
- E) China was a place where philosophers were highly respected by the society

457. It is understood from the passage that Confucius ----.

- A) looked to the Zhou Dynasty for inspiration
- B) based his philosophy on the works of the early Chinese philosophers
- C) earned his status in the court through his skills
- D) was in disagreement with the Greek philosophers in terms of ruling
- E) believed that philosophers should work together to change the society

For spectators who followed new developments in cinema, the second half of the 1950s became years of increasing excitement and anticipation. Not until the late 1920s, when films by Pudovkin, Dovzhenko and others began to arrive from the Soviet Union, had there been such a sense of renewal in the medium. Filmgoers in the US also began to participate in the international art cinema movement; though American audiences had previously been given few opportunities to see foreign films in the country's Hollywood-dominated theatres, the breakup of the studio system and declines in Hollywood production during the 1950s led a number of theatres in cities to become art houses playing new and classical work from overseas. Viewing the films of Bergman, Fellini and others, a growing number of Americans learned to regard cinema as a serious form of art.

458. Before the films of Bergman, Fellini and others, American people ----.

- A) had nothing to do with international art cinema movement
- B) were not interested in films produced in the 1920s
- C) did not enjoy watching films in art houses
- D) were already producing their own films that attracted attention overseas
- E) did not view cinema as an important art form

459. According to the passage, it was once a rare practice in the US that ----.

- A) filmgoers watched films in art houses
- B) Hollywood-dominated theatres played films from their own country
- C) Hollywood exported its films to other countries
- D) people watched foreign films in Hollywood-dominated theatres
- E) films from the Soviet Union were played in art houses

460. According to the passage, in the US during the 1950s, ----.

- A) many city theatres were transformed into art houses that also played films from overseas
- B) fewer people began to follow the developments in cinema
- C) the films that were shown came mainly from the Soviet Union
- D) the international art cinema movement began to decline
- E) there were far more foreign films than Hollywood films at the Hollywood-dominated theatres

YKS 2013

The son of a gifted musician, Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart's first musical experiences were hearing his very talented sister, Nannerl, at her lessons. His own gifts soon surpassed hers, and proud of their accomplishments, their father gave up his career to promote their talents before the astounded royalty of Europe. Despite extensive tours, Mozart composed and studied continually, but by 1772, no longer an excellent child, he had to settle for the realities of the royal residence in Salzburg, where his social status was somewhere between the servants and the cooks. Never satisfied with the royal family and convinced of his own musical superiority, Mozart attempted to obtain a respected position in the government. However, failing to do so, he was left to become his own employer. Arriving in Vienna in 1781, he married Constanze Weber and started to give concerts, publish music and receive commissions, particularly for operas. Over the next ten years, he wrote over 200 works and strengthened his reputation, but had to give piano lessons and borrow money to maintain the lifestyle he desired.

461. It is stated in the passage that ----.

- A) Mozart was the first person in his family to become involved in music
- B) Mozart's father was not so pleased with his son's interest in music
- C) it had become an honour for Mozart to work for the royal family
- D) Mozart was first exposed to music when his sister was being taught
- E) Mozart's sister encouraged her brother to devote his life to music.

462. It is pointed out in the passage that Mozart ----.

- A) failed to convince the royal family in Salzburg about his musical superiority
- B) spent his whole life in Vienna with his wife
- C) mainly aimed at giving concerts to earn his life
- D) focused his career on composing for the royal family
- E) tried unsuccessfully to occupy an important state position

463. One can understand from the passage that ----.

- A) Mozart was ambitious as well as adventurous in his career
- B) the royal family appreciated Mozart's genius for music and rewarded him
- C) Mozart's father and sister continually helped him shape his music career
- D) Mozart earned a respectable living in Vienna while working under his employer
- E) extensive travel and lack of financial resources prevented Mozart from supporting his family

Originally grown in China, rice has a number of qualities that made it attractive to early farmers. It yielded more than other early domesticated grains like wheat and barley. The low moisture content of its seed allowed for easy drying and long storage, and the seeds resisted bruising and were easily transported. Rice cultivation gradually spread from eastern Asia, very likely facilitated by the ancient Persians whose empire stretched from Central Asia into Western Europe. For the ancient Greeks, it was an expensive import, not a dietary staple. When first introduced in Britain, rice was valued as a medicine. Rice reached the Americas by the 1650s, most likely on trade ships, by African slaves, and it turned into a major cash crop in the Carolinas within a century. Soon rice was being grown widely in the southern United States and South America. Today, rice is a dietary staple for about half of the world's population. Developed into more than 8,000 varieties, including genetically-engineered varieties, it is traded as a commodity on local and world markets.

464. It is clearly stated in the passage that early farmers preferred rice production as it ----.

- A) was a more nutritional crop than wheat
- B) cost less than other agricultural grains
- C) was abundant in quantity and could be easily preserved
- D) had been the primary source of income for most of them
- E) could be grown almost in any type of soil

465. According to the passage, in early times, rice ----.

- A) owed a lot to the ancient Persians and Africans for its spread to different parts of the World
- B) was the main food of the noble people in Greece and Persia
- C) was sold as a commodity in Britain rather than being used for medical purposes
- D) was part of the diet of the farmers and workers in Persia
- E) was not known by African slaves until they were brought to America.

466. What could be the best title for the passage?

- A) Worldwide Rice Sales
- B) Rice from the Past to the Present
- C) Rice: Key to a Healthy Diet
- D) Genetically Modified Danger: Rice
- E) The Cultivation of Rice in Asia

Not only the eyes and face but also the head, hands, legs and feet communicate information. Ray Birdwhistell has embarked on an ambitious attempt to construct an entire linguistics of body communication, called 'kinesics'. From extensive observation mainly in the United States, he identified sixty to seventy basic units of body movement and described rules of combination that produce meaningful units of body communication. While some scholars feel that this may be somewhat ambiguous, there is a general agreement on some other issues. For example, emblems which can be defined as gestures that replace or stand in for spoken language are widely understood across cultures, but many are culture-specific as put forward by almost all of the scholars. Therefore, the same thing can be indicated by different gestures in different cultures, or, the same gestures can mean different things in different cultures. For instance, most people refer to 'self' by pointing at their chest, while in Japan they put a finger to the nose.

467. According to the passage, Birdwhistell ----.

- A) carried out his observations particularly in the US
- B) was one of the pioneers in the field of linguistics
- C) found that body communication does not have to involve meaningful combinations
- D) failed to effectively convey his ideas about body communication to other scholars
- E) could not come up with a reasonable definition of body movements

468. According to the passage, considering Birdwhistell's observations, some scholars ----.

- A) were inspired by his findings and used them as a basis for different studies
- B) were extremely surprised and shocked by his findings
- C) rejected the whole idea of linguistics of body communication
- D) thought that findings of his observations were completely unreliable
- E) found some of them a bit complicated but agreed on others

469. One can understand from the passage that gestures ----.

- A) have been defined differently by scholars from various sociocultural background.
- B) are given much more importance in Japan than in any other countries
- C) can have different variations and meanings depending on the culture in which they are used "
- D) are universal characteristics, and cultures interpret them in the same way
- E) may not communicate information as good as the eyes and face do.

Travellers who have had the opportunity to visit remote parts of the world in which there is no form of written language have reported on the existence of people who have phenomenal memories. Evidence has been gathered which shows that in a number of preliterate cultures, storytellers can recount in amazing detail, the names and adventures of different people over many generations. Such findings initially led to experts in the field putting forward the theory that people belonging to preliterate societies would, through necessity, develop a different and quite possibly a superior type of memory than that of cultures employing a written language. If it were not for the development of such extraordinary mental skills, preliterate cultures would have no means of recording a learning from their own personal history. In short, tribal histories, traditions and customs would be lost forever if they were not passed down orally from one generation to another.

470. It can be understood from the passage that the author ----.

- A) has had the opportunity to travel and extensively study preliterate cultures
- B) finds it hard to believe that there are still preliterate societies in the world
- C) thinks preliterate societies have an exceptional way to recall their memories
- D) is interested in the content of tribal histories and traditions
- E) believes that preliterate societies have more complicated traditions than literate ones

471. It is clearly stated in the passage that ----.

- A) travellers can no longer visit places where preliterate societies exist
- B) cultural properties are put across by verbal means in preliterate societies
- C) preliterate societies can only develop their traditions with advice from storytellers
- D) tribal histories and traditions are hard to be explained by written language
- E) people with remarkable memories often belong to preliterate societies.

472. The passage is mainly about the ----.

- A) studies of the preliterate societies' lifestyles
- B) cultural differences between literate and preliterate societies
- C) importance of being literate in a society
- D) value of tribal histories and traditions
- E) value of preliterate societies retain their history

In the history of archaeology, the sites of Pompeii and Herculaneum, lying at the foot of Mount Vesuvius in Italy, hold a very special place. Even today, when so many major sites have been systematically excavated, it is an emotional experience to visit these wonderfully preserved Roman cities. Pompeii's fate was sealed on the momentous day in August AD 79 when Vesuvius erupted, an unfortunate event described by the Roman writer, the younger Pliny. The city was buried under several meters of volcanic ash, which resulted in deaths of many inhabitants due to lack of air. Herculaneum nearby was covered with volcanic mud. There the cities lay, known only from occasional chance discoveries, until the advent of early archaeology in the early 18th century. In 1710, the prince of Elboeuf had the good luck to discover the ancient theatre of Herculaneum. Yet, he was mainly interested in works of art for his collection and removed these without any record of their location. Such acts continued for over 100 years, and it was not until the late 19th century that well-recorded archaeological excavations began.

473. It can be understood from the passage that the author ----.

- A) has visited Pompeii and Herculaneum several times since the excavations there were finished
- B) has been regarded as an influential archaeologist in Italy
- C) is of the opinion that Italy is still not successful at saving its archaeological sites
- D) thinks that the sites around Mount Vesuvius are important places in archaeological aspects
- E) considers Pompeii to be more interesting than Herculaneum

474. According to the passage, the eruption of Vesuvius in AD 79 ----.

- A) caused Pompeii and Herculaneum to remain undiscovered until the 18th century
- B) paved the way for a major archaeological investigation
- C) postponed the development of archaeology to the 18th century
- D) has been described in detail by the remarkable historians of the time
- E) was not as deadly as the eruptions of the other volcanoes in Italy

475. It can be inferred from the passage that ----.

- A) Pliny's descriptions led to well-planned excavations in the site of Herculaneum
- B) the prince of Elboeuf had little interest in preserving the ancient past
- C) archaeology, as we know it today, started in 1710
- D) Mount Vesuvius has erupted many times in the course of history
- E) volcanic ash was the only material emitted from Mount Vesuvius

YKS 2012

To see the big obstacle facing renewable energy, look at Denmark. It has some of the world's largest wind farms. Yet because consumer demand for electricity is often lowest when the winds blow hardest, Denmark sometimes has to sell its extra electricity to neighbouring countries at low prices – only to buy energy back when demand rises, at much higher prices. Companies in Texas face a similar mismatch between supply and demand; they sometimes have to pay customers to take energy from their windmills and solar farms. In theory, the wind and sun could supply the US with all the electricity it requires. In practice, however, both sources are too unreliable to supply more than 20% of a region's total energy capacity. Beyond that point, balancing supply and demand becomes too very difficult. What is needed are cheaper and more efficient ways of keeping power in reserve so that it can be accessed when the winds are not blowing and the sun is not shining.

476. According to the passage, Denmark ----.

- A) sells all of the energy it produces to other countries for profit
- B) buys cheap energy from neighbouring countries
- C) has been experiencing the drawbacks of using wind farms for energy
- D) pays a lot of money for electricity it does not use
- E) wants to reduce the demand for electricity when the winds are blowing hard

477. What could be the best title for the passage?

- A) Problems Involved in the Use of Renewable Energy
- B) Comparisons of the Use of Wind Power in the US and Denmark
- C) The Inevitable High Cost of Producing Electricity
- D) The Imbalance between Solar and Wind Power
- E) Why Renewable Energy Is the Best Solution

478. It can be inferred from the passage that what power companies need to do is to ----.

- A) control climate variables such as the wind for cheaper energy
- B) generate more power from traditional power sources using new technology
- C) explore realistic alternatives to windmills and solar farms
- D) find better ways to store power in order to make it available when needed
- E) help their customers generate usable power in their own homes

The early morning streets of Sultanahmet seemed perfect for the task I had set for myself, which was to travel alone and collect the sights and the sounds of Istanbul in my notebooks. The first mistake on any journey, of course, is to make plans. I strolled a few hundred metres up to the Blue Mosque. Everything in Sultanahmet – which is to say almost all the obvious attractions of Istanbul – is within a short walk, and you can't miss the Blue Mosque. Its great dome sits at the highest point of Sultanahmet. Istanbul was built on seven hills, and each hilltop has been given over to a mosque. A big tour bus moved slowly along the street, pulling up outside a hotel near the mosque. The hotel was painted blue and benefits from the name of the Blue Mosque. Ironically, the mosque itself isn't blue, at least not on the outside. It gets its name from the blue Iznik tiles which cover the interior of its dome. A group of old Australians got out of the bus. I smiled at them, happy not to be part of the regular tourist crowd and kept on walking.

479. It is stated in the passage that ----.

- A) it is not easy to locate the Blue Mosque unless you know the city well
- B) tourists prefer visiting the Blue Mosque in the early morning
- C) the author's notebooks are full of his observations about the city
- D) careful planning can make a vacation more satisfying
- E) nearly all of the tourist sites in Sultanahmet are located close to each other

480. We can infer from the passage that the author ----.

- A) enjoys travelling as part of a large group
- B) finds the establishment of Sultanahmet region strange
- C) was having a pleasant time exploring Sultanahmet
- D) has negative feelings towards historical sites in Turkey
- E) believes Sultanahmet is symbolic of other historical places

481. It is understood from the passage that ----.

- A) the hotel's name comes from its location near the Blue Mosque
- B) tour companies often force their customers to stay in the same hotel
- C) the name of the Blue Mosque is representative of its outward appearance
- D) most tourists visiting Sultanahmet come from Australia
- E) Iznik tiles can frequently be found in most Turkish mosques

When the first cars hit British roads in the late 19th century, they had an unusual safety feature. Every "horseless carriage" was guided by a man walking in front waving a red flag to warn other road users of the vehicle's approach. These early precautions, known as the "red flag laws", seem laughable now. However, future generations may look at current safety measures in much the same way. In the US state of Nevada, the government has begun to draft a set of regulations that will allow self-driving vehicles on its roads. These cars will have technological advantages such as cameras that determine exactly where other cars are and how fast they are moving. Promoters of the self-driving cars believe they will save time and fuel, and reduce traffic jams. If these cars become a reality, there may be a dramatic decrease in human drivers on the roads. People who still want the pleasure of driving themselves will someday have to warn other road users that they are engaging in such a dangerous activity. People then might consider reintroducing the red flags.

482. The author of the passage thinks that ----.

- A) precautions taken by the British were not as effective as those of the Nevada government
- B) many cars will not be driven by humans when unmanned cars come into existence
- C) road users rely heavily on self-driving cars due to their technological advantages
- D) current technology is insufficient to meet safety needs on today's roads
- E) regulations in Nevada might be a successful example for other governments which want to approve self-driving cars

483. It can be understood from the passage that ----.

- A) the designs of self-driving cars will be more attractive than current ones
- B) we need to build special roads for self-driving cars
- C) promoters of the self-driving cars believe these cars will have several benefits
- D) the technical features of self-driving cars will make them expensive at first
- E) no one will want to drive themselves anymore

484. It is inferred in the passage that ----.

- A) a red flag was generally used to signal the approach of a pedestrian
- B) cars were often used to carry equipment when they were first introduced to British roads in the 19th century
- C) the Nevada government was inspired by the "red flag laws" while drafting regulations for self-driving cars
- D) British people did not obey the "red flag laws" since they considered them ridiculous
- E) driving a car yourself may be considered dangerous in the future

Folk dance is a term referring to any kind of dance which has been developed within a traditional community, rather than being created by a choreographer or teacher. Steps and patterns are passed on from one generation to another, gradually undergoing a process of change. Many folk dances have their origins in ritual and express the character of the community who dance them. The term was coined in the 18th century to distinguish "peasant" dance forms from those of the upper classes, but the distinction itself dates back to the 15th century when ballroom dances first began to emerge as separate forms. With urbanization and demographic change, many original forms of folk dance have been lost, even though many Western countries, during the 20th century, attempted to rediscover and preserve them, often through specialist groups of folk dancers.

485. According to the passage, folk dance ----.

- A) is the creation of modern choreographers
- B) originated in traditional communities
- C) remained the same since it was created
- D) has repetitive steps and patterns
- E) depends on geographical conditions

486. As the passage states, folk dance ----.

- A) was recognized as a distinct form as early as the 15th century
- B) represented a need to express certain religious beliefs
- C) shaped the development of existing dance forms
- D) emerged in the 18th century after ballroom dancing was introduced
- E) influenced the dances performed by the upper classes

487. It is understood from the passage that ----.

- A) urbanization has helped to develop a new style of folk dances
- B) new forms of folk dances were discovered in the 20th century
- C) Western countries have made little effort to preserve folk dances
- D) folk dances have always been performed by specialist groups
- E) a number of folk dances have been lost due to urbanization

China's economy is so huge that it is easy to forget the country's property market is still in its adolescence. Two decades ago, most city-dwellers had to live in basic, old accommodation, provided by their state-owned employer. Since then, house building has developed greatly as has the notion of home ownership. However, the market has been experiencing sudden changes and prices are falling in many cities. This is having an impact on local governments which carry out four-fifths of the country's spending but only receive half of the taxes in income. To help make up the difference, they rely on buying land from farmers and selling it to property developers. But as developers struggle, land sales are decreasing and local governments are receiving less money. In other countries, local governments raise money by taxing homes, but in China, this is a sensitive subject. People feel that they already pay too much to a state that provides too little.

488. As clearly stated in the passage, until recently, the majority of city-dwellers in China ----.

- A) lived in simple houses that they built themselves
- B) were afraid to buy their own homes in the city
- C) left home to work for the state when they were adolescents
- D) required permission from the state if they wanted to build a house
- E) were provided housing by the government

489. According to the passage, one of the challenges for local governments is that they are ----.

- A) responsible for the stability of the market
- B) expected to provide cheaper housing for city-dwellers
- C) receiving little money from local farmers
- D) experiencing problems related to income and spending
- E) dealing with half of the country's public spending

490. According to the passage, it would be difficult to introduce a property tax in China because people feel that ----.

- A) imposing income taxes would be more effective
- B) there are not enough houses to tax
- C) the government does not do enough for them
- D) only the very rich would benefit from such a tax
- E) it would make it more difficult for people to buy a house

YKS 2011

One surprising truth about hypocrisy is its relevance, contrary to widespread belief. The fact that someone is a hypocrite does not necessarily mean that his or her position on an issue is false. Environmentalists who throw rubbish and litter do not disprove the claims of environmentalism. Politicians who publicly oppose illegal immigration but privately employ illegal immigrants in their companies do not thereby prove that contesting illegal immigration is wrong. Even if every animal-rights activist is exposed as a secret meat eater, it still might be wrong to eat meat. More generally, just because a person does not have the strength to live up to his or her own standards does not mean that such standards are not praiseworthy and worth trying to meet. It therefore seems that charges of hypocrisy have nothing to do with the issues themselves.

491. Based on the passage, we may conclude that ----.

- A) hypocrisy is something every individual may have to face in his or her life
- B) doing exactly what one says deserves a word of praise from everyone
- C) doing the opposite of what one claims should not discredit an idea
- D) charges of hypocrisy should not be levelled at people who are hypocrites
- D) one's position on an issue is determined by what he or she actually does³³.

492. According to the passage, ----.

- A) a littering environmentalist can be excused for his weakness
- B) littering environmentalists damage the cause of environmentalism
- C) employing illegal immigrants by politicians is completely wrong
- D) it is completely unacceptable for an animal-rights activist to eat meat
- E) the wish to live up to one's own standards is itself praiseworthy

493. As can be inferred from the passage, when someone's words and actions do not match, we ----.

- A) had better check the validity of the idea
- B) should reject the idea altogether
- C) ought to use the idea for the good of the public
- D) have to think twice before we listen to them
- E) can still try to see the good in his words

Fertility rates in the West had been falling for more than a century, and so following World War II, demographers expected only a modest increase. What happened instead was "the baby boom". Since then, scientists have been arguing about the causes. The best-known explanation comes from economist Richard A. Easterlin of the University of Southern California. He argues that the baby boom resulted from the unprecedented mix of three developments: an expansion of the economy, restricted immigration since the mid-1920s, and a relatively small group of new job seekers because of low fertility in the late 1920s and 1930s. This combination created unusually good job prospects for young people after World War II, and so feeling more prosperous than their parents, they married earlier and had more children.

494. It can be inferred from the passage that ----.

- A) population growth in the past enabled the present economic growth
- B) scientists have suggested various ways to stop "the baby boom"
- C) high fertility rates in the West were the cause of World War II
- D) it is not always easy to explain population growth as there are various factors to consider
- E) fertility rates tend to increase after great disasters such as wars

495. As it is stated in the passage, "the baby boom" ----.

- A) resulted from a mixture of developments that happened during the war
- B) occurred just before World War II broke out
- C) had a negative effect on the prosperity of people
- D) could be explained by the number of people of marrying age
- E) was the result of unusually good job prospects

496. The reason why young people married early and had more children is that they ----.

- A) felt much better off economically than their parents
- B) learnt many people died unnecessarily in World War II
- C) saw that there were very few people looking for jobs
- D) thought their children would find well-paid jobs
- E) wanted to contribute to the welfare of the world by having more children

Mountains have always evoked awe and inspired artists and adventurers throughout human existence. More recent research has led to important new insights into how mountains, the most magnificent of the Earth's formations, came to be the way they are. Mountains are created and shaped, it now appears, not only by the movements of the vast tectonic plates that make up the Earth's exterior but also by factors such as climate and erosion. In particular, the interactions between tectonic, climatic and erosional processes exert strong control over the shape and maximum height of the mountains as well as the amount of time necessary to build – or destroy – a mountain range. Paradoxically, the shaping of mountains seems to depend as much on the destructive forces of erosion as on the constructive power of tectonics.

497. As it is stated in the passage, recent research has ----.

- A) created more questions about the way mountains were formed
- B) shown why mountains look so magnificent on the face of the Earth
- C) enabled us to have better ideas about how mountains are shaped
- D) demonstrated that tectonic plates move usually in one direction
- E) confirmed what we already knew about mountain formations

498. The movements of tectonic plates, the climate and erosion are factors ----.

- A) responsible for all the interactions that occur on the Earth's exterior
- B) that are effective in the shaping and creation of mountains
- C) that help mountains reach great heights
- D) that collectively form the interior of the Earth
- E) in creating the most magnificent views on the Earth

499. We can understand from the passage that the destructive forces of erosion and the constructive power of tectonics ----.

- A) are paradoxical powers that destroy mountains
- B) can create mountain ranges with different climates
- C) both play an equal role in the formation of mountains
- D) take an equal amount of time to build a mountain
- E) are not sufficient to build mountain ranges

Essentially, memory is the process of learning information, storing it, and then having the ability to recall it when needed – whether to solve problems, tell stories, or save yourself on the witness stand. Learning begins with those power connections in your brain: neurons firing messages to one another. Your ability to process information is determined by the junctions between those neurons, called “synapses”. The ability of brain cells to speak to one another is strengthened or weakened as you use them. Essentially, the more you use those synapses, the stronger they get and the more rapidly they increase. That's why you may have strong neural pathways for your family history or weak ones for 1980s music trivia. That also gives you a little insight into how you remember things. If something is exciting to you, then you learn it faster – and train those synapses to make stronger connections.

500. According to the passage, memory is used to ----.

- A) receive, retain and remember information
- B) learn how to save yourself on the witness stand
- C) find out whether problems can be solved or not
- D) tell stories in order to make others laugh
- E) provide someone with the ability to memorize

501. The term “synapses” refers to ----.

- A) the process of being able to speak to one another
- B) the messages sent from one part of the body to another
- C) the ability of the brain to heal itself
- D) processes that take place outside the brain
- E) the connections between message-firing neurons

502. We can learn from the passage that ----.

- A) the ability of brain cells to send messages to one another hardly ever changes
- B) the more you use synapses, the weaker they become
- C) you tend to remember your family history as equally as things you find uninteresting
- D) there is a correlation between the frequency of using junctions and recalling information
- E) the ability to process information is determined by the physical size of the brain

Many bilingual individuals say they feel like a different person depending on which language they are speaking. A new study lends credibility to their claims. Nairan Ramirez at the University of Texas charted the personality traits of 225 Spanish/English bilinguals in both the US and Mexico as they responded to questions presented in each language. She found three significant differences: when using English, the bilinguals were extroverted, agreeable and more conscientious than when using Spanish. Bilingual individuals can assume different roles depending on environmental cues. To show that changes in personality can be triggered by something as subtle as language suggests that personality is more flexible than is widely expected. The results are significant in that they document the contextual nature of personality. Given the increasing number of bilingual people, it is important to develop a better understanding of bilingual minds.

503. According to the study, an individual's personality ----.

- A) is influenced by how well they can speak their native language
- B) can be understood by asking what language they speak
- C) tends to be unchanging if they live in the US
- D) tells a lot about his/her aptitude to learn a language
- E) can show variations within the context of the language they use

504. As it is stated in the passage, bilingual individuals -- --.

- A) had more personality problems compared to non-bilinguals
- B) felt inferior when using one language rather than the other
- C) were more extroverted and agreeable when using English, suggesting a flexibility in personality
- D) felt no different when using one language or the other
- E) didn't change their personalities based on feedback from the environment

505. According to the passage, researcher Nairan Ramirez wanted to find out ----.

- A) whether it is true or not that bilinguals are like a different person depending on which language they speak
- B) whether or not many bilingual individuals were right when they said living in Mexico changed their personality
- C) whether 225 Spanish/English bilinguals could respond to questions both in Spanish and English or not
- D) if the three significant differences she found could be seen in similar studies using Spanish/English bilinguals
- E) whether the bilinguals studying at the University of Texas could be differentiated based on their personality traits

YKS 2010

After the release of his film Titanic in 1997, Director James Cameron announced that the next movie he would make would be Avatar. It took him years to produce the film as it had an astronomical budget that approached 400 million dollars. In the film, Jake and his team go to Pandora, a jungle-covered moon, searching for valuable minerals. Since humans are unable to breathe on Pandora, human avatars are created out of them. There, the Avatars meet the Na'vi, a humanoid race, with sparkling blue skin, and capabilities that are far greater than those of normal humans. A war breaks out between the Na'vi and the Avatars. Meanwhile, Jake falls in love with a Na'vi, and is forced to choose between the Avatars and his Na'vi love.

506. It is clear from the passage that Director James Cameron ----.

- A) had not made any important films before Avatar
- B) spent a long time and a lot of money to make Avatar
- C) played the role of Jake in his own film
- D) preferred his Titanic to his last film, Avatar
- E) plans to make another expensive film in the near future

507. We understand from the passage that human avatars are created ----.

- A) because the atmosphere of Pandora does not allow humans to live there
- B) to persuade the Na'vi to make peace
- C) to cooperate with the Na'vi both militarily and technically
- D) so that the film can have a romantic theme
- E) with the help of valuable minerals

508. It is pointed out in the passage that the humanoid race, the Na'vi, ----.

- A) are ultimately able to drive the Avatars out of Pandora
- B) have been living on Pandora as small communities
- C) have physical features not different from those of human beings
- D) are superior to human beings in many respects
- E) have received Jake and his team with utmost hospitality

The woman hesitated as she came into the restaurant that had not yet opened for the day. She was about fifty or maybe more, with long hair streaked in gray but with the remains of red in it, and it was tied back loosely with a coloured scarf. She wore a long brown skirt almost to her ankles and an old-fashioned jacket, like the people way back in the seventies. She was neither shabby nor smart; she was just totally different. She was about to approach Nell Dunne, already seated in her place at the cash desk, when the manageress Brenda realized who she was.

509. The woman described in the passage ----.

- A) is dressed in fashionable clothes
- B) is tall and well-dressed
- C) is no longer young and her hair is turning grey
- D) looks like most other women in their fifties
- E) sat down at a table in the restaurant

510. According to the passage, when the woman walked into the restaurant, ----.

- A) she was received warmly by the manageress
- B) there were only two people there: the manageress and the cashier
- C) Brenda was very pleased to see her back
- D) she knew exactly what was expected of her
- E) she was astonished to see that Nell Dunne was also there

511. It is clear from the passage that the identity of the woman ----.

- A) has been kept secret from Brenda
- B) is revealed to Nell Dunne later on
- C) was rather mysterious to Nell and Brenda
- D) was in fact known to the manageress
- E) aroused much suspicion in the people in the restaurant

In the past, before technology was used to monitor the weather accurately, people looked at the skies, watched how animals and plants behaved, and relied on signs and superstitions to forecast the weather. Indeed, some people still believe that, when cows lie down or a cat sneezes, it is going to rain. Nowadays, scientists who study the weather, called meteorologists, use many different methods to make their forecasts. Satellites monitor our weather and send information to computers at special processing stations. On the ground, weather stations all over the world record wind speeds and directions, temperature, clouds and air pressure.

512. It is clear from the passage that reasonably accurate weather forecasting ----.

- A) is just one stage in an effort to control the climate
- B) does not require much technological assistance
- C) is of great importance to people engaged in agriculture
- D) is of little importance to most people in the world
- E) is now available worldwide

513. As is pointed out in the passage, before the coming of technology, ----.

- A) the only way to learn about the weather was through the behaviour of plants and animals
- B) people tried to forecast the weather, but they were always mistaken
- C) the methods used to forecast the weather are all now regarded as completely useless
- D) several methods were used in an effort to forecast the weather
- E) people weren't really interested in weather conditions

514. According to the passage, it is now possible, with the aid of technology, to forecast the weather, but ----.

- A) it is still a very complex process
- B) changing wind speeds can affect predictions
- C) more satellites are necessary before we can achieve accurate forecasting
- D) much relevant material is never processed
- E) long-term forecasts are still far from accurate

Crows are black birds, and they are very ugly. But they are also very clever. Or perhaps, since they have extremely long lives, they have time in which to collect a great deal of information. For instance, they have developed an excellent method of getting walnuts out of their shells. The first stage was to drop them from a height. If they fell on a soft surface they didn't break; if they fell on a hard surface like a road, they often did. If they didn't, however, passing cars would crush the walnuts. But one problem remained. It is difficult for a crow to eat crushed walnuts when a lot of cars are passing. In the end, this problem, too, was solved. They started to drop the walnuts just ahead of the traffic lights.

515. From the passage, we learn ----.

- A) all about the life-style of the crow
- B) why the crow lives longer than most other birds
- C) how the crow manages to eat the soft, inside part of the walnut
- D) how the crow's habits are a threat to the driver
- E) why birds are often described as "brainless"

516. According to the passage, crows ----.

- A) have developed various ingenious ways to break walnuts
- B) are a major threat to safety on roads
- C) are mostly killed by passing cars while they are feeding
- D) avoid eating walnuts even though they are crushed by cars
- E) are generally attracted by the traffic lights because of their colours

517. The passage suggests that the long natural life-span of the crow ----.

- A) is the result of its healthy eating habits
- B) is necessary since so many are killed on the roads
- C) is important because it enables them to collect and test a lot of facts
- D) gives them an advantage over other birds
- E) has never been proved

It's hard to find a native tree or plant in Fiji that's not used by native Fijians for its medicinal properties. Herbal medicine is not the alternative here, but the norm. Villagers possess an immense knowledge of the plants around them and their uses. These have been accumulated over thousands of years and passed from generation to generation. If you fall or suffer a bit of indigestion on a village tour, you'll soon be offered a remedy. It might not taste good but, chances are, it'll work. One of Fiji's most intriguing sources of herbal remedies is the noni tree. It is an evergreen and grows up to 7 metres tall; it produces a nasty smell and bitter tasting fruit. While decidedly disgusting to many of our senses, noni juice is gaining growing approval from consumers around the world for its ability to help, among many other things, relieve arthritis, rheumatism, digestive disorders, and even the effects of ageing.

518. The passage is largely about ----.

- A) the medicinal properties of trees and plants in Fiji
- B) the way of life of the people of Fiji
- C) why the medicinal properties of the trees and plants of Fiji are distrusted by most of the world
- D) the increase in interest in the properties of the noni tree outside of Fiji
- E) plans to grow the noni tree elsewhere in the world

519. The writer of the passage ----.

- A) doesn't believe that the remedies the Fijians offer can bring any relief
- B) has a positive attitude towards the local remedies of the Fijians
- C) admires the Fijians for collecting so much knowledge about trees and plants, but thinks it is all useless
- D) thinks that some of the remedies proposed may be dangerous
- E) notes that the Fijians only use a very few of their trees and plants in their remedies

520. From the passage we learn that the noni tree ----.

- A) has traditionally been avoided by Fijians on account of its bad smell
- B) doesn't grow very tall but produces large quantities of delicious fruit
- C) has powerful medicinal properties, but they are limited to the treatment of arthritis and rheumatism
- D) is afforded less value in Fiji than in any other country
- E) has aroused considerable interest around the world because of its medicinal properties

PARAGRAF SORULARI CEVAP ANAHTARI

1.	D	41.	C	81.	D	121.	C	161.	A	201.	D	241.	C
2.	A	42.	D	82.	D	122.	A	162.	B	202.	A	242.	D
3.	C	43.	C	83.	A	123.	D	163.	C	203.	B	243.	E
4.	C	44.	E	84.	D	124.	E	164.	D	204.	E	244.	B
5.	D	45.	B	85.	D	125.	E	165.	C	205.	C	245.	B
6.	A	46.	D	86.	A	126.	D	166.	A	206.	D	246.	C
7.	B	47.	A	87.	D	127.	D	167.	C	207.	B	247.	C
8.	A	48.	E	88.	A	128.	C	168.	B	208.	E	248.	D
9.	E	49.	A	89.	D	129.	A	169.	E	209.	C	249.	B
10.	A	50.	E	90.	B	130.	E	170.	B	210.	E	250.	B
11.	C	51.	A	91.	E	131.	E	171.	E	211.	B	251.	C
12.	A	52.	B	92.	B	132.	D	172.	C	212.	C	252.	C
13.	A	53.	C	93.	B	133.	D	173.	A	213.	C	253.	C
14.	C	54.	D	94.	E	134.	B	174.	D	214.	A	254.	B
15.	D	55.	D	95.	B	135.	A	175.	B	215.	D	255.	A
16.	E	56.	B	96.	D	136.	E	176.	E	216.	E	256.	A
17.	D	57.	D	97.	C	137.	D	177.	C	217.	A	257.	C
18.	D	58.	C	98.	B	138.	E	178.	B	218.	B	258.	A
19.	C	59.	A	99.	D	139.	B	179.	B	219.	C	259.	E
20.	A	60.	E	100.	E	140.	D	180.	E	220.	D	260.	A
21.	E	61.	D	101.	A	141.	E	181.	D	221.	A	261.	B
22.	E	62.	B	102.	D	142.	C	182.	C	222.	C	262.	C
23.	B	63.	A	103.	E	143.	B	183.	E	223.	D	263.	D
24.	B	64.	E	104.	C	144.	A	184.	D	224.	C	264.	D
25.	D	65.	B	105.	B	145.	D	185.	E	225.	D	265.	A
26.	B	66.	D	106.	A	146.	A	186.	B	226.	E	266.	E
27.	B	67.	D	107.	D	147.	D	187.	D	227.	A	267.	E
28.	A	68.	C	108.	C	148.	B	188.	C	228.	B	268.	C
29.	C	69.	E	109.	A	149.	C	189.	E	229.	C	269.	D
30.	E	70.	C	110.	D	150.	B	190.	B	230.	E	270.	A
31.	B	71.	D	111.	E	151.	D	191.	C	231.	D	271.	E
32.	D	72.	A	112.	B	152.	C	192.	E	232.	D	272.	A
33.	D	73.	E	113.	D	153.	A	193.	B	233.	D	273.	B
34.	C	74.	D	114.	A	154.	B	194.	B	234.	D	274.	C
35.	A	75.	C	115.	E	155.	C	195.	D	235.	E	275.	A
36.	B	76.	B	116.	B	156.	D	196.	B	236.	A	276.	E
37.	A	77.	B	117.	B	157.	B	197.	C	237.	E	277.	D
38.	C	78.	C	118.	C	158.	E	198.	B	238.	B	278.	A
39.	E	79.	E	119.	E	159.	C	199.	E	239.	A	279.	A
40.	D	80.	A	120.	D	160.	D	200.	D	240.	E	280.	E

PARAGRAF SORULARI CEVAP ANAHTARI											
281.	D	321.	D	361.	A	401.	E	441.	C	481.	A
282.	B	322.	B	362.	C	402.	C	442.	D	482.	B
283.	E	323.	B	363.	B	403.	C	443.	D	483.	C
284.	B	324.	E	364.	A	404.	C	444.	A	484.	E
285.	D	325.	A	365.	A	405.	B	445.	B	485.	B
286.	A	326.	E	366.	B	406.	D	446.	E	486.	A
287.	A	327.	C	367.	B	407.	B	447.	D	487.	E
288.	A	328.	C	368.	E	408.	A	448.	B	488.	E
289.	A	329.	A	369.	A	409.	D	449.	B	489.	D
290.	A	330.	D	370.	C	410.	B	450.	E	490.	C
291.	D	331.	B	371.	B	411.	B	451.	D	491.	C
292.	D	332.	E	372.	D	412.	A	452.	E	492.	A
293.	C	333.	A	373.	D	413.	A	453.	B	493.	E
294.	D	334.	D	374.	E	414.	D	454.	D	494.	D
295.	A	335.	D	375.	A	415.	B	455.	D	495.	E
296.	C	336.	C	376.	D	416.	B	456.	B	496.	A
297.	A	337.	B	377.	A	417.	E	457.	C	497.	C
298.	B	338.	C	378.	D	418.	A	458.	E	498.	B
299.	B	339.	D	379.	C	419.	C	459.	D	499.	C
300.	E	340.	B	380.	C	420.	B	460.	A	500.	A
301.	E	341.	A	381.	C	421.	C	461.	D	501.	E
302.	D	342.	B	382.	D	422.	E	462.	E	502.	D
303.	E	343.	A	383.	A	423.	A	463.	A	503.	E
304.	A	344.	C	384.	A	424.	E	464.	C	504.	C
305.	A	345.	B	385.	B	425.	C	465.	A	505.	A
306.	C	346.	D	386.	A	426.	C	466.	B	506.	B
307.	A	347.	B	387.	C	427.	E	467.	A	507.	A
308.	C	348.	E	388.	A	428.	D	468.	E	508.	D
309.	D	349.	C	389.	D	429.	E	469.	C	509.	C
310.	E	350.	B	390.	A	430.	A	470.	C	510.	B
311.	A	351.	D	391.	A	431.	E	471.	B	511.	D
312.	C	352.	C	392.	C	432.	B	472.	E	512.	E
313.	C	353.	C	393.	A	433.	D	473.	D	513.	D
314.	E	354.	A	394.	A	434.	D	474.	A	514.	A
315.	C	355.	B	395.	E	435.	D	475.	B	515.	C
316.	D	356.	B	396.	B	436.	E	476.	C	516.	A
317.	C	357.	D	397.	B	437.	C	477.	A	517.	C
318.	C	358.	D	398.	D	438.	E	478.	D	518.	A
319.	C	359.	C	399.	B	439.	A	479.	E	519.	B
320.	B	360.	E	400.	C	440.	E	480.	E	520.	E