

**YDS
ÇIKMIŞ
SORU
KİTABI**

2019-2022

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1-16: For these questions, choose the best word or expression to fill the space.

1. **Like the rest of the animal kingdom, mammals need food for energy and the ---- of bodily processes such as growth and reproduction.**
 - A) suspension B) deterioration
 - C) maintenance D) elaboration
 - E) persistence

2. **With rapid advancements in technology, there are new ---- already seen in countries such as Myanmar and Sri Lanka where social media apps have been instrumental in spreading fake news and violence.**
 - A) measures B) adjustments
 - C) incentives D) threats
 - E) obligations

3. **Although empirical studies into the brain's left and right hemispheric participation in language acquisition are ---- and differ from each other, some observational studies indicate that adults might benefit from right-brain-oriented activities in the foreign language classroom.**
 - A) unavailable B) indispensable
 - C) indestructible D) inconclusive
 - E) unprecedented

4. **The foundations of international law as it is understood today lie ---- in the development of Western culture and political organisation.**
 - A) firmly B) instantly
 - C) adequately D) eligibly
 - E) convertibly

5. **There is a link between sunlight and the chemical *serotonin*, which ---- our mood and is important in reducing anxiety disorders.**
 - A) initiates B) detects
 - C) reveals D) hinders
 - E) boosts

6. **Parkinson's disease is a movement disorder that ---- the death of neurons producing *dopamine*, a neurochemical that dispatches messages to parts of the brain that control motor skills and coordination.**
 - A) takes over B) stems from
 - C) makes up D) pins down
 - E) gets through

7. **In its early stage of development, ecotourism ---- as a completely new concept, however, today, it --- - a significant portion of the tourism industry in general.**
 - A) was going to be regarded / is becoming
 - B) had been regarded / will become
 - C) was being regarded / is going to become
 - D) was regarded / has become
 - E) has been regarded / becomes

8. **As two-thirds of homes in the US owned radio receivers by the end the 1920s, people no longer - --- to a concert, play, or sporting event to be entertained; instead, they ---- many forms of entertainment from the comfort of their homes.**
 - A) should have gone / must have enjoyed
 - B) may go / were able to enjoy
 - C) had to go / could enjoy
 - D) used to go / may have enjoyed
 - E) would go / ought to have enjoyed

9. **Humanity's extraordinary success ---- due to our ingenuity in devising cultural means ---- our physical limitations.**
- A) has been / to overcome
B) was / having overcome
C) had been / overcoming
D) is / overcome
E) will be / to have overcome
10. **The geographical spread of English is unique ---- the languages of the world and it is an official language in about 50 countries, where it is used in addition to the indigenous first languages ---- a variety of public and personal functions.**
- A) from / at B) to / on
C) through / with D) about / in
E) among / for
11. **Weather is defined as the state of the atmosphere ---- a given location and ---- a relatively short period of time.**
- A) along / on B) towards / in
C) at / over D) from / against
E) for / about
12. **Renaissance art evolved from common set of principles, ---- it took many directions and changed considerably in the following centuries.**
- A) instead B) provided that
C) but D) for
E) so
13. **---- palaeontologists still like to argue about what role the asteroid played in the dinosaur extinction, there really is not much of a mystery left.**
- A) Once B) In case
C) Given that D) Although
E) As
14. **To psychology professionals, the name Anne Anastasi is synonymous with psychometrics, ---- it was she who pioneered understanding how psychological traits are influenced, developed, and measured.**
- A) so B) even if
C) while D) yet
E) as
15. **Music is a very small word to encompass something that takes ---- many forms ---- there are cultural and subcultural identities.**
- A) as / as B) both / and
C) either / or D) such / that
E) not only / but also
16. **Although genetically modified seed is more expensive than conventional equivalents, the extra cost can be seen as an insurance policy against crop losses ---- weeds or pests.**
- A) contrary to B) due to
C) in terms of D) despite
E) along with

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

Today the deadly *poliomyelitis* virus is only endemic to four countries —Afghanistan, India, Nigeria, and Pakistan. This is (17) ---- the groundbreaking research undertaken by doctor and biologist Jonas Salk. In 1947, at the University of Pittsburgh, Salk combined his work on the influenza vaccine with his search for a vaccine to protect (18) ----*poliomyelitis*. The virus was deadly in 5 to 10 percent of cases where patients became paralysed, and (19) ---- were unable to breathe. Medical opinion at the time held that only a live virus (20) ---- total immunity, but Salk disproved this. In 1952, he used *formaldehyde*, a gas with a strong smell, to inactivate the *poliomyelitis* virus and developed a vaccine still capable of triggering an immune response in a host. Initially tested on monkeys, then human patients, Salk's success (21) ---- him to test it on himself, his family, his staff, and other volunteers.

17.

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| A) rather than | B) such as |
| C) thanks to | D) except for |
| E) along with | |

18.

- | | |
|------------|---------|
| A) on | B) with |
| C) for | D) over |
| E) against | |

19.

- | | |
|---------------|------------|
| A) even so | B) thus |
| C) conversely | D) instead |
| E) otherwise | |

20.

- | |
|-------------------------|
| A) had to prompt |
| B) would have prompted |
| C) must have prompted |
| D) should have prompted |
| E) could prompt |

21.

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| A) oppressed | B) neglected |
| C) prohibited | D) convinced |
| E) deterred | |

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

The snake is one of the most emblematic creatures in human mythology, and is perceived to represent both wisdom and evil. Indian mythology considers snakes to be the 'bringers of life', **(22)** ---- the Bible tells the story of a snake as the first deceiver. Snakes' most **(23)** ---- characteristic is their lack of limbs, so they move with a slithering motion. As they hunt other animals, they **(24)** ---- a keen sense of smell and the ability to sense vibrations and temperature variations. To kill their prey, venomous snakes use their long and sharp teeth to inject paralyzing or deadly nerve venom **(25)** ---- their specialised salivary glands, where the venom is stored. They can unhinge their jaws to swallow large prey. **(26)** ---- growing continuously, snakes shed their skin by detaching the outermost layer.

22.

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| A) once | B) while |
| C) otherwise | D) therefore |
| E) because | |

23.

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| A) sceptical | B) tolerable |
| C) variable | D) prominent |
| E) misleading | |

24.

- A) have developed
- B) were developing
- C) had developed
- D) would develop
- E) are developing

25.

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| A) for | B) over |
| C) from | D) on |
| E) to | |

26.

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------|
| A) Except for | B) Similar to |
| C) With the help of | D) In spite of |
| E) As a result of | |

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

27. Even though some studies suggest that exposure to the blue light emitted by digital devices could be a risk factor for developing certain eye conditions, ----.

- A) it has also been revealed that long hours of screen time may trigger headaches
- B) most parents worry that digital devices can ruin their children's eyesight
- C) many scientists think that the evidence to support this claim is not very strong
- D) there are other eye issues that our screens can bring on, such as dry or tired eyes
- E) some companies are marketing special glasses that protect our eyes from the blue light

28. While Willis Carrier, who was among the most relentless researchers and promoters of air conditioning, is known as the father of air conditioning, ----.

- A) the range of processes and products involved in air conditioning cannot be attributed to a single person
- B) for centuries, ice and water had been manipulated to cool air circulating in theatres, hospitals, and factories
- C) air conditioning began to be marketed as a comfort device for domestic consumption during the 1930s
- D) the development of industrial air conditioning dominated the newly created industry at the beginning of the 20th century
- E) technologies were being developed in the refrigeration industry contemporaneously with Carrier's work in humidification

29. ----, the diseases which were also brought posed serious challenges to their way of life.

- A) Given that the Native Americans were initially hospitable to the European settlers
- B) Although the Native Americans benefited from access to new technology and trade came with the early European settlers
- C) Since the Native Americans had customs and culture which were totally different from those of the European immigrants
- D) Because the Native Americans were aware of the early settlers' thirst for land and wealth
- E) Even though the Native Americans and European immigrants had difficulties in communication due to language problems

30. Although many people equate creativity with intelligence, ----.

- A) creativity is a critical aspect of a person's life, starting from inside the womb onward through adulthood
- B) a child's creativity can be either strongly encouraged or discouraged by early experiences at home
- C) the two terms are not synonymous, and it is not necessary to have a genius-level IQ to be creative
- D) standard intelligence tests measure convergent thinking, which is the ability to come up with a single correct answer
- E) creative individuals tend to share certain characteristics, including a tendency to be more impulsive or spontaneous

31. Since virtually all cultures on earth have some form of fortune-telling, ----.

- A) most people are no longer curious about what their future will bring to them
- B) it is an incomprehensible temptation to get information about what awaits us in the future
- C) it would be somewhat undesirable for a person to know what is ahead in the future
- D) the desire to predict what will happen in the future can be a permanent feature of the human mind
- E) it is considered to be a science by some, whereas others claim that it is nothing more than speculation

32. Most people have experienced foodborne illness

----.

- A) given that those working in the field of food safety are most concerned about microbial foodborne illness
- B) because ensuring the safety of food is a shared responsibility among producers, industry, government, and consumers
- C) although current estimates of foodborne illness in the United States are 325,000 hospitalisations, and around 5,000 deaths per year
- D) even though they might not recognise it as such, instead blaming it on the stomach flu or a 24-hour bug
- E) when a person consciously thinks about food safety before, during or after eating a meal

33. The literature on treatment for learning disabilities primarily discusses school-based treatments, ----.

- A) though individuals with learning disabilities experience challenges beyond such settings
- B) because such endeavours do not guarantee that a specific treatment will be effective
- C) so treatments without widespread research support may not turn out to be successful
- D) if we treat individuals with learning disabilities through methods they prefer
- E) while defining learning disabilities is as important as conducting research on treatments

34. In our rapidly changing world, parents' skills may easily become obsolete, ----.

- A) though children sometimes look to their peers rather than their parents for guidance and approval
- B) as family-centred learning plays a key role in equipping children with social, cultural and moral values
- C) while they might have difficulty in transmitting their accumulated knowledge to their children
- D) but their children's taste in diet, music, clothes and entertainment can significantly differ from their own taste
- E) so they could have fewer opportunities for direct influence over their children's development

35. Hydroelectricity plants pose several threats to the environment ----.

- A) while flooding is an important indicator for the environmental impact they cause
- B) because they could lead to the extinction of endemic species and block fish migration
- C) even though the proliferation of mosquitoes may disturb those living close to them
- D) although the loss of historical and archaeological heritage is a big concern
- E) so that they help communities harness water resources for energy generation

36. ----, they rely on each other for optimal performance, which is a sign of concern for interdependence in groups.

- A) Since some individuals are not attracted to group activities
- B) Because it is possible for individuals to do something they find distasteful
- C) Whenever members of a group come together to do a variety of tasks
- D) Although group support depends on members' willingness to take part
- E) Whereas there is mutual interest between group members within social settings

37-42: For these questions, choose the most accurate Turkish translation of the sentences in English, and the most accurate English translation of the sentences in Turkish.

37. The Morse code, which is a milestone in long-range communication, was designed so that telegraph operators could communicate via electrical signals.

- A) Uzun mesafe iletişimde bir dönüm noktası olan Mors alfabesi, telgraf operatörlerinin elektrik sinyalleri kurabilmeleri için tasarlanmıştır.
- B) Uzun mesafe iletişimde bir dönüm noktası olsa da Mors alfabesi ilk olarak telgraf operatörlerinin elektrik sinyalleri yoluyla haberleşmeleri için tasarlanmıştır.
- C) Telgraf operatörlerinin elektrik sinyalleri aracılığıyla iletişim kurması için tasarlanması, Mors alfabesini uzun mesafe iletişimde bir dönüm noktası haline getirmiştir.
- D) Elektrik sinyalleri aracılığıyla telgraf operatörlerinin iletişim kurması için tasarlanan Mors alfabesi, uzun mesafe iletişimin dönüm noktasıdır.
- E) Uzun mesafe iletişimde bir dönüm noktası olan Mors alfabesinin tasarlanma sebebi, telgraf operatörlerinin elektrik sinyalleriyle iletişim kurabilmelerini sağlamaktır.

38. Solving a series of incredibly difficult problems, the Wright brothers created a revolutionary new technology that changed the world in a way that even they could not imagine.

- A) Wright kardeşler, kendilerinin bile hayal edemeyeceği bir biçimde dünyayı değiştiren, devrim niteliğinde yeni bir teknoloji yaratarak inanılmaz derecede zor bir dizi problemi çözmüşlerdir.
- B) Wright kardeşler, inanılmaz derecede zor bir dizi problemi çözmüşler ve kendilerinin bile hayal edemeyeceği bir biçimde dünyayı değiştiren, devrim niteliğinde yeni bir teknoloji yaratmışlardır.
- C) Wright kardeşlerin inanılmaz derecede zor bir dizi problemi çözerek dünyayı değiştiren, devrim niteliğinde yeni bir teknoloji yaratmaları, kendilerinin bile hayal edemeyeceği bir şeydi.
- D) Wright kardeşlerin kendilerinin bile hayal edemeyeceği bir biçimde dünyayı değiştiren, devrim niteliğinde yeni bir teknoloji yaratmak için yaptıkları şey, inanılmaz derecede zor bir dizi problemi çözmektir.
- E) Wright kardeşler, inanılmaz derecede zor bir dizi problemi çözerek kendilerinin bile hayal edemeyeceği bir şekilde dünyayı değiştiren devrim niteliğinde yeni bir teknoloji yaratmışlardır.

39. Every child has an individual learning style, and they learn information best when it is delivered in a mode suited to their style.

- A) Her çocuk kendine özgü bir öğrenme şekline sahiptir ve çocuklar bilgiyi en iyi kendi tarzlarına uygun bir biçimde verildiğinde öğrenir.
- B) Kendine özgü öğrenme şekliyle her çocuk, bilgiyi en iyi kendi tarzına uygun bir biçimde verildiğinde öğrenir.
- C) Kendine özgü bir öğrenme şekli olan her çocuk, öğrenme tarzına uygun verildiği takdirde bilgiyi en iyi şekilde öğrenir.
- D) Her çocuk kendine özgü bir öğrenme şekline sahip olduğu için bilgiyi en iyi kendi tarzına uygun bir biçimde verildiğinde öğrenir.
- E) Her çocuk kendine özgü bir öğrenme şekline sahiptir ve onlar için bilgiyi öğrenmenin en iyi yolu, kendi tarzlarına uygun olanıdır.

40. Gen terapisi çoğunlukla ender genetik bozuklukların tedavisinde faydalıdır; bunun aksine, mevcut genlerin değiştirilmesini kapsayan gen düzeltme, çok daha fazla hastalığı tedavi eder.

- A) Gene therapy is mainly useful for treating rare genetic disorders, whereas gene-editing involves altering existing genes and treating a wider range of conditions.
- B) Gene therapy mainly treats rare genetic disorders; gene-editing, on the other hand, involves the alteration of the existing genes, which is useful for treating a wider range of conditions.
- C) Gene therapy is mainly useful for treating rare genetic disorders; in contrast, gene-editing, which involves altering existing genes, treats a much wider range of conditions.
- D) Gene therapy is mainly used for the treatment of rare genetic disorders, but gene-editing can treat a much wider range of disorders since it involves altering existing genes.
- E) Gene therapy is mainly used to treat rare genetic disorders while gene-editing, which is the alteration of the existing genes, is involved in the treatment of a wider range of conditions.

41. Sağlık okuryazarlığı, bireylerin sağlık konusunda uygun kararlar vermek için gerekli olan temel sağlık bilgi ve hizmetlerini elde etme ve anlam a kapasitesine sahip olma derecesi olarak tanımlanabilir.

- A) Health literacy can be defined as the degree to which individuals have the capacity to obtain and understand basic health information and services, and to make necessary health decisions in an appropriate way.
- B) Health literacy, which is required to make appropriate health decisions, can be defined as the degree to which individuals have the capacity to obtain and understand basic health information and services.
- C) Defined as the degree to which individuals have the capacity to obtain and understand basic health information and services, health literacy is necessary to make appropriate health decisions.
- D) Health literacy can be defined as the degree to which individuals have the capacity to obtain and understand basic health information and services required to make appropriate health decisions.
- E) The degree to which individuals have the capacity to obtain and understand basic health information and services needed to make health decisions appropriately can be defined as health literacy.

42. Tüm vücut fonksiyonlarımızı senkronize eden iç saatimiz, ipuçlarını güneş ışığının gündüz-gece döngüsünden alır ve beyin bu 24 saatlik ritmi organlarımıza iletmek ve vücudum uza ne zaman uyumaya ve uyanmaya ihtiyaç duyduğunu bildirmek için sinirleri ve hormonları kullanır.

- A) Our internal clock keeps all our body functions in sync by taking its cues from the day-night cycle of sunlight, and the brain transmits this 24-hour rhythm to our internal organs and tells our body when it needs to sleep and wake by using nerves and hormones.
- B) Our internal clock, which keeps all our body functions in sync, takes its cues from the day-night cycle of sunlight, and the brain uses nerves and hormones to transmit this 24-hour rhythm to our internal organs and to tell our body when it needs to sleep and wake.
- C) Our internal clock, by which all our body functions are kept in sync, takes its cues from the day-night cycle of sunlight, and to transmit this 24-hour rhythm to our internal organs, the brain uses nerves and hormones, telling our body when it needs to sleep and wake.
- D) All our body functions are kept in sync by our internal clock, which takes its cues from the day-night cycle of sunlight, and the brain uses nerves and hormones to transmit this 24-hour rhythm to our internal organs and tells our body when to sleep and wake.
- E) It is our internal clock that keeps all our body functions in sync by taking cues from the day-night cycle of sunlight, and the brain uses nerves and hormones while transmitting this 24-hour rhythm to our internal organs, and tells our body when to sleep and wake.

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

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.

43. 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.

44. 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

45. 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.

46. 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

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

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.

47. 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

48. 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.

49. 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

50. 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

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

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.

51. 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.

52. 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.

53. 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.

54. 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.

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

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.

55. 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

56. 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.

57. 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.

58. 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

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

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.

59. 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

60. 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

61. 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

62. 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

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

63.

Johanna:

- **Today, our psychology professor talked about a biological process called 'neuroplasticity'. He said that even the adult brain can grow new brain cells in response to new experiences.**

Stan:

- ----

Johanna:

- **Yeah, he said the exact same thing. I'd never thought of them as being beneficial at all. I used to think they only cause aggressive behaviour and addiction.**

Stan:

- **Well, apparently some scientists still have those fears, but it all depends on how effectively you use them.**

- A) Such as playing action video games? I remember reading that they help the brain and improve cognitive skills.
- B) That's really interesting. I've always thought that the human brain couldn't grow new cells after a certain age.
- C) Did he say what kind of experiences? I've been playing chess for years hoping that it'll give me a cognitive advantage at school.
- D) I've seen scientists trying it with patients suffering from Alzheimer's disease to prevent them from losing cognitive skills.
- E) But, don't forget that outdoor games are more useful and educational than indoor games, no matter how entertaining they are.

64.

Debby:

- **I was recently offered a job at a different firm with a higher salary. I feel as if I'm at a crossroads in my career. I'll have to make a decision soon.**

Lucy:

- ----

Debby:

- **I love my job and the team, but I feel the company is asking too much of me.**

Lucy:

- **I think you'll easily get used to working with a new team. And this change will be to your advantage. You know it's much easier to set your limits at the beginning. If you do so, I'm sure you'll manage your professional life more easily.**

- A) What stops you from negotiating a better deal with your current employer?
- B) Until now you seemed really happy with your current job. What's the problem?
- C) I know it's quite challenging. What's attractive about the new offer?
- D) You've always dreamed of working in a big company. Why would you let yourself miss such an opportunity?
- E) Do you think you've practised building appropriate boundaries in your professional life?

65. Daisy:

- **Last week, I was in a situation where things went from bad to worse. I failed to meet my end-of-year targets at work, the central heating system in my apartment broke, and my car was hit by an unknown car. All these happened in the same week!**

Sally:

- **Terrible! How do you keep calm in such situations?**

Daisy:

- ----

Sally:

- **What do you do with that information?**

Daisy:

- **I look at the list and focus on the ones I can do something about. Then I think about the actions I can take, including asking for help if necessary.**

- A) I can think and worry about many things at the same time, but when I'm in the action phase, I try to avoid that.
- B) The truth is, it's hard not to lose it in these moments. I may end up giving up because of the never-ending list of problems.
- C) I write everything down. I draw a line, and on the left I put down all the problems, and on the right what to do about those problems.
- D) In my experience, the easiest way to keep calm is to regain control of the situation by collecting information from as many people as possible.
- E) No matter how bad things are, keeping my calm always helps me come up with a possible solution. I keep saying "This too shall pass".

66. Kelsey:

- **Now, more and more experts are complaining about modern parenting styles. They say parents try to create an image of success that has little to do with their children's desires, talents or needs.**

Jill:

- ----

Kelsey:

- **Actually, this makes children less independent. They always feel the need to meet their parents' wishes and ask them what to do in their lives.**

Jill:

- **So, over-parenting may prevent children from building self-confidence and gaining the ability to adapt to an unpredictable world.**

- A) Parents tend to bring up their children as they were raised in the past, but it's really difficult in this ever-changing world.
- B) I think every child has a special talent, but it may remain undiscovered unless their parents help them recognise themselves.
- C) In today's world, parents are bombarded with information from books and experts, so they can't often decide how to contribute to their children's success.
- D) I agree that parents should offer advice to their kids about their future plans, but they shouldn't forget to understand their wishes too.
- E) That's true. They want to sculpt their kids into a particular kind of adult, stressing them with endless schedules and heavy expectations.

67. Robert:

- The article I read this morning says whales stop singing when ships are nearby.

Leonie:

- ----

Robert:

- It said that they used two underwater recorders to capture their singing in a remote area where a cargo liner was the only large ship around, and they found that whales within 500 metres of the ship when it passed tended to stop singing.

Leonie:

- So, it's obvious that for some reason shipping interferes with whale songs.

- A) Does the article say which kind of whales was examined in their research?
- B) How did researchers observe the whales' response to shipping noise?
- C) Do researchers think that whales feel threatened and try to remain undetected?
- D) Then, how do whales communicate with each other when they don't sing?
- E) Why does shipping noise have a considerable impact on whale behaviour?

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

68. **Lightning sensors can pinpoint lightning strikes and provide initial attack crews with accurate locations; however, there are too many strikes to check them all, and not every strike results in a fire.**

- A) Although there are too many lightning strikes to check, and not all lead to a fire, lightning sensors are effective at detecting them and giving initial attack crews precise locations.
- B) There are too many lightning strikes to be checked, most of which do not cause a fire, but lightning sensors help initial attack crews identify them and find the precise locations.
- C) It is impossible to check all lightning strikes that cause a fire as there are too many of them; nevertheless, lightning sensors can provide specific locations so that initial attack crews can check them.
- D) Lightning sensors can identify lightning strikes and help to cope with fires through providing initial attack crews with the exact location, though it is not easy to check them all since there are too many strikes.
- E) Lightning sensors detect so many fires caused by lightning strikes that even if they show initial attack crews the exact location of these strikes, it is not easy to check them all.

69. The birthday cake tradition in the United States is little more than a century old, but the relationship of cakes and celebration has a much longer history.

- A) People in the United States have been traditionally celebrating birthdays with cakes for a long time since the two concepts were linked to each other around a century ago.
- B) It was thanks to the emergence of the birthday cake tradition in the United States less than a century ago that the enduring relationship between cakes and celebration was established.
- C) Despite the interconnection between cakes and celebration, it was not until a little more than a century ago that people in the United States began to celebrate birthdays with cakes.
- D) Although the birthday cake tradition in the United States has a history of slightly more than a century, cakes and celebration have been associated with each other for a considerably longer time.
- E) Until a little more than a century ago, people in the United States celebrated birthdays with cakes, but the traditional connection between cakes and celebration is a bit older than that.

70. People had long known of petroleum, but there seemed to be little commercial use until 1853 when Samuel Kier began using it to make kerosene, a cheap substitute for the whale oil commonly used in lamps.

- A) The development of kerosene in 1853 by Samuel Kier as an economical alternative to whale oil for lamps was not the first commercial use of petroleum because people had known about it for so long, but it was the most commercially successful enterprise.
- B) Though being known for a long time, petroleum did not seem to be much commercial until Samuel Kier developed it into kerosene in 1853 — a cheaper alternative to the whale oil commonly used in lamps.
- C) Although most people had long known about the commercial uses of petroleum, there was little development of the substance until 1853 when Samuel Kier started using it to make kerosene and marketing it as a cheaper substitute for the whale oil commonly used in lamps.
- D) It was in 1853 that petroleum — a substance which people had long known about but did not seem to have much interest in — was used commercially for the first time by Samuel Kier to make kerosene, which was a more economical substitute to power lamps than the commonly used whale oil.
- E) In 1853, as the need for a more economical alternative to whale oil to power lamps arose, Samuel Kier saw an opportunity to make kerosene from petroleum — a substance long known for both its history and commercial uses.

71. Ageing is a complicated process, involving DNA damage, chronic inflammation, and worn-out cells, but we do not yet know which of these has the biggest impact on ageing.

- A) The combination of DNA damage, chronic inflammation and worn-out cells affects ageing to unknown extents, making it a complicated process.
- B) Because ageing is a complex process, the relationship between ageing and resultant effects of DNA damage, chronic inflammation and worn-out cells is largely unknown.
- C) As a complex process, ageing includes DNA damage, chronic inflammation and worn-out cells, though it is not clear which affects the ageing process the most.
- D) Ageing, which itself is a complicated process, damages DNA, causes chronic inflammation and wears out cells; however, we do not yet know which symptom is triggered by ageing the most.
- E) Ageing is characterised by damaged DNA, chronic inflammation and worn-out cells, but which one of these makes the process more complicated is yet to be determined.

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

72. ----Yet even today, when objective evidence is valued highly, most people would admit to secretly cherishing one, or two, or many superstitions. Across America, tens of thousands of lottery tickets are pencilled in every day based on nothing more or less than people's lucky numbers. Though we now have scientific explanations for a number of once-mysterious phenomena, daily life still holds enough unpredictability that we turn to superstitions to account for the implausible.
- A) Bad-luck superstitions still keep many people from walking under a ladder, opening an umbrella indoors, or boarding an airplane on Friday the thirteenth.
- B) Scientific studies reveal that most of the superstitious beliefs we inherit involve ways to protect ourselves from evil.
- C) Archaeologists identify Neanderthal man, who roamed throughout Western Asia 50,000 years ago, as having produced the first superstitious belief.
- D) Supernatural beliefs come into being when particular events happen in a way that cannot be explained by reason and are followed by superstitions to help control them.
- E) Superstitious beliefs, given their irrational nature, should have receded with the arrival of education and the advent of science.
73. Braille is a tactile (touch-based) system of written language that features patterns of raised dots to represent letters of the alphabet, common words and contractions, mathematical symbols, and punctuation. Named after its developer, Louis Braille, braille allows people who are blind to read and, with adaptive technology, to write. ---- Learning each of the different forms of braille code is like learning a new language. Therefore, most people only learn the one or two of those they are most likely to use in their daily lives.
- A) People whose vision is still intact can also learn braille, and should if they have regular interactions with people who are blind.
- B) There are a number of braille variations in common use in the US, including braille specific to music, mathematics, science, and computer programming.
- C) Many communities have schools and consultants who teach braille as well as libraries that provide braille publications.
- D) Nemeth braille code provides a mix of American literary braille, Nemeth braille, and unique symbols for instruction documentation.
- E) American literary braille code uses about 250 patterns to create book-length materials using short-form words, contractions, and single-cell words.

74. Gothic is the style of architecture and art that succeeded Romanesque and prevailed in Europe from the mid-12th century to the 16th century. Like many other stylistic labels, the word was originally a term of abuse. It was coined by Italian artists of the Renaissance to denote the type of medieval architecture they condemned as barbaric. ---- None of these features was first used in the Gothic period, but when employed together they created a new type of skeletal structure and a sense of graceful resilience that was very different in spirit from the massive solidity of Romanesque buildings.

- A) The Gothic style is still characterised chiefly in terms of architecture — in particular by the use of pointed arches, rib vaults, and flying buttresses.
- B) The term 'Gothic' has also been applied to the ornament, sculpture, and painting of the period in which Gothic architecture flourished.
- C) A swaying elegance is often considered typical of Gothic figures, which are generally more naturalistic and less remote than those of the Romanesque period.
- D) This architecture was not created by the Gothic tribes who had destroyed the classical art of the Roman Empire.
- E) However, the movement became more serious in tone and developed into a major strand in art.

75. The fossil record of dinosaurs in Africa extends from the Late Triassic Period, over 200 million years ago, until the Late Cretaceous Period, presumably 65 million years ago. However, the extinction event that ended the reign of dinosaurs has yet to be documented. Throughout this length of time, Africa remained relatively stable geologically, changing position only slightly by drifting and rotating northward. ---- The changing geography of Africa and its neighbours throughout the Mesozoic Period is fundamental to understanding the dinosaur fossils found there.

- A) During the Late Triassic through the Early Jurassic, major continental land masses were united into the supercontinent of Pangaea.
- B) Late Triassic dinosaur sites are found extensively in southern Africa (particularly South Africa, Lesotho, and Zimbabwe) and to a lesser extent in northern Africa Morocco.
- C) Thus, the dinosaur fauna of the Late Triassic and Early Jurassic are generally similar across the globe because there was only one continent rather than several continents.
- D) By contrast, the continents surrounding Africa moved greatly, resulting in ocean barriers between what were once contiguous land masses.
- E) The boundary between the Triassic and Jurassic Period is marked by extinctions globally, but it has not been studied in detail in Africa.

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

- 76. (I)** Science that presents an organised view of the universe developed with the rise of Greek civilisation, starting about 600 BC. **(II)** Scholars from the Egyptian and Mesopotamian civilisations already had learned many scientific results before the start of Greek civilisation. **(III)** The Greeks developed institutions such as the Academy, the Lyceum, and the Museum, that pursued science in somewhat the way the universities do today. **(IV)** When the Academy and Lyceum were closed, and the Museum was destroyed, the Greek era in science was over. **(V)** This period, from the birth of Western civilisation in Europe to the start of what is often called the Dark Ages, can be termed 'Antiquity'.
- A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V
- 77. (I)** The Magna Carta was a document written to satisfy the grievances of England's barons and the Church by clearly defining their rights and responsibilities, as well as those of the King. **(II)** The agreement covered such topics as the giving of heirs in marriage, a widow's right to choose not to remarry, and the handling of debts following a debtor's death. **(III)** Of particular note though were the promises that no free man would be imprisoned except by lawful justice, nor would they be denied the right to justice. **(IV)** The Magna Carta was written in medieval Latin and agreed to and sealed by King John in 1215. **(V)** There were also restrictions placed on the use of taxation by the King and his barons, including the formation of a council that could approve or reject proposed taxes.
- A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V
- 78. (I)** The world's reef systems face overwhelming stress—threats from overfishing, pollution and climate change being the main causes. **(II)** Most threatened is the Caribbean reef system, with more than 80 percent of its live coral cover having disappeared since the 1970s, largely due to global warming. **(III)** Coral has evolved a spectacular way of maximising its chances of survival. **(IV)** A visual example of the damage being done is coral bleaching, which turns coral from a natural pink shade to a ghostly white. **(V)** It is the result of warmer waters destroying the algae that give coral its usual colour.
- A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V
- 79. (I)** Allergies, like many conditions, tend to become worse if a person is run-down, stressed, over-tired, has a poor diet, or does not get adequate exercise. **(II)** An allergy is defined as a condition caused by an inappropriate or exaggerated reaction by the body's immune system. **(III)** Harmless substances are misidentified by it as potentially dangerous, so the immune response is to form antibodies. **(IV)** These attack the perceived irritants — or allergens — on the surface of the offending substance. **(V)** The reaction between antibodies and allergens stimulates the release of substances within the body, such as *histamine*, which cause a variety of irritating symptoms.
- A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V
- 80. (I)** The voyages of discovery of the 15th and 16th centuries unveiled whole new worlds to the European eye, worlds full of new animals, plants and people. **(II)** The passage to new worlds was regarded by many as a commercial opportunity. **(III)** These new lands were rich in raw materials, which could be traded for manufactured goods. **(IV)** They also offered possibilities of settlement, and a number of countries began to plant their flags in distant parts of the globe. **(V)** The cultivation of sugar, tobacco and other crops on the plantations depended on slave labour.
- A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

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1-16: For these questions, choose the best word or expression to fill the space.

1. **Research has found that the typical brain is a 'mosaic' combining some features that are more common in males and some that appear more frequently in females, pointing to the ---- that human brains do not belong to two distinct types categorised by gender.**
 - A) violation
 - B) conclusion
 - C) development
 - D) compulsion
 - E) obstacle
2. **Many scientists and research advocates contend that animal experiments are crucial for learning about basic biology and disease mechanisms, and are necessary for testing the ---- of new medicines.**
 - A) scarcity
 - B) urgency
 - C) ambiguity
 - D) efficacy
 - E) uniformity
3. **Because the functions and disturbances of smell and taste are nearly ----, disturbances of one affect the other.**
 - A) inconvenient
 - B) unremarkable
 - C) inexplicable
 - D) unsophisticated
 - E) inseparable
4. **Maps of the ocean are rare as the vastness and depth of the ocean make it ---- difficult to study.**
 - A) admirably
 - B) notoriously
 - C) questionably
 - D) properly
 - E) incidentally
5. **Children with autism spectrum conditions often have trouble ---- the emotional states of people around them, struggling to distinguish a happy face from a sad one, for example.**
 - A) overcoming
 - B) ignoring
 - C) provoking
 - D) identifying
 - E) improving
6. **Human accomplishments ---- our ability to acquire knowledge from others and to use that communal store of experience to devise novel solutions to life's challenges.**
 - A) call off
 - B) stem from
 - C) bring down
 - D) take out
 - E) figure out
7. **For the first time, doctors ---- that temporarily opening the protective barrier of the human brain ---- to boost the delivery of cancer medication to brain tumours.**
 - A) are showing / helped
 - B) have shown / helps
 - C) showed / is helping
 - D) will have shown / was helping
 - E) will be showing / has been helping
8. **The Martian atmosphere is so thin, and the planet's temperature so low that liquid water ---- there, and if it ever did in the past, conditions ---- very different.**
 - A) might not have existed / were to be
 - B) could not exist / may be
 - C) would not exist / can be
 - D) cannot exist / must have been
 - E) must not exist / should have been

9. A tsunami damaged emergency generators that ---- power to keep the nuclear reactors at Fukushima in Japan cool; however, the earthquake ---- to the tsunami also caused the cooling systems to fail.
- A) should provide / to lead
B) could have provided / to have led
C) would have provided / leading
D) must have provided / having led
E) might provide / led
10. ---- the 17th century, committed Anglicans produced a steady flow of religious and devotional literature that aimed to inspire holiness ---- readers.
- A) By / about
B) During / through
C) Throughout / among
D) From / against
E) Across / over
11. The word adolescence is Latin ---- origin, derived from the verb *adolescere*, which means 'to grow ---- adulthood'.
- A) through / on
B) from / to
C) at / beyond
D) in / into
E) with / over
12. ---- immigrants to North America's new colonies were primarily British in the 17th and 18th centuries, significant numbers of people of other nationalities also established a presence in the Americas.
- A) Because
B) While
C) As long as
D) Provided that
E) Once
13. Not much had been accomplished with the phenomena of magnetism and static ---- the Chinese began to use the magnetic compass for navigation around 1000 AD.
- A) in case
B) while
C) until
D) if
E) as soon as
14. Liquid water covers more than two-thirds of the Blue Planet's surface, ---- exactly how it got there has always been puzzling.
- A) so
B) instead
C) but
D) otherwise
E) as
15. Personality is ---- a crucial aspect of psychology ---- every main branch of psychological research has attempted to contribute to the existing knowledge in this area.
- A) such / that
B) whether / or
C) as much / as
D) the more / the more
E) neither / nor
16. Having a geopolitical significance ---- its unique aspect of dividing two continents, the Bosphorus stands among distinguished landmarks of Istanbul.
- A) similar to
B) thanks to
C) in place of
D) in spite of
E) contrary to

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

In 2015, the Australian Shark Attack File, kept by researchers at Sidney's Taronga Conservation Society, recorded 33 shark attacks in local waters, two of which were fatal. Both deaths, **(17)** ---- a series of close encounters in which no one was harmed, were clustered around the towns of Ballina and Byron Bay in New South Wales, one of the eastern states of Australia. **(18)** ----, in 2014 the total number of attacks was 23; in 2013, that figure stood at 14. "But the stats only tell part of the story," says John West, curator of the Australian Shark Attack File. He **(19)** ---- the rise in attacks not to a sudden change in shark behaviour but to the higher number of surfers in the water. "For the last 60 years, wetsuits **(20)** ---- people to spend more time in the water throughout the winter months, thus surfing in those conditions increases the risk," says West. In addition, marine ecologist Dr. Daniel Bucher suggests that rainfalls in the state's north could be carrying food for fish from rivers **(21)** ---- the ocean and attracting sharks. "Don't swim if you know there are plenty of bait fish around," Bucher advises. "Especially if they're breaking the surface, as it usually means something is chasing them from below."

17.

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

18.

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

19.

- A) leads
- B) exposes
- C) attributes
- D) dedicates
- E) conveys

20.

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

21.

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

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

As early humans moved out of Africa and into colder climates, they were confronted with the problem of keeping warm. Without a coat of hair to protect themselves against harsh climatic conditions, they **(22)** ---- an artificial means of retaining body heat in order to survive. From this basic need developed the rich and varied dress of the world's peoples. As societies began to develop, many other factors **(23)** ---- the specific dress of a region or a culture, including the relative affluence, class and hierarchy, migration, war, religion, and industrialisation. Historically, dress has provided people with a visual cue that helps them make predictions about a person **(24)** ---- ethnicity, class, gender, profession, economic status, and even place of origin. It forms an important element in social and economic history and can be an excellent basis **(25)** ---- the study of culture. Most cultures have particular dress for ceremonial occasions and life celebrations. **(26)** ----, dress holds a central role in ritual, social, and political life.

22.

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

23.

- A) blurred
- B) endured
- C) determined
- D) exhausted
- E) threatened

24.

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

25.

- A) over
- B) for
- C) at
- D) toward
- E) from

26.

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

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

27. As the Dakota tribes along the Minnesota River in the US were fed up with settlers flooding into their territory, ----.

- A) they were less powerful and thus failed to defeat the settlers
- B) the settlers were determined to fight against the Dakota tribes
- C) they decided to respond with attacks to push the settlers off their reservation
- D) the settlers reached an agreement on the territorial issues with the Dakota tribes
- E) the new settlers of Dakota started a riot to rebel against the tribal chiefs

28. Because we are bombarded with so much information and misinformation about what might cause cancer, ----.

- A) it is often hard to separate myth from reality
- B) it affects every one of us in the same way
- C) the chance of being diagnosed is one in two
- D) there are some things we can do to reduce our risks of getting cancer
- E) the extent of public confusion was exposed in a survey last year

29. For a long time, punishment was viewed as a useful child-rearing tool, ----.

- A) since children seek role models who they can observe and imitate to learn complex social behaviours
- B) furthermore, it evokes strong negative feelings in a child that he or she relates to the person applying it
- C) therefore, punishment draws attention to the negative behaviour rather than the desired alternative
- D) yet, it is now recognised that it generally does not lead to the desired behavioural outcome for children
- E) hence, parents punishing their children for an inappropriate action are not providing an example of the correct behaviour

30. While each researcher has their own way of analysing and interpreting animal remains, ----.

- A) it must be remembered that sample size and preservation quality ultimately influence the outcome
- B) animal remains aid in the interpretation of ancient resource choices
- C) it is fundamental to determine the locations and social complexity of archaeological sites
- D) animal remains can be used to provide information about a variety of issues in the study of societies
- E) some methods, terms and analytical tools are considered standard

31. Even though animal behaviourists have traditionally avoided linking human emotions, such as grief, with responses by animals, ----.

- A) grief in animals may take forms that are difficult for humans to recognise as mourning
- B) observations suggest that the ways in which we mourn might be uniquely human
- C) a growing body of evidence shows that species ranging from dolphins to ducks mourn the passing of relatives
- D) research on grief in wild monkeys that live in social units has been surprisingly limited so far
- E) we think that humans are the only species that grieves over the loss of loved ones

32. ----, language, as a complicated phenomenon of the human mind, does not seem to be restricted to a single region in the brain.

- A) If neurolinguists want to examine the functioning of the human brain in more detail
- B) Even if certain tasks are fulfilled through coordination among neurons
- C) Although it is localised mainly on the left side of the brain
- D) As it is a concrete manifestation of the human mind
- E) When the brain is overwhelmed with long and complex sentences

33. ----, someone who is successful in several fields is often called a Renaissance man or Renaissance woman.

- A) In order to better understand the masterpieces of the brilliant Renaissance artists such as Michelangelo and Raphael
- B) While the Renaissance affected every area of human activity and knowledge, from art to zoology
- C) Because the Renaissance produced individuals with a wide range of interests who excelled in a number of different areas
- D) Although most historians shared the view of the period as a rebirth after the darkness of the Middle Ages
- E) After science advanced when Renaissance humanists discovered and spread ancient works on mathematics, medicine, and other topics

34. Peer pressure is what causes people to do things that are popular in order to fit in with others, ----.

- A) while middle school students influence each other to a great extent
- B) however, peers are the people who are of similar age, such as classmates
- C) in other words, some individuals resist peer pressure and prioritise their own personal views
- D) so it can be very powerful driving force in the lives of adolescents
- E) as psychologists use positive peer pressure as a method to change a child's behaviour

35. According to skeletal therapists, it is vital that women strengthen their bodies in their 40s, ----.

- A) so a considerable number of women do not know very well how to maintain their bone health
- B) as bone density starts to gradually decrease, leaving the bones fragile during this period
- C) but hunched shoulders and poor posture can lead to a range of health issues in the old age
- D) as long as muscles work optimally to support the skeleton and the body is positioned correctly
- E) even though bad posture is known to give them an awkward look and might lead to serious ailments in time

36. Fast food has emerged as one of the biggest enemies of health, especially for children, ----.

- A) thus its high consumption makes sense when the prices are considered.
- B) provided that the most common cause of obesity is the wide availability of fast food.
- C) while people are highly concerned about the nutritional deficiency of foods like burgers
- D) so the fast food industry has received a lot of critical attention in recent years
- E) as many fast food restaurants have started to provide healthier alternatives such as salads

37-42: For these questions, choose the most accurate Turkish translation of the sentences in English, and the most accurate English translation of the sentences in Turkish.

37. Alternative medicine has become increasingly popular in the Western world since about 1975, and has been the subject of much research ever since.

- A) Yaklaşık 1975'ten beri Batı dünyasında gittikçe yaygınlaşan alternatif tıp, bu tarihten itibaren birçok araştırmannın konusu olmuştur.
- B) Alternatif tıp, Batı dünyasında yaklaşık 1975'ten beri gittikçe popüler hale gelmiştir ve bu tarihten itibaren pek çok araştırmannın konusu olmuştur.
- C) Alternatif tıp, Batı dünyasında yaklaşık 1975'ten beri gittikçe yaygınlaşarak bu tarihten itibaren çok sayıda araştırmannın konusu olmuştur.
- D) Yaklaşık 1975'ten beri Batı dünyasında gittikçe artan bir popülerliğe sahip olan alternatif tıp, bu tarihten itibaren birçok araştırmaya konu olmuştur.
- E) Alternatif tıp, yaklaşık 1975'ten beri Batı dünyasında gittikçe tanındığı için bu tarihten itibaren birçok araştırmannın konusu olmuştur.

38. Forensic investigators make a permanent record of anything at a crime scene that is relevant to the crime, and not only does this attention prevent dependence on highly unreliable human memory, and it also provides evidence that is likely to be accepted in court.

- A) Adli arařtırmacıların olay yerinde suç ile ilgili her Őeyin kalıcı kaydını tutmaları ve onların bu dikkatleri, oldukça güvenilirmez olan insan hafızasına bağımlı olmayı engellemekle kalmaz, mahkemede muhtemelen kabul edilebilecek kanıt da sağlar.
- B) Olay yerinde suç ile ilgili her Őeyin kalıcı kaydını tutan adli arařtırmacılar ve onların dikkatleri oldukça güvenilirmez olan insan hafızasına bağımlı olmayı engellemekle birlikte mahkemeye muhtemelen kabul edilebilecek kanıt sağlar.
- C) Adli arařtırmacılar, olay yerinde suç ile ilgili her Őeyin kalıcı kaydını tutarlar ve bu dikkat sadece oldukça güvenilirmez olan insan hafızasına bağımlı olmayı engellemekle kalmaz aynı zamanda mahkemede muhtemelen kabul edilebilecek kanıt da sağlar.
- D) Adli arařtırmacılar, olay yerinde suç ile ilgili her Őeyin kalıcı kaydını dikkatle tutarlar ve bu, hem oldukça güvenilirmez olan insan hafızasına bağımlı olmalarını engeller hem de mahkemede muhtemelen kabul edilebilecek kanıt sunmalarını sağlar.
- E) Adli arařtırmacılar olay yerinde suç ile ilgili her Őeyin kalıcı kaydını dikkatli bir Őekilde tutarak hem oldukça güvenilirmez olan insan hafızasına bağımlı olmaktan kaçınırlar hem de mahkemede muhtemelen kabul edilebilecek kanıt elde ederler.

39. Bullying has been documented in almost every culture around the world, though there is evidence that it may be more prevalent in some countries than in others.

- A) Dünya genelinde neredeyse bütün ülkelerde zorbalığa dair kanıtlar bulunmaktadır ancak bazı kültürlerde diğerlerinde olduğundan daha yaygın olabileceği ispat edilmiştir.
- B) Dünya genelinde neredeyse her kültürde kanıtları olan zorbalığın bazı ülkelerde diğerlerinde olduğundan daha yaygın olabileceği ispat edilmiştir.
- C) Dünya genelinde neredeyse her kültürde bulunduğu ispat edilmiş olsa da zorbalığın bazı ülkelerde diğerlerine oranla daha yaygın olduğuna dair kanıtlar bulunmuştur.
- D) Zorbalığın dünya çapında neredeyse her kültürde var olduğu ispat edilmiştir ancak bazı ülkelerde diğerlerinde olduğundan daha yaygın olabileceğine dair kanıtlar bulunmaktadır.
- E) Bazı ülkelerde diğerlerine oranla daha yaygın olabileceğine dair kanıtlar bulunan zorbalığın, dünya genelinde neredeyse her kültürde var olduğu ispat edilmiştir.

- 40. Aşırı yağlı yiyecekler tüketen insanların diğerlerine göre kalitesiz gece uykusundan yakınmaları daha muhtemeldir, çünkü yağ tüketimi hormonları ve metabolizmayı olumsuz etkiler, ki bunların ikisi de uykuyu düzenleyen biyolojik saatle etkileşim içerisindedir.**
- A) People who live on high-fat foods are more likely to suffer from poor night-time sleep than others, because hormones and metabolism, both of which interact with the internal clock to regulate sleep, are adversely affected by fat intake.
- B) People who consume high-fat foods are more likely to suffer from poor night-time sleep than others, as fat intake negatively affects hormones and metabolism, both of which interact with the internal clock that regulates sleep.
- C) Because fat intake negatively affects both hormones and metabolism and their interaction with the internal clock that regulates sleep, people who prefer high-fat foods are more likely to suffer from poor night-time sleep than others.
- D) When people consume high-fat foods, they become more likely to suffer from poor night-time sleep than others, as fat intake adversely affects hormones and metabolism, both of which interact with the internal clock in regulating sleep.
- E) Compared to others, people who eat high-fat foods are more likely to suffer from poor night-time sleep and the negative effect of the fat intake on their hormones and metabolism, both of which interact with the internal clock that regulates sleep.

- 41. Anoreksiya nervoza; perhiz ve ince olma takıntısının aşırı kilo kaybına yol açtığı bir beslenme bozukluğudur, ancak birey kilo kaybını bir sağlık problemi olarak kabul etmez.**
- A) Anorexia nervosa is an eating disorder caused by an individual's obsession with dieting and thinness that results in excessive weight loss, though the individual does not accept the weight loss as a health problem.
- B) Anorexia nervosa is an eating disorder in which an individual is obsessed with dieting and thinness and thus loses excessive weight, but the individual does not view the weight loss as a health problem.
- C) Anorexia nervosa is an eating disorder where obsession with dieting and thinness leads to excessive weight loss, but the individual does not acknowledge the weight loss as a health problem.
- D) Anorexia nervosa is an eating disorder that leads an individual to lose excessive weight because of his or her obsession with dieting and thinness: however, the individual does not consider the weight loss as a health problem.
- E) Anorexia nervosa is an eating disorder that causes an individual who is obsessed with dieting and thinness to lose excessive weight, which is not seen as a health problem by that individual.

42. İlk kentlerin tam olarak ne zaman, nerede ve nasıl ortaya çıktığına dair devam eden tartışmalar olsa da çoğu araştırmacı bu kentlerin beş ya da altı bin yıl önce dünyanın çeşitli bölgelerinde kurulduğunu ileri sürmektedir.

- A) Most researchers claim that the first cities were built five or six thousand years ago in various regions around the world, yet there are still ongoing debates about precisely when, where and how these cities arose.
- B) Even though discussions go on with regard to exactly when, where and how the first cities arose, many researchers argue that these cities were built five or six thousand years ago in various regions around the world.
- C) Most researchers put forward that the first cities were built five or six thousand years ago in different parts of the world although debates still continue regarding exactly when, where and how these cities arose.
- D) Although there are ongoing debates about exactly when, where and how the first cities arose, most researchers put forward that these cities were built five or six thousand years ago in various regions around the world.
- E) In spite of the ongoing debates about precisely when, where and how the first cities arose, most researchers presume that these cities in different regions around the world were built five or six thousand years ago.

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

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 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 *tente* (English 'lens' from 'lentil' - the edible seed) or *tente 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.

43. 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.

44. 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.

45. 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.

46. 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 *tente* gives us reliable information about the inventor of the greatest advancement in optical technology.

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

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.

47. 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

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

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

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

- A) might have been alleviated thanks to the extensive use of 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

50. 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

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

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 Industrial 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.

51. 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.

52. 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.

53. 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.

54. 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 benefitted 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

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

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 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.

55. 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

56. 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 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

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

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

58. 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

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

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 pay increase, expressed as a percentage, so the higher 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.

59. 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

60. 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

61. What can be concluded about 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.

62. 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.

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

63.

Student:

- How do leaves know that it's autumn?

Teacher:

- During the autumn, every day is four minutes shorter than the one before it. This means leaves have four minutes less sunlight.

Student:

- ----

Teacher:

- Exactly! And, at some point, when it's simply not worth the effort, trees shed their leaves.

- A) In other words, they have a relatively smaller amount of time to change light and water into energy.
- B) Does this mean some trees closest to streetlights keep their leaves later into autumn?
- C) But the decrease in the amount of sunlight is not the sole reason, is it?
- D) So, trees are very strong and in winter even produce their own anti-freeze in their cells.
- E) That's because leaves can't distinguish between sunlight and artificial light, right

64.

Doctor:

- Most people don't worry about their eye health, but we often say that all of us need an eye test, even if we can see fine.

Reporter:

- You're right, but people generally don't see a doctor unless they have a problem with their vision. So, could you tell us why you highlight the importance of eye examinations?

Doctor:

- ----

Reporter:

- It seems early diagnosis is crucial in fighting some eye diseases.

- A) If people would make a conscious effort to try to understand their visual health through personal research, many eye diseases would be less problematic.
- B) Eye tests not only help us treat visual impairment, but they can also reveal the presence of some non-eye diseases like diabetes and high blood pressure.
- C) Many eye conditions show no symptoms, and if people put off eye tests until they experience symptoms like blurry vision, the damage could already be irreversible
- D) The frequency of eye tests differs with age and the health of the person, but we often recommend an eye test every two years between ages 19 and 40.
- E) Visual problems are not the single cause. People should also have an eye test when they experience redness, pain, discharge or flashes of light.

65.

Daisy:

- **Look at the lighthouse over there. It's on a very steep hill. Do you think there is someone in it?**

Kate:

- ----

Daisy:

- **Perhaps the huge antenna on the roof can explain that.**

Kate:

- **So, the lighthouse-keeper just goes there for periodic maintenance of the equipment.**

- A) I'm not certain. Some modern installations are controlled remotely from a convenient location.
- B) I can't say for sure, but it seems there is no one there. Otherwise, the lights would be on.
- C) Probably! Lighthouses usually overlook the sea from a coastal hill and provide a safe shelter for the residents.
- D) Yes, and I'm really curious about daily routines of a lighthouse-keeper. Watching the ships must be entertaining.
- E) I don't think so. Lighthouses guide ships with a strong light, so why should they be attended?

66.

Amanda:

- **Don't you think people attach too much of their personal happiness to their weight?**

Jane:

- **Definitely! They're even willing to spend huge sums of money for the slightest chance of being thinner, especially overweight people and the ones who suffer from obesity.**

Amanda:

- **Yeah, but so many of them get frustrated in the process because it's more complicated than it looks.**

Jane:

- **What do you mean?**

Amanda:

- ----

Jane:

- **Oh, so dietary advice won't work in the same way for everybody.**

- A) The vast majority of people place such a high value on being thin that overweight people face prejudice and discrimination.
- B) The view that undisciplined eating habits are the major cause of weight gain has been widespread for a long time.
- C) Fortunately, dieticians have been coming up with a variety of new treatments to fight unhealthy weight gain.
- D) The reality is weight-gain has many causes and there can be various combinations of these causes in different people.
- E) Permanent lifestyle changes like making healthy food choices can promote long-term weight loss.

67.

Chris:

- **A group of scientists tried to develop drones that could fly through the hoops or gates used in drone racing and prepared a track with gates laid out in a circuit.**

Luke:

- **Really? Were their drones able to stay on course?**

Chris:

- ----

Luke:

- **That's a key development. A drone that can autonomously escape from things in its way could be useful in a number of contexts.**

- A) The on-board camera in each device gathered images of the gates and the pictures allowed a neural network controlling drones to learn how to pass through them.
- B) If they were smarter, they could be relied on to deliver packages in complex environments like cities.
- C) The study revealed that they had to come up with better ways for drones to learn to avoid obstacles as they fly.
- D) Drones have a habit of crashing, so they planned to alter the position of these obstacles after each lap.
- E) Their performance in simulated experiments does not guarantee success in real life. It's early to say that a drone can pilot itself in environments with lots of obstacles like disaster zones.

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

68. The invention of television was not a single event, but rather it depended on a chain of developments in electricity, telegraphy, and photography.

- A) Though seeming as a distinct event, the invention of television had to wait for several developments in electricity, telegraphy, and photography.
- B) A variety of developments in electricity, telegraphy, and photography gave rise to the invention of television, which was seen as a remarkable event.
- C) Television did not come about all by itself, as a series of innovations in electricity, telegraphy, and photography led to its invention.
- D) But for the innovations in electricity, telegraphy, and photography, the invention of television could not have occurred as a spectacular event.
- E) Television developed as a specific invention; however, a set of developments in electricity, telegraphy, and photography became more important than its invention.

69. The system of logic, formulated by Aristotle and considered to include the laws that govern thought, remained unaltered until the 19th century.

- A) The 19th century witnessed a change in the system of logic, which was created by Aristotle after he defined the laws that govern thought.
- B) Throughout the 19th century, the system of logic developed by Aristotle was believed to involve the laws that govern thought.
- C) It was only in the 19th century that the system of logic, established by Aristotle and believed to include the laws that govern thought, began to change.
- D) In the 19th century, the system of logic, which was drawn up by Aristotle, went through a change because the laws that govern thought started to change as well.
- E) Aristotle is considered to have developed the system of logic, which embraces the laws that govern thought and has not been changed since the 19th century.

70. Because eating disorders are neither purely physical nor purely psychological, management and psychotherapy should be combined for effective treatment.

- A) While eating disorders can be separated into physical and psychological ones, successful treatment requires a combination of medical intervention and psychotherapy.
- B) Eating disorders can be treated effectively with medical intervention or psychotherapy, based on whether they are mostly physical or psychological.
- C) To treat eating disorders effectively, regardless of their classification as physical or psychological, medical management should be accompanied by psychotherapy.
- D) Given that eating disorders cannot be classified as only physical or psychological, effective treatment should include both medical intervention and psychotherapy.
- E) Since eating disorders are not only physical but psychological as well, psychotherapy should be administered more often than medical management to treat them successfully.

71. In the 1950s, popular demand for more powerful cars was met by manufacturers increasing the size of the engine and the rotation speed, although these changes were at the expense of fuel economy.

- A) In the 1950s, powerful cars with larger engines and faster rotation speed had a negative impact on fuel economy, so people wanted manufacturers to produce cars that would be fuel-efficient.
- B) Had there been no attempt by manufacturers in the 1950s to increase the size of the engine and the rotation speed, people might not have demanded more powerful cars, and thus fuel economy would have remained stable.
- C) Even though it led to less economical fuel use, in the 1950s, manufacturers started to make bigger engines and increase the rotation speed to persuade people into buying cars that would become more powerful.
- D) People started to seek more powerful cars in the 1950s, and manufacturers responded to this by making engines bigger and the rotation speed faster, while it meant damaging the fuel economy.
- E) In the 1950s, manufacturers met people's demand for more powerful cars by making the engine bigger and the rotation speed faster, but they were not able to predict that it would result in a worse fuel economy.

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

72. Unlike learning a second language, acquiring a first or native language does not require systematic instruction. Parents usually do not teach children the rules of language or do not tell them what kinds of sentences they can and cannot say. ---- For example, English speaking children might continue to say *bringed* rather than *brought* even though parents occasionally correct them.

- A) Parents' corrections inform children of what is not possible in the language they are exposed to.
- B) Although parents generally do not correct their children, corrections can improve the children's language.
- C) Children are rarely corrected, and even when they are, they resist the correction.
- D) Children often take advantage of parents' correction and reformulate their utterances.
- E) If children ask a question, parents will hardly check for its grammatical correctness.

73. Wilhelm Röntgen was born in Germany, but lived in the Netherlands for part of his childhood. He studied mechanical engineering in Zurich before becoming a lecturer in physics at Strasbourg University in 1874, and a professor two years later. He took senior positions at several universities during his career. ---- However, in the world of science, he is best known for his research into X-rays, and in 1901, he was awarded the first Nobel Prize in Physics for this work.

- A) Röntgen was always shy of having an assistant, and he usually preferred to work alone and built much of the apparatus he used by himself.
- B) By 1900, Röntgen's discovery of high energy electromagnetic radiation in the form of X-rays was being used in medical diagnosis.
- C) Röntgen studied many different areas of physics, including light, gases, heat transfer, and thermal conductivity of crystals.
- D) In his laboratory in Germany, Röntgen discovered X-rays by accident while he was studying the conduction of electricity through gases at low pressure.
- E) Despite the numerous prizes, medals and honorary doctorates he had, Röntgen retained the characteristics of a strikingly modest man.

74. There is a new milk in town; there are many, actually. The old alternatives to cow's milk — soy, rice, and coconut milk — are now joined on grocery shelves by alternative milks made from almonds, peanuts, cashews, oats, peas —the list goes on and on. You can even buy milk made from potatoes or bananas. ---- But is that really true? Almond and cashew milks have less than half the calories found in cow's milk, but are lower in protein. For those with allergies to nuts, banana milk is the way to go, but it can be difficult to find. Each type of alternative milk has its benefits and limitations. You should decide what is most important to you — nutrition, sustainability, or allergies.
- A) Alternative milks are only healthy if combined with a well-balanced diet, though the same is true of cow's milk.
- B) Manufacturers have recently begun to position such products as a reasonable alternative.
- C) Alternative milks vary greatly in their nutritional value, and while some have a mild flavour, others have a stronger taste.
- D) Most alternative milks are friendlier to the environment than dairy products, as the carbon footprint of producing, packaging and transporting cow's milk is very high.
- E) However, people do not drink alternative milks for their nutritional benefits; instead, they tend to use them for their coffee or cereal.
75. Much of what archaeologists know about past human life is uncertain and partial. For example, archaeologists argue about the dates that human life began and changed. New discoveries constantly force scientists to rethink the dating given to major developments in human prehistory. Even the primary method of identifying the age of discoveries, known as radiocarbon dating, is subject to second-guessing. Often different sources have different dates. Another difficulty is that there are simply not many sources of evidence about early human life. ---- Because of these difficulties, much of what is known about prehistoric man is based on the best guesses of scientists who may have devoted their life's work to the subject.
- A) The older the historical remains, the more valuable and surprising they are to archaeologists.
- B) Archaeologists must form their picture of early life based on small sets of discovered materials separated by both time and distance.
- C) Another form of evidence comes from early rock paintings and etchings that have depicted human clothes, hair, and body decoration.
- D) Archaeologists must carefully dig the remnants of the human past from out of the earth.
- E) The problem of understanding the clothing of early humans is even more difficult by the fragile nature of fur.

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

- 76. (I)** Astronomers are searching for twins of Earth orbiting other sunlike stars. **(II)** Yet, the more closely scientists study our own planet's habitability, the less ideal our world appears to be. **(III)** Detecting Earth-like twins remains at the edge of our technical capabilities. **(IV)** Larger super-Earths orbiting smaller stars are easier to detect and may be the most common type of planet. **(V)** New thinking suggests that these systems may also be habitable and more conducive to life than our own planet.
- A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V
- 77. (I)** The world of plants is rich and diversified and produces numerous herbal remedies that have been used for thousands of years. **(II)** A qualified herbalist and a well-respected herbal guide or specialist are generally expected to be conferred with for the most effective herbal treatments. **(III)** Today, modern scientific research continues to document and validate the historical traditional uses of many herbs as well as new uses of some traditional medicines. **(IV)** The safe and responsible use of traditional herbal medicines offers an important way to lower health care costs and increase the wellness of the public. **(V)** It is most likely that more scientific research will continue to place herbs in a position to offer many benefits in the new medicine of the 21st century.
- A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V
- 78. (I)** Water is one of the essential natural resources that have been the centre of attention in the last century due to pollution and excessive consumption, particularly in the developed world. **(II)** Water itself does not conduct electricity particularly well, yet it is the chemicals dissolved in it that are the source of the trouble. **(III)** For example, the salt content of seawater makes it a million times better at conducting electricity than ultra-pure water. **(IV)** Even so, even a trace of water can prove fatal with high voltages. **(V)** This is the very reason why people have been killed thinking they can move live cables using a freshly broken tree branch.
- A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V
- 79. (I)** Both students and teachers may consult grammar books for a number of reasons. **(II)** For example, students may be drafting a piece of written work and may want to check if they are using some grammar rules correctly. **(III)** Alternatively, a teacher, having noticed that a student is making a lot of mistakes in one particular area, might tell that student to look up the language in a grammar book to understand it better. **(IV)** There are a large number of grammar books available, most of which are criticised by students for including highly difficult grammar exercises. **(V)** When it comes to teachers, they often use grammar books to check grammar concepts, especially when an area is so complex that they need to re-visit it from time to time to remind themselves of the full picture.
- A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V
- 80. (I)** The ancient Olympic Games, known to us from ancient literature and art and from modern archaeology, were the oldest and most prestigious athletic competition of antiquity. **(II)** Although they have inspired the modern Olympics, the ancient games must be seen in their own ancient Greek cultural context. **(III)** Despite common misperceptions the ancient Olympics differed from their modern counterpart in organisation, events, and ideology. **(IV)** The permanent home of the ancient Olympics was an isolated religious sanctuary on the Alpheios River in the territory of the state of Elis in southwestern Greece. **(V)** With sacred rituals and wreaths of olive leaves as prizes, the ancient Olympic Games were part of a great religious festival in honour of Zeus, the Greeks' chief god.
- A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

YDS

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1-16: For these questions, choose the best word or expression to fill the space.

- 1. Within our solar system, the planet Mars almost certainly had a surface ocean in the past and may still have ---- of it underground.**
A) remnants
B) attractions
C) adjustments
D) precautions
E) illustrations
- 2. The fact is that, right now, the Sumatran tiger faces a number of very serious threats, which are putting their very survival in ----.**
A) extension
B) resistance
C) jeopardy
D) distinction
E) corruption
- 3. The importance of numbers in Chinese design stems from the ---- influence of the harmonious principles of *ying* and *yang*, repeatedly seen in architectural designs.**
A) pervasive
B) restraining
C) insignificant
D) disruptive
E) dampening
- 4. The most sophisticated of Cook Islands handicrafts are considered to be *tivaevae*: brightly coloured, ---- embroidered ceremonial cloths, which require a great number of months to make.**
A) tediously
B) intricately
C) persistently
D) incidentally
E) objectively
- 5. Starting in 1640, Evliya Çelebi began a career of travel into the far reaches of the Ottoman Empire, which at that time ---- from Hungary in the north to Egypt and Sudan in the south.**
A) wandered
B) escalated
C) stretched
D) emigrated
E) circulated
- 6. Assimilation is a voluntary or involuntary process by which individuals or groups completely ---- the traits of another culture, leaving their original cultural and linguistic identities behind.**
A) break into
B) put away
C) make out
D) take on
E) bring about
- 7. Summer ice ---- a series of record low levels in recent years as the Arctic ---- twice as fast as the mid latitudes.**
A) hit / was warming
B) has hit / has been warming
C) hits / had been warming
D) will hit / warms
E) had hit / had warmed
- 8. Burials ---- an important role in the beliefs of the Lycians, for they cut hundreds of tombs into the cliff faces and crags that ---- throughout the area.**
A) should have held / will be seen
B) were able to hold / should be seen
C) had to hold / might be seen
D) used to hold / have to be seen
E) must have held / can be seen
- 9. One of the greatest breakthroughs of the 17th century was to understand how and why things move and stop ----, and the key to the problem was that they slow down and stop only when something forces them ---- so.**
A) to be moved / having done
B) being moved / do
C) moving / to do
D) having moved / to have done
E) to move / doing
- 10. The Common European Framework of Reference for Languages (CEFR) is intended to overcome the barriers to communication ---- professionals working in the field of modern languages arising ---- the different educational systems in Europe.**
A) between / to
B) through / into
C) with / upon
D) among / from
E) about / against

YDS

11. **People in some countries are brainwashed ---- an early age to love junk food and fast food ---- advertising on television and many other mechanisms.**
A) by / about
B) from / through
C) in / to
D) on / for
E) with / over
12. **Among the drawbacks of aging is a creeping tendency to put on weight, ---- our resting metabolism slows down-by roughly 1 to 2 percent every decade.**
A) but
B) since
C) as if
D) if only
E) even if
13. **Feminism made an important difference to British culture throughout the 20th century ---- the struggle to change unequal gender relations took place in a range of contexts.**
A) provided that
B) unless
C) as
D) in case
E) as long as
14. **Surpassed by tennis in the 19th century, croquet is today more of a recreational activity than competitive sport ---- intense competition has not disappeared entirely in croquet clubs.**
A) just as
B) even though
C) provided that
D) so that
E) as long as
15. **The management of farms in the future will be influenced ---- by climate ---- by global demand and agricultural practices, so the winners will be farmers who modernise their methods and diversify their fields.**
A) neither / nor
B) as / as
C) not only / but also
D) rather / than
E) so / that
16. **---- connecting distant empires into an integrated web of commerce, the Silk Road carried infectious diseases that severely affected immunity-free victims.**
A) In case of
B) Apart from
C) In terms of
D) On behalf of
E) For the purpose of

YDS

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

Old blood may damage organs and contribute to ageing. Researchers are trying to reveal the restorative powers of young blood, **(17)** ---- brains from ageing. In fact, the effects of blood on ageing were first discovered in experiments that stitched young and old mice together so that they shared circulating blood. Older mice seemed to **(18)** ---- such an arrangement, developing healthier organs and becoming protected from age related disease. But younger mice aged prematurely. Such experiments suggest) that **(19)** ---- young blood can be restorative, there is something in old blood that is actively harmful. Hanadie Yousef at Stanford University in California seems to have identified a protein that is causing some of the damage, and has developed a compound to block it. She has observed that **(20)** ---- this antibody, mice were protected from the harmful effects of the old blood. However, we do not yet know what it is about young blood that keeps animals youthful. That has not stopped people **(21)** ---- starting trials to see if blood transfusions can treat age-related diseases.

17.

- A) to be prevented
- B) prevent
- C) to have prevented
- D) preventing
- E) having prevented

18.

- A) dispense with
- B) relate to
- C) compensate for
- D) put off
- E) benefit from

19.

- A) while
- B) until
- C) when
- D) as soon as
- E) after

20.

- A) contrary to
- B) compared to
- C) similar to
- D) regardless of
- E) thanks to

21.

- A) by
- B) for
- C) in
- D) from
- E) with

YDS

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

How do you evacuate passengers from a long tunnel through a mountain? The Gotthard Base Tunnel, a railway tunnel through the heart of the Alps in Switzerland, has an emergency evacuation plan. If a fire were to **(22)** ---- 2,000 metres beneath the Alps, the flames would spread so rapidly that the tunnel would transform into a fiery hell. The nearest exit might still be many kilometres away. The solution is that, **(23)** ---- a fire, two emergency stations will allow trains to cross over from one tunnel to the other. **(24)** ---- there are escape routes to a connecting corridor every 325 metres. Ventilation equipment will suck smoke out of the main tunnel and spread fresh air **(25)** ---- corridors running alongside the tunnel. Passengers will exit the train and escape using these corridors, to which the doors can be tightly sealed - a slight overpressure will prevent smoke ingress. The doors are strong enough to stop fire, yet are simple to open - even a child can do it. There they will have to wait until a rescue train **(26)** ----.

22.

- A) fade away
- B) break out
- C) fall behind
- D) go off
- E) run out

23.

- A) instead of
- B) by means of
- C) apart from
- D) in case of
- E) as well as

24.

- A) To sum up
- B) In other words
- C) On the contrary
- D) However
- E) In addition

25.

- A) through
- B) with
- C) against
- D) during
- E) about

26.

- A) is arriving
- B) arrived
- C) arrives
- D) will arrive
- E) was arriving

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

27. While being physically attractive seems to be a basic requirement for Internet celebrities, ----.

- A) they closely monitor the trends in youth culture that place special emphasis on beauty
- B) their popularity will decline if they cannot create fresh ideas and engage in successful projects
- C) they are chased by investors hoping to expand their business by associating their products with famous people
- D) they are often characterised as having the ideal beauty standards
- E) they earn huge amounts of money thanks to their collaboration with famous brands

28. Although Egypt was subject to outside influences, ----.

- A) the Egyptians settled on the fertile strip of land created by the Nile in the North African desert
- B) the role played by the pharaoh, that of a link between men and gods, decreased with the disintegration of power
- C) the principal characteristics of its culture remained homogenous throughout the course of its long history
- D) the pyramids were built to testify to the pronounced hierarchical character of the Egyptian society
- E) Ramses III, who undertook extensive social and administrative reforms, was forced to defend it against fierce attacks

29. Owing to the increasing numbers of individuals and families who could no longer afford to purchase housing, ----.

- A) the American nation's supply of low-cost rental housing was shrinking
- B) an ample boom was observed in the investment of housing construction
- C) after the mid-1970s, the poor became more numerous and they got poorer
- D) homelessness became so visible in the early 1980s in the US
- E) there was a lack of federal commitment to the production of public housing

30. ----, unless it is integrated into a meaningful curricular and instructional framework.

- A) Technology is regarded to have the potential to improve education
- B) Technology should be viewed as one tool among many
- C) The use of technology requires teachers to confront their beliefs about learning
- D) It is believed that technology has little influence on education
- E) Technology provides an excellent platform for learning environments

YDS

31. Even though the new methods of Samuel Christian Hahnemann — the creator and developer of the treatment called homeopathy — were initially met with ridicule, ----.

- A) the system was based on the idea that substances producing symptoms of sickness in healthy people would have a curative effect
- B) homeopathic remedies used in holistic treatments were often a fraction of the cost of conventional drugs
- C) by the time of his death, they were accepted over the world as a result of the great success he had with his new cure
- D) he was disturbed by the medical system of his time, believing that its cures were crude and some of its strong drugs did more harm than good to patients
- E) with the formation of the American Medical Association, which restricted alternative practices, homeopathy declined for half a century

32. A 2003 study of car-crash victims found that those with more fat were less likely to suffer abdominal injuries, ----.

- A) so you are more likely to experience some kind of trauma even months after the accident happened
- B) and no matter what protective measures you may have taken before a possible accident, it may still happen in the end
- C) since there is no correlation between total weight of passengers and the risk of getting injured
- D) but the fat-as-airbag principle may not actually be so protective as some people might think it must be
- E) although one's body fat can, in fact, act as some sort of shock absorber in violent collisions

33. People do not have a problem with obsessive compulsive disorder, ----.

- A) as compulsions are undesired actions that people find themselves forced into doing over and over to reduce anxiety
- B) when the disorder causes considerable emotional discomfort and a high level of anxiety
- C) while the approach for treating it is quite similar to the treatments for anxiety, fear, and intense anger
- D) unless their repetitive thoughts and actions begin to seriously harm their relationships or their sense of freedom
- E) because it could be very severe and require them to act in collaboration with a therapist or counsellor

34. ----, Alsace's long history of political insecurity and the devastation caused by the two world wars have impoverished the region.

- A) Even though its heavy industry is not fully competitive with their more highly developed counterparts in other countries
- B) While the region became the focus of territorial dispute between France and Germany in the mid-to-late 1800s
- C) Although its lands are fertile, and the region's iron and coal mines have long constituted a source of wealth
- D) Unless the region's general population participated heavily in the resistance to Germany's invasion and conquests
- E) As the new movements seek to gain greater control over economic and social development and to establish the preservation of Alsatian culture

35. Some Roman baths might have been functioning, at least partially, into the fifth century, ----.

- A) so that it was the inability of later ancient administrations to maintain the vast and complicated water systems
- B) but after many repairs, the Thermae of Agrippa was still open as a luxury establishment in the fifth century
- C) while after the seventh and eighth centuries, there are signs of bath building greatly slowing
- D) because as the great baths themselves disappeared, their memory lingered on in the public minds as myths and legends
- E) thus, many of these baths could be described as charity baths, because they served the clergy as well as the poor

36. Throughout the Tanzimat era, Ottoman statesmen believed that as long as European powers respected their country's sovereignty, ----.

- A) Ottoman citizens could not tolerate much of the trouble caused by dysfunctional institutions
- B) they prevented the acquisition of immovable properties within the borders of the state by the citizens of neighbouring countries
- C) it would be unfeasible to ensure the welfare and happiness of Ottoman citizens who dispersed across three continents
- D) there was little or no danger in allowing Europeans ever greater access to their country's economy
- E) seeking or accepting aid from a foreign power would mean to people nothing more than years of exile in distant lands

37-42: For these questions, choose the most accurate Turkish translation of the sentences in English, and the most accurate English translation of the sentences in Turkish.

37. Accurate measurements in scientific investigations gained more importance in the 17th century, when scientists became aware that only with reliable measurements could they support their theories.

- A) Bilim insanlarının 17. yüzyılda teorilerini sadece güvenilir ölçümlerle destekleyebileceklerinin farkına varmasıyla bilimsel araştırmalardaki doğru ölçümler daha fazla önem kazandı.
- B) Bilimsel araştırmalardaki doğru ölçümler, 17. yüzyılda bilim insanları teorilerinin sadece güvenilir ölçümlerle desteklenebileceğinin farkına varınca çok daha önemli hale geldi.
- C) 17. yüzyılda bilim insanlarının sadece güvenilir ölçümler sayesinde teorilerini destekleyebileceklerinin farkına varması, bilimsel araştırmalardaki doğru ölçümlere daha fazla önem kazandı.
- D) Bilimsel araştırmalardaki doğru ölçümler, bilim insanların sadece güvenilir ölçümlerle teorilerini destekleyebileceklerinin farkına vardıkları 17. yüzyılda daha fazla önem kazandı.
- E) Bilimsel araştırmalardaki doğru ölçümler, 17. yüzyılda bilim insanları teorilerini sadece güvenilir ölçümlerle destekleyebileceklerinin farkına vardıkları için daha çok önem kazandı.

YDS

38. Recent studies have shown that chocolate can slow down the signs of skin ageing because cocoa extract is packed with antioxidants that neutralise free radical damage, which can harm collagen production.

- A) Kakao özütünün kolajen üretimine zarar veren serbest radikal hasarını ortadan kaldıran antioksidanlarla dolu olduğu ve bu nedenle çikolatanın cilt yaşlanmasının belirtilerini yavaşlattığı yeni yapılan çalışmalarla ortaya konmuştur.
- B) Yeni yapılan araştırmalar, çikolatanın cilt yaşlanmasının belirtilerini yavaşlatabildiğini göstermektedir çünkü kakao özütü, kolajen üretimine zarar verebilen serbest radikal hasarını ortadan kaldıran antioksidanlarla doludur.
- C) Çikolata, cilt yaşlanmasının belirtilerini yavaşlatabilmektedir çünkü son yapılan araştırmalar, kolajen üretimine zarar veren serbest radikal hasarını ortadan kaldıran kakao özütünün antioksidanlarla dolu olduğunu göstermektedir.
- D) Son yapılan araştırmalar, kakao özütü kolajen üretimine zarar verebilen serbest radikal hasarını ortadan kaldıran antioksidanlarla dolu olduğu için cilt yaşlanmasının belirtilerinin çikolata sayesinde yavaşlatılabileceğini göstermektedir.
- E) Çikolatanın cilt yaşlanmasının belirtilerini yavaşlattığı, kolajen üretimine zarar veren serbest radikal hasarını ortadan kaldıran kakao özütünün antioksidanlarla dolu olduğunu gösteren son çalışmalarla ortaya konmuştur.

39. Dolly, the first mammal cloned from the DNA of an adult animal, was regarded as a monumental scientific breakthrough when her birth was announced in early 1997.

- A) Dolly, yetişkin bir hayvanın DNA'sından klonlanan ilk memeli olduğundan 1997'nin başında doğumu duyurulduğunda çok büyük bir bilimsel gelişme olarak kabul edildi.
- B) Doğumu 1997'nin başında duyurulduğu zaman çok büyük bir bilimsel gelişme olarak kabul edilen Dolly, yetişkin bir hayvanın DNA'sından klonlanan ilk memeliydi.
- C) Yetişkin bir hayvanın DNA'sından klonlanan ilk memeli olan Dolly, çok büyük bir bilimsel gelişme olarak kabul edildi ve doğumu 1997'nin başında duyuruldu.
- D) Yetişkin bir hayvanın DNA'sından klonlanan ilk memeli olan Dolly, 1997'nin başında doğumu duyurulduğunda çok büyük bir bilimsel gelişme olarak kabul edildi.
- E) Dolly, yetişkin bir hayvanın DNA'sından klonlanan ilk memeliydi ve 1997'nin başında doğumunun duyurulmasıyla çok büyük bir bilimsel gelişme olarak kabul edildi.

40. İnsanlar et kelimesini ilk kullandıklarında sadece içeceğin karşılığı olarak yiyeceği kastettiler ve et kelimesi ancak 1300'lerde hayvan eti anlamına karşılık gelmeye başladı.

- A) When people first referred to food as opposed to drink they used the word meat, and it was not until the 1300s that they began to use it for animal flesh.
- B) The first use of the word meat by people simply meant food, which was the opposite of drink, and it was only in the 1300s when it started referring to animal flesh.
- C) Until the 1300s, the word meat simply meant food for people, as opposed to drink, and only then it started to refer to animal flesh.
- D) When people first used the word meat, they simply meant food, as opposed to drink, and it was not until the 1300s that it began to refer to animal flesh.
- E) When people first used the word meat, it basically meant food, the opposite of drink, and it hardly started to refer to animal flesh in the 1300s.

YDS

41. Çok fazla tuz tüketmek kalp damar hastalıklarını tetikler, ancak çok az tuzun da eşit derecede zararlı etkisi olabilir, bu yüzden yüksek tansiyonu olan kişilerin tuz alımlarını azaltması gerekirken, nüfusun geri kalanının tuzu azaltmaya teşvik edilmesine gerek yoktur.

- A) Consumption of too much salt leads to cardiovascular disease, but too little salt may have an equally harmful effect as well; hence, people suffering from high blood pressure must be encouraged to reduce their salt intake, but the rest of the population need not to cut back on salt.
- B) Too much salt results in cardiovascular disease and too little salt may also have an equally destructive effect, so salt intake should be reduced by people with high blood pressure, though for the rest of the population there is no need to cut back on salt.
- C) Consuming too much salt promotes cardiovascular disease, but too little salt may have an equally detrimental effect as well; therefore, while people with high blood pressure should reduce their salt intake, the rest of the population do not need to be encouraged to cut back on salt.
- D) Consuming too much salt, which promotes cardiovascular disease, has an equally detrimental effect as consuming too little salt; hence, people with high blood pressure should consume less salt, whereas the rest of the population do not need to cut back on salt.
- E) People with high blood pressure should reduce their salt intake, but the rest of the population do not need to cut back on salt because consuming too much salt has an equally harmful effect as consuming too little salt since they promote cardiovascular disease.

42. Her davranış hakkında düşünmek ya da her kararı ölçüp biçmek zorunda olsaydık hareket edemezdik; bu yüzden insan zihni hayatı daha baş edilebilir hâle getiren zihinsel kestirme yollar ile donatılmıştır.

- A) If we were to think about every action or weigh up every decision, we would be paralysed, so thanks to the human brain which has been endowed with mental shortcuts, life is more manageable.
- B) Should we have to think about every action or weigh up every decision we make, we will be paralysed, but the human brain has been endowed with mental shortcuts that make life easier to be managed.
- C) If the human brain were not endowed with mental shortcuts that make life more manageable, we would be paralysed as we would have to think about every action or weigh up every decision.
- D) We do not have to think about every action or weigh up every decision, which would make us paralysed, as the human brain has been endowed with mental shortcuts that make life more easily managed.
- E) If we had to think about every action or weigh up every decision, we would be paralysed; therefore, the human brain has been endowed with mental shortcuts that make life more manageable.

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

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.

43. 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

44. 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

45. 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

46. 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

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

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 directly looking 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.

47. 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

48. 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

49. 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.

50. 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

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

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.

51. 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.

52. 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

53. 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.

54. 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

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

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.

55. Which of the following is the 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

56. 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

57. 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

58. 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

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

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 a 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 Slon. "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 Slon, "this suggests that different groups of humans have always mixed when encountering each other."

59. 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.

60. 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

61. 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

62. Which of the following conclusions 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.

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

63.

Daisy:

- Thank you for your presentation about the differences between the flu and cold, but I missed the part about how their symptoms differ.

Presenter:

- Well, when you have a cold, the symptoms show up primarily above your ear, but if it is the flu, you have the symptoms both above and below your neck.

Daisy:

- ----

Presenter:

- Yes! When you have a cold, things get worse slowly, but the flu hits you like a high-speed train.

- A) I see. Then, the best thing to do is to rest up when you have a cold.
- B) Alright, and you also mentioned some facts about their severity.
- C) So, we can say that the flu and cold have similar impacts.
- D) I believe you also said that when we have the flu, we have a terrible headache.
- E) It's not hard to imagine why so many people confuse cold and the flu.

64.

Adam:

- So anyway, I heard that the registration deadline for summer school is fast approaching. You'd better hurry up and register if you want to take that physics class you've been going on and on about.

Lara:

- ----.

Adam:

- Wow, that sounds like a fantastic holiday, something I can only dream of.

Lara:

- Well, if you keep up your good grades like you always have, I'm sure you'll land a good job after graduation and be able to travel wherever you want someday.

- A) Thanks for keeping me on track, but I wish I could go on holiday instead of going to summer school.
- B) Yeah, I will. Speaking of summer, did I tell you that after summer school I've got a trip to China booked? I'm finally going to climb The Great Wall.
- C) Sure thing. I'm ready to get this physics class out of the way. By the way, did I mention my summer holiday plans?
- D) I need to get on that soon since I've wanted to take this class for ages. So I will have some time to go on holiday this summer.
- E) Yep, it's on my to-do list, but there are always so many things keeping me busy that I feel it's high time for a bit of rest and relaxation.

YDS

65.

Rob:

- **How lucky that they've found over 80 fossilised dinosaur footprints that have survived for over 100 million years in England!**

Sherry:

- ----

Rob:

- **Well, the animal has to step in a sediment that is pliable enough to record their footprint, but not so pliable that it gets washed away before being protected by another layer of fresh sediment.**

Sherry:

- **Is that so? Seems like a lot of luck is involved then.**

- A) Yes, that's an incredibly rare find!
- B) What's luck got to do with fossilisation?
- C) What's the significance of these footprints though?
- D) Wow! I wish I were lucky enough to discover them.
- E) I didn't know England has the type of sediment required for fossilisation.

66.

Kim:

- **Hey! Look at what I've just read. Did you know that the game darts evolved in the 20th century from military training?**

Hailey:

- **Well, I don't think that's correct. Darts were in use as early as the Middle Ages. Archers used these heavily weighted hand arrows in close combat.**

Kim:

- **How could you possibly know so much about darts? I didn't know you were a fan!**

Hailey:

- ----

Kim:

- **Oh, now I know where that interest comes from.**

- A) Everyone in England knows how darts became a big pub sport about a hundred years ago.
- B) I was reading a book about Anne Boleyn which has a long part explaining the origins of darts.
- C) The traditional setting of darts are pubs and bars and this has created several misconceptions about it, concealing its origins in military training
- D) You need to read more history so you can know how almost everything we modern people do already existed in this or that form thousands of years ago.
- E) The National Darts Association is planning to start a campaign to educate the public about darts.

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

67.

Mr. Jackson:

- **The price of the innocent mistakes allowed by our current software-based security is simply too high.**

Mrs. Swanson:

- ----

Mr. Jackson:

- **Exactly. That's why our networked world needs better approaches to cybersecurity.**

Mrs. Swanson:

- **Yeah. Just patching the software after a cyberattack, and hoping for the best is not good enough.**

- A) Right. This sort of restructuring is likely to be a sensible solution to our cybersecurity problems.
- B) I couldn't agree more. As critical infrastructure becomes more and more interconnected, we create more points of vulnerability that can be exploited.
- C) Data fraud and cyberattacks, however, are listed in its top five most likely global risks by the World Economic Forum.
- D) To be honest, software programmers who have many effective ways of protecting a networked society are the best way of dealing with this problem.
- E) Fortunately, the risk of exposing sensitive personal data has dramatically decreased recently thanks to software innovations.

68. Genuine laughter triggers the release of mood-boosting endorphins, which leads to a higher tolerance for pain.

- A) Mood-enhancing endorphins are released only when people laugh heartily and thus they can tolerate pain better.
- B) People can tolerate more pain if their mood is enhanced by endorphins, which cause hearty laughter.
- C) If people want to enhance their mood, they should laugh heartily and tolerate pain better, which helps them release endorphins.
- D) To be able to laugh heartily by releasing endorphins that enhance their mood, people have to tolerate pain better.
- E) When people laugh heartily, their bodies release endorphins that enhance their mood, and they can tolerate pain better.

69. Some aspects of juvenile animal behaviour are precursors to adult animal behaviour, while others are vital for the survival of the young animal.

- A) Because certain features of juvenile animal behaviour are essential to the survival of the young animal, adult animal behaviour is presupposed by others.
- B) Though some sides of juvenile animal behaviour are crucial to the survival of a young animal, other aspects predetermine adult animal behaviour.
- C) Even though some characteristics of juvenile animal behaviour give an example of adult animal behaviour, others are vital to the young animals that survive.
- D) While a few aspects of juvenile animal behaviour give us a preview of adult animal behaviour, others show us which young animals will survive.
- E) Although certain features of juvenile animal behaviour predict adult animal behaviour, others determine the likelihood of a young animal surviving.

YDS

70. According to a study, 74% of photos we snap on our mobile phones are never looked at again, with selfies being the most easily forgotten shots.

- A) Research suggests that it is easy to forget that we have taken a selfie and 74% of such photos are taken with our mobile phones.
- B) A study suggests that 74% of photos we take using our mobile phones consist of selfies that are not viewed again, which makes us forget them easily.
- C) It was revealed by a research study that we easily forget to take a look again at 74% of photos we take with our mobile phones and selfies are some of them.
- D) A study finding pointed out that selfies are among 74% of photos we take which we easily forget to look at again on our mobile phones.
- E) A study revealed that 74% of photos taken with our mobile phones are not viewed again, including selfies, which are the shots that we forget the most easily.

71. Although there are no known side effects associated with recommend dosages of saffron preparations in healthy individuals, people with chronic medical conditions should consult with their healthcare professional before taking the herb.

- A) If saffron preparations are consumed in sufficient amounts by healthy individuals and provide only benefits, then it goes without saying that patients with chronic medical conditions can safely take them after consulting their healthcare specialist.
- B) It is advisable for individuals with chronic medical conditions to see their healthcare specialist prior to taking saffron treatments despite there being no side effects in healthy people when taking the herb in suggested amounts.
- C) While little is known about the dangers for healthy individuals taking saffron preparations, it is certain that people with chronic medical conditions should approach their healthcare professional before consuming the herb.
- D) Since healthy individuals can freely take saffron preparations, patients with chronic medical illnesses can, after seeing their healthcare professional, take the herb in recommended dosages.
- E) Regardless of how much saffron an individual with a chronic medical condition can take after consulting their healthcare specialist, a healthy person has to take only the recommended amounts of the herb to avoid any side effects.

YDS

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

72. The decline of England's wild bees has been linked for the first time to the use of neonicotinoid pesticides on oilseed rape farms. ---- But recently, Ben Woodcock at the Centre for Ecology and Hydrology in Wallingford, UK, his colleagues have studied data on 62 bee species from 31,800 surveys across more than 4,000 square kilometres of land. They have found that populations across all species declined by average of 7 percent after 2002, when farmers started widely using neonicotinoids on oilseed rape, and species that feed on rapeseed were hit three times as hard as those that do not.

- A) Researchers have concluded that many other factors affect bee-to-bee communication, such as climate change and disease.
- B) These pesticides do not only contribute to the decline in the number of wild bee species, but they also hurt their ability to reproduce.
- C) The effects such pesticides have on bees have been documented before, but there was no strong evidence focusing particularly on neonicotinoid pesticides.
- D) Studies done on wild bees that eat plants with neonicotinoid pesticides have not yielded reliable results, so researchers now look for different reasons for bee decline.
- E) In February 2018, the European Union approved the ban on neonicotinoid pesticides in an effort to protect bees and other valuable pollinator insects.

73. Thousands of individual parts make up the modern automobile. Much like the human body, these parts are arranged into several semi-independent systems, each with a different function. ---- The automobile contains similar circulatory systems to cool the engine using fluid (mostly water) and to circulate oil and fuel within the system. The engine - the 'heart' of the automobile - is comprised of pistons, cylinders, tubes to deliver fuel to the cylinders, and other components. Each system is necessary for making the automobile run and reducing noise and pollution.

- A) For example, our circulatory system comprises the heart, blood vessels, and blood.
- B) The major systems of an automobile include the engine, fuel system, transmission, and electrical system.
- C) When an automobile is designed, the arrangement and type of components depend on various factors.
- D) Furthermore, the dependence on petroleum fuel of automobiles leads to power struggles and thus influences global politics.
- E) Automobiles have given great freedom of movement as well as comfort to their owners.

YDS

74. As elephants walk through the forest or savanna, they leave big footprints behind them. These marks then fill with water, creating microhabitats for other forms of life. Researchers at Germany's University of Koblenz-Landau analysed the contents of 30 footprints in Uganda. They found at least 61 different micro-invertebrate species, including mites. ---- Nevertheless, the study adds to a body of research suggesting that elephants play vital roles in their ecosystems.

- A) Researchers also think that this study serves as one more reminder of what we could lose if the illegal hunting crisis in Africa continues.
- B) Because elephants weigh up to 6,000 kilograms, they make quite an impression with their giant footprints.
- C) Thanks to this study, researchers have proven without doubt that elephant footprints teem with life.
- D) This work is in its early stage and more needs to be done to understand how heavily the tiny species rely on these footprint worlds.
- E) The most common species found in these footprints were mayflies, backswimmers, leeches and gastropods.

75. Cities are dense with impermeable sidewalks and streets, so the concrete jungle does not exactly absorb excess water during storms. The result: destructive flash floods. To help, a Danish architectural firm has developed a tile-based modular paving system that collects and distributes rainwater. ---- The system captures water from roofs, streets, and parking lots and delivers it to nearby permeable landscapes - such as garden boxes or park spaces - where it can be absorbed. The firm has already given a few Copenhagen sidewalks a face-lift this year to test out the tiles. But even before that experiment is finished, Toronto and several other cities have put in requests for the rain-draining material.

- A) Since permeable pavements come in different forms, urban planners in other countries prefer to use a type of porous asphalt to absorb storm run-off.
- B) Plants could be considered a necessity since they offer many perks to cities including shade, beauty, and habitat for wildlife.
- C) These tiles resemble a normal paved surface but have small holes in them that funnel storm run-off into horizontally connected channels.
- D) Roads, sidewalks, and terraces connect people but are often also impermeable to rain or flood waters.
- E) One concern environmentalists have is preventing storm run-off from mixing with everyday pollutants like fertiliser and sewage.

YDS

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

76. **(I)** Radar and its laser counterpart lidar can detect out-of-sight objects. **(II)** But haze, rain, smoke and dust throw these tools off by scattering light and radio waves. **(III)** By using statistical analysis and modelling, researchers reconstruct object in 3-D. **(IV)** Now optics researchers at the University of Central Florida have taken advantage of this property to track a moving object hidden by a simulated fog. **(V)** By analysing subtle changes that an object creates in a pattern of scattered light, the researchers can instantly obtain the object's direction and speed.

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

77. **(I)** Current research indicates that there has been an increase in references to health and weight loss in food advertisements. **(II)** Food advertisers use a range of well-known figures who enjoy widespread recognition to act as spokespeople for a product and recommend it to the public. **(III)** Especially after 1920, advertisers were aware of the relationship between popular culture idols and their audiences. **(IV)** Such important early figures included movie stars and popular entertainers. **(V)** The list was later extended to include television stars and individuals from occupations such as politics, sports, the arts, and business.

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

78. **(I)** Some people believe that we are a long way away from robots or instruments with artificial intelligence replicating our human intelligence processes and expanding beyond them without human support. **(II)** A few years before his death, Stephen Hawking, the noted cosmologist and science populariser, warned that artificial intelligence, fully developed, "could spell the end of the human race." **(III)** Elon Musk, a private investor in space travel, has issued similar warnings lately. **(IV)** What both men were concerned about when they expressed their ideas is the military applications of artificial intelligence. **(V)** Although, so far, there are not high levels of military spending to further advance artificial intelligence, it might be assumed that the actual spending could be obscured due to security concerns.

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

79. **(I)** Nobody knows exactly music came from because there are no written records. **(II)** A good guess would be that thousands of years ago, primitive peoples used music in much the same way as we use it now: to communicate, to pass time while working, to express joy or sadness, or to mark a special occasion. **(III)** Flutes were among the earliest instruments to be found in all parts of the world. **(IV)** The first instrument was the one every person is born with - the body. **(V)** We have voices to sing and shout with, hands to clap, and feet to stamp and this is enough to create melody and rhythm, the two basic elements of music.

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

80. **(I)** The naming of constellations dates back to ancient civilisations. **(II)** In 140 AD the ancient Greek astronomer Claudius Ptolemy catalogued and named 48 constellations visible from Alexandria, Egypt. **(III)** All but one of those 48, Argo Navis (Argonauts' Ship), which was subdivided in the 1750s into four separate constellations, are still included in present-day catalogues. **(IV)** Stars, nebulae, or galaxies in the same constellation may or may not have anything in common. **(V)** Many new constellations were named in later centuries, mostly in previously uncharted parts of the sky in the Southern Hemisphere and those with originally Greek names were later changed with Latin equivalents by which they are still known today.

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

**End of the test.
Check your answers**

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2020

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

1. **Twenty-five hundred years ago, ancient Greek philosophers turned their highly sophisticated --- away from the whims of the gods and toward questions of the natural world.**
 A) complaints B) fallacies
 C) incentives D) inquiries
 E) precautions

2. **The mission control experts cannot tell if the space junk is going to hit the space station or not, but they are sure that a ---- would knock a hole in the body and cause all air inside it to quickly escape into space.**
 A) succession B) collision
 C) conversion D) fluctuation
 E) deviation

3. **While newspapers have been in dramatic decline in much of the developed West, the industry is --- and still growing in many of Asia's booming cities.**
 A) fragile B) notorious
 C) confidential D) peculiar
 E) profitable

4. **As the DNA of two unrelated people only differs by about one in every 1,000 base pairs, humans show ---- little genetic diversity.**
 A) remarkably B) elaborately
 C) ambiguously D) sufficiently
 E) promptly

5. **Biologists have created a molecule that ---- the connections between brain cells, called neurons, acting exactly like the steel bars in reinforced concrete.**
 A) penetrates B) overcomes
 C) implements D) fortifies
 E) receives

6. **Internet users are increasingly ---- cyberchondria, a mental condition in which easy access to information on medical issues causes increased feelings of anxiety over health.**
 A) making up for B) cutting down on
 C) getting away with D) looking around for
 E) coming down with

7. **So far, only two types of mental exertion ---- to improve overall cognitive ability: one is musical training, the other is learning a new language or practising a second one you ----.**
 A) were shown / will have already learned
 B) had been shown / have already been learning
 C) have been shown / have already learned
 D) will be shown / already learned
 E) are shown / had already learned

8. **If an age could ever be rightly described as 'dark' in European history, it ---- the two centuries that ---- the collapse of Roman authority in Britain at the beginning of the fifth century.**
 A) may be / follow
 B) would be / followed
 C) used to be / had followed
 D) must be / have followed
 E) had to be / were following

9. Wall paintings previously ---- in three Spanish caves have now been dated to 65,000 years ago — some 20,000 years before *Homo sapiens* is thought ---- in Europe.
- A) to have been discovered / to arrive
 B) being discovered / having arrived
 C) discovered / to have arrived
 D) having been discovered / to be arriving
 E) to be discovered / arriving
10. A compound called 'hyloins' that can be found in the frog's lymph and skin glands increases the frog's brightness ---- around 20 percent ---- a full moon.
- A) to / along B) in / under
 C) at / over D) by / during
 E) from / through
11. The scientific study of the dynamic relationship - ----the celestial bodies of the solar system and the motion of human-made objects ---- outer space, such as spacecraft and satellites, is called *orbital mechanics*.
- A) about / on B) between / at
 C) with / of D) among / in
 E) beyond / without
12. ---- electricity and heat account for 41 percent of global carbon dioxide emission today, curbing climate change will require satisfying that much demand with renewables rather than fossil fuels.
- A) Since B) While
 C) Until D) Unless
 E) As if
13. ---- all dogs show signs of having 'theory of mind', which enables them to grasp that we think differently from them, it is unlikely that they are capable of extending this to knowing the reason why one person behaves differently to another.
- A) In case B) Only if
 C) As far as D) Given that
 E) Even though
14. ---- there are hundreds of school- and community-based aggression prevention and social skills promotion programmes, only a handful of these appear to be effective.
- A) Provided that B) Since
 C) Although D) Just as
 E) Unless
15. Finding ammonia on the surface of Pluto could be a hint of more complex organic chemistry on the planet, although it is ---- cold ---- there is almost definitely no life there.
- A) not only / but also B) both / and
 C) neither / nor D) such / that
 E) so / that
16. ---- the Sun's constant stream of energy, water molecules are continually evaporating from the surfaces of oceans and lakes, adding to the water vapour in the air.
- A) Rather than B) Thanks to
 C) As opposed to D) In terms of
 E) Unlike

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

The first civilisations emerged in areas where high agricultural productivity was possible, supporting dense populations. In the Old World, they appeared **(17)** ---- the rivers in Mesopotamia, northern India, Egypt and northern China. Craft specialisation developed, trade flourished, writing began, and rulers were often given elaborate burials. **(18)** ----, each civilisation also had unique features rooted in its own cultural background and environment. Life in Ancient Egypt evolved around the Nile, which provided a regular water supply and fertile soils and thus, **(19)** ---- the surrounding desert regions, made agricultural production possible. Navigation on the river was easy, as boats **(20)** ---- northwards with the current. From the 5th millennium BC, farming communities on the banks of the Nile gradually began to merge into a cultural, political and economic unit. This process of unification was **(21)** ---- by trading contacts and the need to control the floodwaters of the Nile. To reap the benefits of the yearly flooding of the river, communities had to work together to build dams and flood basins.

17.

- A) at
- B) into
- C) with
- D) along
- E) toward

18.

- A) Instead
- B) However
- C) For instance
- D) Otherwise
- E) That is

19.

- A) in terms of
- B) thanks to
- C) in place of
- D) by contrast with
- E) by means of

20.

- A) would have travelled
- B) ought to travel
- C) may have travelled
- D) must have travelled
- E) could travel

21.

- A) abandoned
- B) distributed
- C) encouraged
- D) overlooked
- E) threatened

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

Colliding tankers, damaged platforms and pipelines, as well as the release of residual oil from oil tanks, are potential causes for catastrophes. Pictures of dying seabirds show the **(22)** ---- of such environmental damage. Yet, not all environmental hazards are this obvious. Water pollution **(23)** ---- by the uncontrolled use of pesticides and heavy metals, such as mercury, lead, cadmium, and zinc, largely remains unnoticed. The dangerous prior assumption that oceans could naturally purify themselves **(24)** ---- limit has caused possibly irreparable damage. Not only the oceans, but many creeks, rivers, and lakes have also suffered from human interference. Many lakes have become polluted **(25)** ---- the chemicals added by household wastewater and the overfertilization with phosphates in agriculture. **(26)** ----, unknown effluents from industry and acid rain add to the acidification of water bodies, which contributes to the decrease of biodiversity.

22.

- A) improvement
- B) extent
- C) suspension
- D) eradication
- E) release

23.

- A) having triggered
- B) triggering
- C) to have been triggered
- D) triggered
- E) to have triggered

24.

- A) from
- B) upon
- C) against
- D) for
- E) without

25.

- A) except for
- B) because of
- C) contrary to
- D) rather than
- E) in pursuit of

26.

- A) For instance
- B) Therefore
- C) Even so
- D) Moreover
- E) Instead

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

27. Because there has been growing public awareness regarding cultural and ethnic differences around the world, ----.

- A) tourists, who search for unfamiliar environments and cultures, also search for familiar facilities available for them
- B) the true cultural heritage of the host society maintains its integrity by keeping tourists on the other side of the curtain
- C) culture is seen as a dynamic living concept and changes continually in order to embrace the needs of present-day society
- D) it has been argued that the so-called authenticity of culture is a fleeting movement in the development calendar
- E) there has been increasing demand for tourism products that offer cultural authenticity rather than standard concepts

28. Although all archaeologists agree that keeping careful records of an excavation is essential to good practice, ----.

- A) there is a close relationship between their interpretation and that of archaeological museums
- B) they are concerned with the activities of people and nature that create evidence of a cultural past
- C) there is no certain consensus on what exactly constitutes archaeological data
- D) many mapping techniques developed for use on land have also been adapted for underwater archaeology
- E) artefacts, sculptures and drawings found in caves help them learn about early humans

29. As more people suffer from insecure attachment styles in their relationships with others, ----.

- A) they feel that they do not need their belongings to survive anymore
- B) seeing possessions as an extension of themselves starts to decrease
- C) the needs for security are more complex than just the basics for physical survival
- D) possessions do not make them feel secure by substituting for the loved ones
- E) the behaviour of seeking emotional comfort from material objects is likely to rise

30. While mainstream cultural artefacts (films, books, fashion, etc.) produced specifically for and about girls have been popular for more than two centuries, ----.

- A) academic research on girls and their complex relationship with girl culture is still fairly new to the communication discipline
- B) early research on this topic tended to focus on girls as audiences and as vulnerable to the effects of mass culture
- C) communication scholars examining girl culture today have been greatly influenced by girls' or girlhood studies
- D) a new area that is mainly interested in how girls actively negotiate and even resist these cultural artefacts is needed
- E) many researchers have examined the Internet as a space fostering girls' self-expression and community building

31. When bacteria sense that their numbers have reached a critical threshold, ----.

- A) the drugs that will interrupt this process are still being researched
- B) they switch on the production of substances that attack their human host
- C) we are not still sure about how to prevent them from increasing in number
- D) some are mostly resistant to many common antibiotics, making an infection hard to treat
- E) plant products have been reported to have no significant effect on their growth

32. It may be a long time before scientists can confirm that biological life exists in places other than Earth, ----.

- A) but the recent discovery of tiny life forms in some extreme conditions and inhospitable environments has raised hopes
- B) as scientists have long known that amino acids and nucleotides, the main ingredients for building proteins and DNA, can be found in meteors and comets
- C) while it takes a lot of intellectual effort on the part of ordinary people to understand the dynamics of life in outer space
- D) though professional associations informing the public about microbial life in space have not been very successful
- E) so the discovery of the bacteria in Antarctica, which live by extracting nutrition from the air, indicates that life can thrive without complex organic material

33. ----, few realise that moderate to vigorous physical activity done regularly completely changes our bodies from the inside out.

- A) Since regular movement prevents certain cancers and lowers the risk of diabetes
- B) As scientists have developed methods for measuring the intensity of aerobic exercise
- C) While most people inherently know that they are supposed to leave sedentary habits
- D) Although many are not aware that being physically active expands lung capacity
- E) Unless prolonged sitting denies people some of the health advantages of regular exercise

34. ----, food shortages will be inevitable, leading to mass starvation and unrest.

- A) Because many governments are committed to avoiding a reduction in farming subsidies and financial speculation nowadays
- B) Unless a solution to the dramatic increase in world population and the demand for food is found
- C) While the growing population in some parts of the world increasingly demand a more varied diet
- D) Since the increase in oil prices has appeared in many developing nations in the last several decades
- E) If worldwide drought, which affects wide territories, is seen as the consequence of climate change

35. The consequences of eating disorders need to be taken seriously, ----.

- A) whereas there is growing interest in and worry about their potential risks and treatment methods
- B) while evidence is now emerging that they occur in a wide range of socioeconomic groups
- C) given that they might increase one's risk of developing conditions such as high blood pressure and diabetes
- D) though clinical depression and anxiety disorders have been reported to commonly co-occur with eating disorders
- E) so patients who engage in binge eating, which is highly associated with obesity, suffer from numerous health issues

36. Most classic research indicates that it is extremely difficult to identify boys from girls on behavioural grounds when children are under two years of age ----.

- A) unless there are some external cultural indicators of gender such as clothing
- B) so that the impact of gender in young children's lives could be examined in great detail
- C) if young children know about gender and acquire gendered ways of being and thinking from an early age
- D) given that preschool children often actively maintain gender stereotypes in their own behaviours and that of their peers
- E) because there has recently been a focus on how boys and girls play with the toys they choose

37-42: For these questions, choose the most accurate Turkish translation of the sentences in English, and the most accurate English translation of the sentences in Turkish.

37. Because volcanic activity has usually been extremely violent and destructive, in the past there were some cultures believing that eruptions and tremblings had to be the fault of humans.

- A) Geçmişte patlamaların ve sarsılmaların insanların hatasından kaynaklandığına inanan kültürler olmasının sebebi, bazı volkanik faaliyetlerin genellikle son derece şiddetli ve yıkıcı olmasıydı.
- B) Volkanik faaliyetlerin genellikle aşırı derecede şiddetli ve yıkıcı olmasından dolayı geçmişte bazı kültürler patlamaların ve sarsılmaların insanların hatasından kaynaklandığına inanıyordu.
- C) Genellikle aşırı derecede şiddetli ve yıkıcı olan volkanik faaliyetler yüzünden geçmişte yaşanan patlamaların ve sarsılmaların insanların hatasından kaynaklandığına inanan bazı kültürler vardı.
- D) Volkanik faaliyetler genellikle aşırı derecede şiddetli ve yıkıcı oldukları için geçmişte patlamaların ve sarsılmaların insanların hatasından kaynaklandığı düşünen bazı kültürler vardı.
- E) Geçmişte patlamaların ve sarsılmaların insanların hatasından kaynaklandığına inanan bazı kültürlerin olması, volkanik faaliyetlerin genellikle son derece şiddetli ve yıkıcı olmasından kaynaklanıyordu.

38. According to a recent report, early adopters of enterprise artificial intelligence have shown a bigger improvement in productivity and performance compared to those that have yet to explore this exciting new field.

- A) Yeni bir rapora göre, yapay zekâ girişimini önceden benimseyenler, bu heyecan verici yeni alanı henüz keşfetmemiş olanlara kıyasla verimlilik ve performans bakımından daha büyük bir gelişme göstermiştir.
- B) Yeni hazırlanan bir rapora göre, yapay zekâ girişimini daha keşfetmemiş olanların aksine, bu heyecan verici yeni alanı önceden kullanmaya başlayanlar verimlilik ve performans konularında daha çok ilerleme kaydetmiştir.
- C) Yeni bir rapora göre, yeni ve heyecan verici yapay zekâ girişimini önceden benimseyenlerin, bu alanı henüz keşfetmeyenlere göre, verimlilik ve performans açısından çok daha fazla ilerleme kaydettiği görülmüştür.
- D) Yeni hazırlanan bir rapor, yapay zekâ gibi önceden edinenlerin, bu heyecan verici yeni alanı keşfetmeyenlerle karşılaştırıldığında verimlilik ve performans bakımından daha fazla gelişme ortaya koyduğunu göstermiştir.
- E) Yeni bir rapor, yapay zekâ girişimini önceden benimseyenlerde verimlilik ve performans alanındaki gelişmelerin bu yeni ve heyecan verici alanı keşfetmeyenlere kıyasla daha fazla olduğunu göstermiştir.

39. One of the biggest difficulties of a manager is possibly demonstrating leadership in a context where those being directed neither believe they need to be organized, nor are motivated to cooperate with the administration.

- A) Bir yönetici, için muhtemelen en büyük zorluklardan biri, yönetilenlerin ya organize edilmeleri gerektiğine inanmadıkları ya da yönetimle iş birliği yapmaya istekli olmadıkları bir ortamda liderlik göstermektir.
- B) Bir yöneticinin en büyük zorluklarından biri muhtemelen, yönetilenlerin ne organize edilmeleri gerektiğine inandıkları ne de yönetimle iş birliği yapmaya istekli oldukları bir ortamda liderlik göstermektir.
- C) Bir yöneticinin yaşayabileceği en büyük zorluklardan biri muhtemelen, organize edilmeye ihtiyaç duymayanların ve yönetimle iş birliği yapmayanların olduğu bir ortamda liderlik göstermektir.
- D) Bir yönetici olmanın muhtemel en büyük zorluğu, yönetilenlerin organize edilme gereksinimi duymadıkları için yönetimle iş birliği yapmaya istekli olmadığı bir ortamda liderlik göstermektir.
- E) Bir yöneticinin yaşayabileceği en büyük zorluk muhtemelen, yönetilenleri ne organize olmaya inandırabildiği ne de yönetimle iş birliği yapmaya motive edebildiği bir ortamda liderlik göstermektir.

40. Koalalar yüksek miktarlarda su içeren okaliptüs yapraklarıyla beslenirler, bu yüzden nadiren su içmeye ihtiyaç duyarlar ve böylelikle yerdeki yırtıcılardan kurtulmuş olarak ağaçlarda uzun saatler kalabilirler.

- A) Koalas feed on eucalyptus leaves that consist of high amounts of water, and as a result, they rarely need to drink water, which means they can stay in trees for long hours, away from predators on land.
- B) Because koalas eat eucalyptus leaves that have excessive amounts of water, they hardly need to drink water and thus they can stay in trees for long hours, away from predators on land.
- C) Koalas feed on eucalyptus leaves that contain high amounts of water, so they hardly need to drink water, and therefore they can stay in trees for long hours, safe from predators on land.
- D) Eucalyptus leaves that koalas feed on are composed of excessive amounts of water, so they rarely need to drink water and thus they can stay in trees for long hours, which keeps them away from predators on land.
- E) Koalas rely on eucalyptus leaves for nourishment, and since they have high amounts of water, koalas scarcely need to drink water, and consequently, they can stay in trees for long hours, free from predators on land.

41. Dünya, 66 milyon yıl önce dinazorların neslini tükettiği düşünülen ve sıcaklıkları 5°C' ye kadar artıran bir asteroid etkisinden kaynaklanan sıcak bir dönem geçirmiştir.

- A) The Earth underwent a hot period that stemmed from an asteroid impact thought to have wiped out the dinosaurs 66 million years ago and caused temperatures to rise by 5 °C.
- B) A hot period experienced by the Earth is thought to have caused the extinction of the dinosaurs 66 years ago leading to an asteroid impact with a 5 °C increase in temperatures.
- C) The extinction of the dinosaurs is thought to have resulted from the 5 °C rise in the temperatures during the hot period due to an asteroid impact the Earth experienced 66 million years ago.
- D) A hot period is thought to have dominated the Earth, wiping out the dinosaurs 66 million years ago after a 5 °C increase in the temperatures together with an asteroid impact.
- E) The Earth underwent a hot period with the influence of the dinosaurs that became extinct 66 million years ago with an asteroid impact, resulting in the rising of the temperatures by 5 °C.

42. Avustralya'daki bir çocuk hastanesinde çalışan uzmanlar, bazı insanların 20'li yaşlarına kadar büyümeye devam ettiğine dair pek çok kanıt ortaya koyarak ergenliğin bittiği kabul edilen yaşın 19'dan 24'e çıkarılması gerektiğini öne sürmektedir.

- A) The claim that the recognised age at which adolescence ends should be raised to 24 from 19 has been made by the experts working at a children's hospital in Australia, who have revealed plenty of evidence that some people keep growing into their 20s.
- B) Experts working at a children's hospital in Australia have provided plenty of evidence that some people keep growing into their 20s, and therefore they claim that the recognised age at which adolescence ends should be raised to 24 from 19.
- C) The recognised age at which adolescence ends is 19, but experts working at a children's hospital in Australia claim that it should be raised to 24, providing lots of evidence that some people keep growing into their 20s.
- D) Provided that there is abundant evidence suggesting that some people keep growing into their 20s, experts working at a children's hospital in Australia point out that the recognised age at which adolescence ends, which is 19, should be raised to 24.
- E) Experts working at a children's hospital in Australia suggest that the recognised age at which adolescence ends should be raised to 24 from 19, revealing plenty of evidence that some people keep growing into their 20s.

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

Most people, from those who are fond of living alone to the rich and famous, probably have experienced feelings of shyness at various times in their lives. Physiological symptoms may include blushing, increased heart rate, sweating, and shaking. Just as these outward manifestations vary in type and intensity from person to person, so do the inner feelings. Anxious thoughts and worries, low self-esteem, self-criticism, and concern over a lack of social skills, real or imagined, are common. Nevertheless, the causes of shyness are not known. Some researchers believe it results from a genetic predisposition. Others theorize that uncommunicative parents restrict a child's development of the social skills that compensate for the discomfort caused by new experiences and people, resulting in shyness. Various studies have been considered a symptom of social phobia or a simple characteristic of introversion. Psychological research that follows large numbers of children from very early childhood to adulthood has found that a tendency to be shy with others is one of the most stable traits that is preserved from the first three or four years of life through young adulthood. Learning or improving social skills through self-help courses or formal training in assertiveness and public speaking are some of the methods used to diminish the effects of shyness.

43. The author clearly states that shyness ----.

- A) is a widespread phenomenon likely to be experienced by people from different walks of life
- B) makes itself clear through several symptoms that are unvaryingly seen
- C) is generally accompanied by some inner feelings caused by imaginary conditions
- D) is a psychological condition which is caused by several well-known triggers
- E) can be detected by others easily as most of its symptoms are visible

44. What can be concluded from the passage about the initial period of life?

- A) Children who are shy during this period will be shy throughout their lives no matter what they do.
- B) If children are shy with others during this period, they should be observed psychologically.
- C) It might be highly influential on whether a person will be shy in later life.
- D) It is not easy to overcome shyness during this period because personality traits do not change until young adulthood.
- E) It is the period when children should learn some self-help techniques to overcome their shyness.

45. It could be inferred from the passage that ----.

- A) shyness is most likely to be seen among children whose parents were shy in their childhood
- B) it can be the parents who are responsible for shyness due to their parenting style or the genetic characteristics they pass on to their children
- C) shyness could be considered a form of social phobia, so medical help should be sought to eliminate it
- D) the psychological effects of shyness can be intense if physiological symptoms are accompanied by inner thoughts
- E) although we do not know the causes of shyness for sure, it is easy to get rid of this condition

46. What is the purpose of the author of this passage?

- A) To elaborate on the impact of genetic factors on shyness
- B) To report the findings of recent research into the effects and triggers of shyness
- C) To give the reader some advice on how to overcome shyness
- D) To give brief information about the symptoms and possible causes of shyness
- E) To discuss whether shyness is a challenging psychological problem

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

During the 19th century, in most of Central and South America, a large majority of the population was of African origin. Most were slaves working on plantations, producing crops such as sugar and coffee for European consumers. Slavery was abolished gradually in varying degrees in Central and South America starting in the early 1800s, with Brazil being the last country to outlaw slavery in 1888. After abolition, freed slaves often joined the lower strata of hierarchical societies in which poverty and inequality were made worse by unfair land redistribution. In Latin America, independence did not lead to widespread prosperity or good government, but merely to imbalance of power and economic inequality. Military dictatorships were common, as were wars and civil conflicts. Meanwhile, Brazil experienced a 'rubber boom' from the 1880s, which fuelled an unprecedented economic expansion in Latin America thanks to the extraction and commercialisation of wild rubber from the jungles of the Amazon. However, development was entirely based on investment from Europe and North America, and was largely designed to serve the needs of the industrialised countries, not the local people.

47. It is understood from the passage that during the 19th century, ----.

- A) most slaves in Latin American countries were able to become part of the ruling and wealthy classes once they gained independence
- B) most of the crops produced by slaves were sold to local consumers in Latin America
- C) the abolishment of slavery did not happen at the same time and rate in Central and South America
- D) many Latin American countries began to abolish slavery after Brazil outlawed it
- E) there had been no serious attempts to outlaw slavery in Latin America until 1888

48. It can be inferred from the passage that in Latin America, ----.

- A) the abolishment of slavery aroused such problems as social inequality and political instability
- B) military dictatorships were a big obstacle to the economic development of most countries
- C) rapid growth was mainly due to political achievements and successful management of social conflicts
- D) the welfare of citizens greatly improved in most countries after the abolishment of slavery
- E) freed slaves were not allowed to purchase land for a long time even after the abolishment of slavery

49. According to the passage, which of the following is true about Brazil's rubber boom?

- A) It was the underlying cause of many wars and civil conflicts in the area.
- B) Local people played a more dominant role in the boom when compared to European and American investors.
- C) It was developed for the local people of Brazil to help them escape poverty.
- D) It was not as successful as European and American investors had estimated.
- E) The needs of Brazilian people were secondary to those of industrialised countries.

50. What is the primary purpose of the author?

- A) To explain why slavery was widely practised in Latin America during the 19th century
- B) To clarify when slavery was completely ended in Latin America
- C) To discuss some consequences of the abolishment of slavery in Latin America
- D) To emphasise the considerable efforts of slaves to gain independence in Latin America
- E) To justify that investment from Europe and North America helped to end slavery in Latin America

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

Making food is one thing; keeping it is another. In their natural state, all the organic materials we eat are perishable. After a certain period of time, they go bad – smell bad, taste bad, look bad. Even if they do not become downright unappetising, foods lose nutritional value as vitamins degrade due to heat, strong light, air, or water. In preserving foods, the first order of business is to prevent yeasts, moulds, bacteria, and insects from devouring them before we do. Yeasts and moulds thrive on acidic fruits and convert their sugars to an acidic fizz. Bacteria prefer meat, dairy products, and low-acid vegetables; if allowed to proliferate, they create acid and other waste products that destroy food. Certain bacteria can overrun a person's gastrointestinal tract or release dangerous toxins, causing the misery of acute food poisoning. People have tried to prevent food spoilage since they first started cooking meat over a fire – smoking, salting, drying, and pickling have been around for millennia. The science of food preservation, however, advanced considerably in the 19th century with the advent of such processes as pasteurisation.

51. According to the passage, even if foods do not go bad quickly, ----.

- A) they may contribute less to our health after a period of exposure to certain factors
- B) they could perish if they are exposed to direct sunlight
- C) insects and bacteria detect them easily due to their bad smell
- D) they may cause changes in a person's gastrointestinal tract
- E) people do not wish to eat foods exposed to heat or water for a long time

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

- A) Yeasts and moulds turn acid into sugar before people consume fruits.
- B) Yeasts and moulds may colonise bacteria and insects in warm and low-acid conditions.
- C) Efforts to avoid food spoilage have been around since people began cooking meat over a fire.
- D) Food preservation started in the 19th century with the advent of pasteurisation.
- E) All types of bacteria release toxins, causing acute food poisoning.

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

- A) Cooking meat over fire could cause bacteria to proliferate easily on it.
- B) Problems in the gastrointestinal tract are usually the result of food poisoning.
- C) Drying and salting prevent food spoilage as they reduce the acidity of the food.
- D) Pasteurisation has reduced the practice of other food preservation techniques.
- E) The 19th century is the period in which the science of food preservation bloomed.

54. What can be said about foods according to the passage?

- A) Meat, dairy products and low-acid vegetables are the only foods bacteria proliferate.
- B) If it is still appetising, consumption of food is harmless even if it is affected by any bacteria.
- C) Food spoilage is inevitable unless foods are preserved through specific processes.
- D) People tend to keep their spoiled foods even if they look unappetising.
- E) Pasteurisation is accepted as the most efficient way to prevent foods from going bad.

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

A lie detector is a device intended to detect an involuntary physiological response that all persons exhibit when lying but never when telling the truth. However, the lie detector of popular fancy is mythological. In actual 'lie protector' tests, breathing movements, blood pressure changes and electrodermal responses are recorded on a polygraph while the respondent answers "yes" or "no" to a series of 8 to 12 questions. From the polygraph recordings, one can determine whether 'relevant' questions had a greater impact on the respondent than did the interpolated 'control' questions. In the standard lie test used in specific issue investigations, the relevant questions ask whether the respondent committed the act in question: for example, "On April 12, did you take \$2000 from the office safe?" A typical control question might be, "Have you ever stolen anything?" If the examinee reacts more strongly to the relevant than to the control questions, it is inferred that his/her answers to the relevant questions are deceptive. Because an innocent accused also may be disturbed by the relevant questions and react more strongly to them than to the controls, the lie test is biased against the truthful respondent. Research has shown that as many as 50 per cent of innocent criminal suspects may 'fail' lie protector tests.

55. Which of the following is true about lie detectors?

- A) The number of the control questions surpasses that of the relevant questions in actual lie protector tests.
- B) They record bodily responses evoked particularly by control questions.
- C) One can monitor extraordinary differences in a person's psychology during a lie protector test.
- D) A lie detector device actually works differently from what is usually imagined.
- E) The respondent's bodily reactions are examined before the questions are asked.

56. It can be inferred from the passage that the relevant questions asked in a standard lie test ----

- A) are expected to induce standard bodily responses from the respondent
- B) are used to disguise the control questions, which yield typical reactions
- C) consistently lead to similar bodily changes in innocent people
- D) indicate that the respondent is lying if he or she reacts normally to them
- E) would not be of much use without the control questions

57. What is the disadvantage of the test used in specific issue investigations?

- A) Some truthful test takers might be unwilling to answer the control questions because they do not seem relevant.
- B) Honest people may overreact to the questions, which makes it hard to differentiate them from the liars.
- C) The answers given to the control questions bear no relation to the answers to the relevant ones.
- D) A majority of innocent people are falsely accused due to their unwillingness to react to the relevant questions.
- E) Researchers usually find the test unreliable, which makes the test impractical for investigative purposes.

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

- A) How to Deceive Lie Detectors
- B) Question Types for Lie Protector Tests
- C) The Basic Working Principle of Lie Detectors
- D) The History and Development of Lie Detectors
- E) Investigating Financial Crime through Lie Detectors

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

We all start out as readers. don't we? First, it is picture books read to us by mum or dad. Then we begin to recognise sounds, letters, and words, and to take the first steps towards becoming readers ourselves. Many of us got the reading bug when we were young, and books read in childhood can stay with us forever. Reading is often the first piece of advice any aspiring writer is given. If you want to become a published author, it is a pretty good idea to take a look at what has been published so far – and to see what is being published now. First, read the kind of stuff you yourself want to write. Whatever that is – romance, crime, sci-fi, thrillers, memoirs, sagas, fantasy, non-fiction, it is sensible to see what is already out there. Secondly, take a look at what is being written outside your own genre. The more widely you read, the more you will learn. See how others do it and find out what works for you – and what does not. Learn how successful authors keep their readers turning the pages. Finally, do not ignore the everyday stuff you cannot get away from: newspapers and magazines, TV advertisements, websites, social media and so on. Ultimately, as a writer, you need to use words effectively to make every word **count**.

59. Which of the following is true about the books people read in childhood according to the passage?

- A) People form their reading habits thanks to the pictures these books contain.
- B) Children's books are usually better than picture books in helping become a published writer.
- C) Such books are written for the purpose of teaching sounds and letters.
- D) We often remember them throughout the course of our lives.
- E) It may not be possible to become a good writer without analysing them carefully.

60. Why is it important to read outside your favourite genre?

- A) To imitate the great writers who have written before you
- B) To learn about different styles and structures available
- C) To see which of the genres are making the biggest profits
- D) To decide what genre is the best for your target group of readers
- E) To get inspired by the popular themes of the great writers

61. Which of the following can replace the underlined verb 'count' in the passage?

- A) stimulate
- B) imply
- C) matter
- D) occur
- E) necessitate

62. What is the main purpose of the author?

- A) To give information on how to read more effectively
- B) To explain briefly what the great authors do and do not do
- C) To describe the similarities and differences between reading and writing
- D) To offer some guidelines to people wanting to become writers
- E) To compare and contrast a variety of literary genres for the enthusiasts

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

63. Mary:

- **So, I've decided to participate in the Citizen Science movement.**

Hilda:

- **And what exactly are you expected to do as part of this movement?**

Mary:

- **Nothing special, in fact. Science volunteers can contribute to global science studies by simply monitoring whales offshore or hawks and stars in the sky.**

Hilda:

- ----

Mary:

- **Not really! It's simple to do with basic technology, like smartphone apps. So, you can easily collect data and share it with other members of the movement.**

- A) That's interesting. So they invite you to be an amateur researcher who offers help for free?
- B) Sounds impressive. Would you need to use special equipment in order to record these things?
- C) That's exciting. But don't you think you should be able to earn money for this kind of work?
- D) Hmm, I see. Doesn't this benefit the research team more than it benefits the volunteers?
- E) Wow. Is accuracy one of the top priorities for these types of observations?

64. Molly:

- **So, I really liked the film. Actually, it really went way beyond my expectations.**

James:

- **Yeah, the special effects were pretty cool but I didn't like how long the film was. I mean, seriously, why would any film need to be nearly three hours long?**

Molly:

- **Well, with this kind of film it takes a lot of time to develop the plot and the characters. Don't you think so?**

James:

- ----

Molly:

- **I get what you're saying, but I still think most of them were needed in the film so that it could convey its message to the audience in a meaningful way.**

- A) Not really. But since this was a sequel it must have taken longer to develop some of the themes of the story for people who haven't seen the first one.
- B) I agree that it must be a challenge for the writers to take such a complex plot and develop it into a shorter film, but I still got really bored.
- C) Nope, but I think the problem is actually with the cinema itself rather than the film. In some countries, a break is given partway through the film. We need that, too.
- D) Well, you have a point there. It does take time. Maybe the problem was with the story itself. I believe many critics would just agree with me.
- E) Actually, I don't. Some of the scenes were unnecessary because they didn't stick to the central theme of the story.

65. Maggie:

- Last week you said you didn't feel so well and you'd join a gym.

Lucy:

- That's true, but I have so much work to do that I can hardly find the time to even call up for information on how to best get fit.

Maggie:

- ----

Lucy:

- **It's definitely better than nothing. Maybe I can try to discipline myself and start doing some stretching at my office.**

- A) You keep finding excuses, and I think the problem is your tendency to delay. If you really want to create some time, I'm sure you can find a way.
- B) Actually, you don't really need a gym. Most professionals say even five minutes of light exercise can be beneficial for your health.
- C) You'd better get some advice from a doctor rather than hit the gym. Using prescribed medicines can help you lose weight in a controlled way.
- D) You shouldn't worry so much about trivial things. Going to the gym can make you feel happy, as the key to a happy life is to be able to find pleasure in small things.
- E) I think you should reorganise your weekly schedule. There are various techniques for planning your day so that you can have some time for yourself.

66. Alan:

- **We are all told to exercise more, but for those with physical disabilities, the benefits of aerobic exercise have always been out of reach. I think scientists need to find a solution to this.**

Chelsea:

- **In fact, I have read about a recent study which aims to develop a kind of drug that will create the effect of exercise for those with physical disabilities.**

Alan:

- ----

Chelsea:

- **Thanks to the medication, the genes which prove resistant to weight gain can be activated without any physical training.**

- A) How can that drug compensate for the lack of physical activity?
- B) How interested would you be in taking the drug yourself?
- C) How often is the drug taken to activate fat burning mechanisms?
- D) How do disabled people feel after taking this kind of drug?
- E) How much do they agree on the impact of the drug on people?

67. Patient:

- I have a sore throat and this is the third in the last six months. My tonsils will probably need to be removed.

Doctor:

- It used to be a common practice a few decades ago, but today we approach tonsil removal with much more caution.

Patient:

- ----

Doctor:

- We take little notice of our palatine tonsils, except when they are sore, but they activate our immune system, recognising pathogens entering through the mouth and nose.

Patient:

- So I should take better care of them instead of having them removed.

- A) I can't see why patients are driven to such risks. There must be a good side that may be less obvious to us.
- B) Oh! I would have had medical treatment instead of having them removed through surgery if I had known that.
- C) So vaccination can provide protection against specific diseases? Is it possible to prevent infection this way?
- D) But when inflamed, they are extremely painful. Why should I tolerate them if I can easily get rid of them?
- E) Does it really make sense? Surgery is supposed to be the last option in such cases regarding the immune system.

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

68. Recent studies have suggested that underground water does not freeze despite temperatures being as low as -70°C , as it is prevented by salt present in the water.

- A) It has been suggested by recent studies that because the salt in the water prevents freezing, water underground stays liquid even when the temperature is as low as -70°C .
- B) As recent studies have suggested, underground water freezes when the temperature reaches -70°C , despite the fact that salt in water generally prevents freezing.
- C) Recent studies have suggested that water remains liquid under the ground until the temperature reaches -70°C and enough salt is present.
- D) According to some recent studies, as underground water remains liquid even at temperatures as low as -70°C , the salt stops the water from freezing at higher temperatures.
- E) Recent studies have maintained that as soon as the temperature reaches -70°C , the salt in underground water prevents its freezing.

69. Thinking about 'what-ifs' is commonly thought to be a futile exercise; however, it helps individuals make sense of their past experiences and prepare for the future.

- A) Thinking about 'what-ifs' is thought to be helpful in taking lessons from past experiences and being more cautious about the future, even though it is actually an exercise that has no meaning.
- B) Although it is widely believed to be an unnecessary exercise, making sense of past experiences lets individuals think about 'what-ifs', teaching them life lessons in the long run.
- C) People should think about their 'what-ifs' because it is not a pointless exercise; it is something that is useful and effective for both the past and future.
- D) Thinking about 'what-ifs' is not only a popular activity exercised by many, but also a sensible tool to make meanings of the past and get ready for future experiences in advance.
- E) Contrary to popular belief, thinking about 'what-ifs' is not a useless exercise, it is rather something that lets people make meaningful inferences about the past and be ready for the future.

70. The only time that an analysis procedure can help is when the user is fully aware not only of its strong points, but its shortcomings as well.

- A) The user is to be fully aware of both the strengths and weaknesses of an analysis procedure to be able to benefit from it.
- B) An analysis procedure should have more strong points than shortcomings in order for the user to be aware of its benefits.
- C) Both the strengths and weaknesses of an analysis procedure should be fully evaluated before the user becomes aware of its benefits.
- D) An analysis procedure can help the user only if the user acknowledges the strong points rather than its shortcomings.
- E) The shortcomings of an analysis procedure can reduce its benefits only when the user is not fully aware of its strong points.

71. Although the household technological products are interesting to users from all age groups, they are particularly significant to older people with sensory or motor limitations, due to the high degree of operational comfort and safety they offer.

- A) Household technological products offer a high level of operational comfort and safety to people of all ages; nevertheless, it is the elderly who find them the most useful, especially if they have sensory and motor limitations.
- B) Household technological products attract the attention of consumers of all ages, but they are especially important to the elderly who have sensory and motor limitations as these devices provide a great degree of operational comfort and safety.
- C) Despite the fact that people from various age groups are interested in household technology, the biggest group who needs them is the elderly since they seek a high degree of operational comfort and safety because of their sensory and motor limitations.
- D) Household technological devices are significant for people of all ages, but they are especially important to those with sensory and motor limitations, such as old people, because these devices are comfortable and safe to operate.
- E) Though many people find household technological devices important owing to their high level of operational comfort and safety, these devices are particularly aimed at people with sensory and motor limitations, regardless of their age.

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

72. With few exceptions, the Austronesian languages are closely interrelated. In spite of their very large number and the enormous expanse of the territories occupied by them, it is very easy to recognise their genetic interrelationship. ---- As a result of this, the total number of Austronesian languages is a contentious issue. Taking this into account, the approximate number of Austronesian languages of given areas, and the number of their speakers in these areas could be detected only if a wide-scale scientific study is conducted.

- A) Because of their great similarity to each other, it is often difficult to establish whether certain varieties are different languages, or dialects of one language.
- B) Phonologically, Austronesian languages are, with a few exceptions, fairly simple.
- C) Like other language groups, the Austronesian languages are thought to have originated thousands of years ago.
- D) The recognition of the genetic interrelationship and initial classification of Austronesian languages had its beginnings in the nineteenth century.
- E) There are four types of indigenous languages in the Australasia and the Pacific area.

73. At the very least, the egocentric bias causes us to misunderstand others. It undermines empathy and tolerance. It also traps us in a bubble and we waste vast amount of psychic energy recovering from insults that were never targeted at us in the first place. To live a life that is less reactive, more directed, it is necessary to put the ego in its place. ---- We can then see situations with clarity and approach them effectively. We may even see the wisdom in others' point of view, and learn from them.

- A) Some studies also find that *memento mori*, reminders of the impermanence of life, also displace the self from centre stage.
- B) Social psychologists say our tilt to egocentricity is deeply ingrained as it helps us maintain a coherent narrative of the events in our lives.
- C) Even so, it is essential for all of us to recognise the egocentric bias for what it is: an adaptive illusion.
- D) There are some situations in which such ego-shifts occur naturally, with little effort – sublime experiences that defy comprehension.
- E) We can cognitively prompt ourselves to recognise that our own point of view is not the only one, or necessarily the best one.

74. The mind is a problem-solving organ that allows us to deal with events in imagination before they are faced in reality. That amazing skill has, over the last 10.000 years, allowed us, a weak, slow and poorly defended species, to take over the planet. ---- We are living longer, even in the poorest countries. Violence is down, despite how things appear on our screens. We have made human progress.

- A) Some of the real-world difficulties a person faced centuries ago have been taken care of or at least diminished.
- B) Still, choosing values takes a certain amount of psychological sophistication to rein in the problem-solving mind.
- C) When we engage the capacity to choose and to embrace the values that inform our actions, we are humanising ourselves.
- D) Our mental capacity can serve as an ever-present compass, letting us know we are straying from our true purpose.
- E) Sometimes we get so caught up in our own thinking that we risk turning our values into a pros-and-cons list.

75. A tendency to sleep at a set time each day defines an individual's 'chronotype'. Although strongly influenced by genetics and light exposure, age-related body changes play a key role. Puberty heralds a notable shift as bedtimes and wake-up times get later. ---- By 55 we wake at around the time we did as young children, approximately two hours earlier than as adolescents. Thus, a 7 am alarm for a teenager feels like a 5 am start for a person in their 50s.

- A) Teenagers need about 9 hours for best academic performance, however, many of them get far less.
- B) This trend continues until 19.5 years in women and nearly 21 in men, then gradually reverses.
- C) A Canadian study compared cognitive performance mid-morning and mid-afternoon in teenagers and adults.
- D) Not surprisingly, teachers in their 50s will generally be at their best in the morning, unlike their teenage students.
- E) More relaxed attitudes to bedtimes, ignorance about sleep and the near addictive use of social media make this worse.

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

76. (I) Wagner was a musical innovator who revolutionised opera by creating vast music-dramas for which he wrote both the music and the words – previously composers had used stories written by librettists. **(II)** He wanted to create a combination of all the arts – music, poetry, drama, and painting – which he called a *Gesamtkunstwerk*. **(III)** In addition, each major character, symbol, or place in his dramas had its individual musical theme, or *leitmotif*, that accompanied it throughout the opera. **(IV)** The greatest use of this technique came in his *Ring Cycle*, an epic story told over four operas. **(V)** In his essay *On Conducting*, he proposed that a creative conductor should actively interpret music, rather than just control an orchestra like a traffic cop.

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

77. (I) In the late 15th century, when Europeans first travelled into the Western Hemisphere, Mesoamerica was dominated by the vast empire of the Aztecs. **(II)** Today, many people in both Mesoamerica and along the Caribbean are of mixed background. **(III)** But within decades of the European arrival, Spanish conquerors had overwhelmed those people and all other major groups. **(IV)** Native Aztec, Zapotec, Mixtec, and others were congregated into European-style villages and towns and forcibly converted to Roman Catholicism. **(V)** However, Europeans also introduced them to new sources of income, making them no longer dependent on traditionally practised agriculture.

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

78. (I) Some of the most common reasons for early childhood hearing loss are genetic. (II) Inner ear hair cells are responsible for detecting sound signals and sending them to the brain, but gene mutations within those cells lead to poorly functioning anatomy. (III) Researchers working with mice have devised a method for replacing those flawed genes with healthy versions: they put the healthy genes into a modified virus and inject it into the inner ear. (IV) The main test of restored ear function involves exposing the rodents to a sudden, startling noise to see if they jump. (V) When the virus infects the ear hair cells, it delivers the healthy genes.

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

79. (I) It is well documented in the literature that anxiety disorders often co-occur with other diagnoses, including depression and other anxiety disorders. (II) However, it is important to examine whether this is true for the elderly as well. (III) Unlike anxiety or depression, the incidence of cognitive impairment increases with age. (IV) Research is beginning to shed light on the co-occurrence of depression and other psychiatric disorders in older adults. (V) There is evidence suggesting that as with younger adults, depression most frequently co-occurs with anxiety disorders among elderly patients.

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

80. (I) In 2002, the Department of Experimental Psychology at Oxford University took a group of 50 insomniacs and got them to try different ways to fall asleep. (II) Those using the traditional sheep-counting method took slightly longer than the average. (III) Some sleep research seems to suggest that punctuating long working hours with brief 'power naps' of just a few minutes may be good for health. (IV) What worked best was imagining a tranquil scene such as a beach or a waterfall: this relaxes people and engages their imagination. (V) On the other hand, counting sheep is too boring or irritating to take your mind off whatever is keeping you awake.

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

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

1. **The most powerful ---- to parachuting is fear, but one should also take its high cost into account, as a total outfit for parachuting can be extremely expensive.**
 A) resemblance B) adjustment
 C) deterrent D) submission
 E) adherence

2. **Peanut may very well be the most common food allergy in some populations, but the ---- of a particular food allergy varies according to age and group.**
 A) utilisation B) withdrawal
 C) precaution D) termination
 E) prevalence

3. **Heating and cooling of the Earth are not ----, as it takes time for land, water, and air to either absorb heat and warm up or release stored heat and cool down.**
 A) hospitable B) convertible
 C) instantaneous D) detrimental
 E) preliminary

4. **Since the mid-20th century, plastic pollution has increased ----, and resulting pollution has become a global environmental issue.**
 A) exponentially B) conveniently
 C) alternatively D) precisely
 E) fruitfully

5. **The most basic path to computer literacy is to ---- competence in using computers to perform personal or vocational tasks.**
 A) exclude B) relieve
 C) deteriorate D) restrict
 E) attain

6. **Making videos should be a lot of fun, but it can also be a bit of a minefield, as lots of people ---- problems and lose momentum before they even get started.**
 A) hand over B) look for
 C) turn down D) give up
 E) run into

7. **A seminal study ---- that people who ---- less than seven hours a night are at increased risk of mortality.**
 A) revealed / will sleep
 B) has revealed / sleep
 C) reveals / will be sleeping
 D) will reveal / have slept
 E) had revealed / had been sleeping

8. **Ideally, the end of the Cold War between the United States and the Soviet Union ---- a substantial lessening of security concerns in the world; however, in practice, the focus ---- to terrorism and subnational groups.**
 A) might have signified / will have moved
 B) would have signified / used to move
 C) must have signified / had moved
 D) could have signified / had been moving
 E) should have signified / moved

9. **The recent discovery of a toe made of wood and leather ---- to the mummified body of an Egyptian noblewoman in Cairo, approximately 3,000 years old, ---- that artificial limbs are nothing new.**
- A) attached / proves
 B) being attached / had proven
 C) attach / has proven
 D) attaching / proved
 E) to be attached / used to prove
10. **Anorexia nervosa is a severe eating disorder, usually involving excessive weight loss ---- self-starvation, most often found ---- teenage girls.**
- A) at / with B) from / of
 C) for / between D) by / on
 E) through / among
11. **With concerns ---- the rate of energy demand, the role of renewable energy, which is generated ---- sources that are naturally replenished, such as wind and sunlight, is becoming increasingly significant.**
- A) at / upon B) in / for
 C) to / through D) about / from
 E) over / into
12. **---- certain types of fungi have been used throughout history for a variety of beneficial purposes, others have been found to contain dangerous toxins that are poisonous to humans.**
- A) Once B) Although
 C) Since D) Provided that
 E) Only when
13. **---- such an intimate connection existed between agricultural intensification and the appearance of cities, it is not surprising that the earliest evidence for cities comes from regions with ancient agricultural traditions.**
- A) Because B) As if
 C) Before D) Although
 E) While
14. **---- children can be easy targets for exploitation and victimization, supervision is a necessary component of any Internet safety.**
- A) Even if B) Although
 C) Since D) Before
 E) Unless
15. **The conventional view of dinosaur origins holds that they were endowed with ---- superior speed, agility, metabolism and intelligence ---- as soon as they debuted they quickly spread across the globe.**
- A) either / or B) both / and
 C) the more / the more D) whether / or
 E) such / that
16. **Books continue to be a major medium for communicating scholarly works in the field of history, ---- many other social sciences, where journal articles are far more important.**
- A) with the help of B) in contrast to
 C) due to D) such as
 E) on the basis of

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

According to classical Western historiography, modernity begins in 1789 with the advent of the French Revolution. This is, perhaps, not entirely **(17)** ---- the many social changes inspired by that upheaval. It is also because of the political change, marking the break between the former regime and modernity **(18)** ---- the French Revolution represents the beginning of modern political culture. Between 1791 and 1795, France **(19)** ---- three constitutions. These were a liberal constitutional monarchy, a democratic republic based on universal manhood suffrage and a liberal republic. All three provided inspiration for constitutional monarchists, democrats and liberals far **(20)** ---- the borders of France. Indeed, the legacy of the 1791 constitution eventually forced most ruling 19th-century monarchs **(21)** ---- a constitution limiting their powers. And of the 29 constitutions adopted in Europe during 1791 - 1802 alone, 26 were the result of direct French influence.

17.

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| A) unlike | B) despite |
| C) due to | D) instead of |
| E) except for | |

18.

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| A) as if | B) because |
| C) although | D) once |
| E) unless | |

19.

- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| A) withdrew | B) neglected |
| C) jeopardised | D) dispelled |
| E) adopted | |

20.

- | | |
|------------|----------|
| A) beyond | B) under |
| C) between | D) by |
| E) into | |

21.

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| A) having accepted | B) to have accepted |
| C) accepting | D) to accept |
| E) to be accepting | |

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

Martin Scorsese's *Goodfellas* (1990) is a long, violent and enthralling interweaving of biography, social observation and black comedy. It is a story based on the real life of Henry Hill, who grew to manhood in the Mafia and eventually **(22)** ---- his former associates, sending them to prison for the rest of their lives. The film is considered to be successful by critics and audiences **(23)** ---- its superb cast, which includes some of the best of New York's character actors: Paul Sorvino, Lorraine Bracco as Hill's wife, Robert De Niro in his sixth collaboration with director Scorsese, and Joe Pesci, who gives a remarkably realistic performance as a menacing gangster **(24)** ---- the rise. As Henry Hill, the actor Ray Liotta gives a complex portrayal of an Irish-Italian kid who succeeds in his youthful ambition **(25)** ---- popularity as a wealthy gangster, only to have his position slowly eroded until it almost destroys him. Martin Scorsese sustains the fast tempo of the tale to an exciting, artful climax, **(26)** ---- some questioned whether *Goodfellas* glamorised or made criminals appear too sympathetic.

22.

- A) executed
- B) recalled
- C) converted
- D) anticipated
- E) betrayed

23.

- A) at the expense of
- B) as opposed to
- C) on account of
- D) except for
- E) in comparison to

24.

- A) for
- B) at
- C) in
- D) to
- E) on

25.

- A) to gain
- B) gaining
- C) to have gained
- D) having gained
- E) to be gaining

26.

- A) given that
- B) only when
- C) even though
- D) as long as
- E) as if

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

27. Unless they regard the material they are taught as worth learning, ----.

- A) classrooms are rather intricate microcosms where students spend a great deal of their life and find out who they are
- B) time pressure under which most teachers work prevents them from meeting their students' needs
- C) students will not be motivated to take part in classroom activities and interact with each other
- D) subjects related to students' everyday experiences stimulate their interest and induce them to study with vigour
- E) making learning process more enjoyable and interesting encourages further student involvement

28. While chronic stress can bring on significant mental health issues along with other problems, ----.

- A) stress can be prevented from becoming a problem in the first place by following a healthy diet
- B) employees should be trained in stress management before they experience stress-related problems in the workplace
- C) work-related stress often leads to depression or anxiety, causing a high rate of loss in employee productivity
- D) short-term stress, such as working to meet an imminent deadline, can be beneficial
- E) stress may trigger headaches, digestive disorders and cardiovascular disease

29. ----, advertisers will quickly be discouraged from attempting to use such approaches because of public disapproval.

- A) Even if a successful return on investment is forthcoming from subliminal advertisements
- B) Because companies desire high profits from their investments, including advertising
- C) As a result of rapid growth in online advertising in many sectors
- D) Whereas there is no credible evidence that subliminal advertising will yield benefits
- E) Although proponents provide no rationale to guide the use of subliminal adverts

30. In addition to the obvious detrimental effects of sport injury on physical functioning, ----.

- A) athletes are mainly able to focus primary attention on their rehabilitation programs
- B) any injury that occurs during a sports event is called a sport injury
- C) most negative emotions tend to dissipate over the first month following the injuries
- D) sport injury can have a harmful effect on various aspects of psychological functioning
- E) injury appears to spur athletes' use of coping strategies and seeking support from others

31. Even though Egyptian medicine went into decline about 1200 BCE, ----.

- A) ancient Egyptians began to develop the world's first sophisticated medical practice sometime before 2000 BCE
- B) its reputation as the best in the ancient world continued for many centuries to follow
- C) there is evidence suggesting that most treatments for disease were based on trial-and-error experimentation
- D) it is assumed that Egyptian priests gained their understanding of the human body by preparing mummies
- E) religion in ancient Egypt played an integral role in the treatment of all kinds of diseases

32. Visiting buildings gives you the best chance to experience architecture in relation to the world of light, sound, setting, and people, ----.

- A) though visits to buildings are enjoyable and provide a chance to see how architecture changes the real world
- B) but to understand the underlying architecture of buildings you need to study them through drawing
- C) as many books on architecture and the history of architecture are rich in various kinds of visuals
- D) and there is no readily-available prescription on how to become a good architect
- E) even so architecture is about changing the world, making it better, more comfortable, and more beautiful

33. The many varieties of lime are nearly identical in shape and appearance, ----.

- A) while their primary use is to flavour foods like salads and cakes
- B) although they are widely considered to have originated in Asia
- C) given that they are high in vitamin C and contain antioxidants that promote health
- D) but their degree of acidity ranges from nearly neutral to extremely sour
- E) so they can also be utilised to produce perfumes and suntan products

34. Consumers are less likely to adopt innovations that demand radical behaviour changes ----.

- A) as certain habits are more likely to be rapidly adopted
- B) unless they are convinced that the effort will be worthwhile
- C) although innovators represent about 2.5% of the population
- D) whereas marketers are interested in identifying producers' needs
- E) since they tend to have more favourable attitudes toward taking risks

35. Irish people fear that international populations of Ireland's cities threaten the native culture, ----.

- A) as cultural education is mandatory for all permanent residents of Ireland
- B) yet Irish artists are encouraged to focus on traditional rather than modern art projects
- C) and thus foreigners seeking good job opportunities stay in big cities like Dublin and Belfast
- D) but the survival of traditional music, dance, and storytelling proves otherwise
- E) so Ireland's popularity as a tourist destination is ensured by its profound cultural heritage

36. Esperanto, an artificial language invented in 1887 for international use, is considered by many to be one of the easiest languages to master ----.

- A) but UNESCO has affirmed the value of establishing it as a universal second language
- B) although the Polish linguist Ludwik L. Zamenhof hoped to bring all of the peoples of the Earth together by inventing such a language
- C) in order that the number of speakers can reach several million in varying levels of proficiency
- D) because it is known for its simplicity, beauty and flexibility as a medium for translation
- E) even if Esperantists believe in the positive outcomes in learning and teaching this language

37-42: For these questions, choose the most accurate Turkish translation of the sentences in English and the most accurate English translation of the sentences in Turkish.

37. One of the difficulties of studying African literature is that for much of the history of Africa, the societies were non-literate and thus relied on oral traditions to pass their stories to the coming generations.

- A) Afrika edebiyatını incelemenin zorluklarından biri, Afrika tarihinin büyük bir bölümünde toplumların okuryazar olmamalarından dolayı hikâyelerini gelecek nesillere sözlü gelenek yoluyla aktarmayı tercih etmeleridir.
- B) Afrika tarihinin büyük bir bölümünde toplumların okuryazar olmamaları sebebiyle hikâyelerini gelecek nesillere aktarmak için sözlü geleneklere bağlı kalması, Afrika edebiyatını incelemenin zorluklarından birini oluşturmaktadır.
- C) Afrika edebiyatını incelerken karşılaşılan zorluklardan biri, Afrika tarihinin büyük bir bölümüne bakıldığında toplumların okuryazar olmamaları ve hikâyelerini gelecek nesillere sözlü geleneklere bağlı kalarak aktarmalarıdır.
- D) Afrika edebiyatını incelemenin zorluklarından biri, Afrika tarihinin büyük bir bölümünde toplumların okuryazar olmamaları ve dolayısıyla hikâyelerini gelecek nesillere aktarmak için sözlü geleneklere bağlı kalmalarıdır.
- E) Afrika tarihinin büyük bir bölümünde toplumlar okuryazar olmadıklarından hikâyelerini gelecek nesillere aktarmak için sözlü geleneklere bağılıydılar ve bu durum Afrika edebiyatını incelemenin zorluklarından birini oluşturmaktadır.

38. Being overweight after turning 60 may increase the risk of Alzheimer's disease, but by losing weight, people may be able to hinder ageing of their brains and reduce the likelihood of memory problems later on.

- A) Aşırı kilolu olmak, 60 yaşına gelindiğinde Alzheimer hastalığı riskini artırabilmektedir fakat kilo veren insanlar beyinlerinin yaşlanmasını engelleyerek sonrasında yaşanacak olan hafıza problemleri olasılığını azaltabilirler.
- B) 60 yaşından sonra aşırı kilolu olmak, Alzheimer hastalığı riskini artırabilir ancak kilo vererek beyinlerinin yaşlanmasının önüne geçebilen insanlar sonrasında yaşanacak olan hafıza problemleri olasılığını azaltabilirler.
- C) 60 yaşına geldikten sonra aşırı kilolu olanlar, Alzheimer hastalığı riskini artırabilmektedir fakat insanlar kilo vererek beyin yaşlanmasının önüne geçtiğinde sonrasında yaşanacak olan hafıza problemleri olasılığını azaltabilirler.
- D) 60 yaşına geldikten sonra aşırı kilolu olmak, Alzheimer hastalığı riskini artırabilir ancak insanlar kilo vererek beyinlerinin yaşlanmasının önüne geçebilir ve sonrasında hafıza problemleri yaşama olasılığını azaltabilirler.
- E) 60 yaş sonrası kilolu olmak, Alzheimer hastalığı riskini artırsa da insanlar beyinlerinin yaşlanmasını engellemek ve sonrasında hafıza problemleri yaşama olasılığını azaltmak için kilo verebilirler.

39. As well as being low in calories, vegetables are a rich source of vitamins and minerals and can help reduce the risk of many health problems.

- A) Zengin bir vitamin ve mineral kaynağı olan sebzeler aynı zamanda düşük kalorili olduğu için birçok sağlık sorunu riskinin azaltılmasına yardımcı olabilir.
- B) Sebzeler, düşük kalorili olmakla birlikte zengin bir vitamin ve mineral kaynağı olduğu için birçok sağlık sorunu riskinin azaltılmasına yardımcı olur.
- C) Düşük kalorili olmalarının yanı sıra sebzeler, zengin bir vitamin ve mineral kaynağıdır ve pek çok sağlık sorunu riskinin azaltılmasına yardımcı olabilir.
- D) Pek çok sağlık sorunu riskinin azaltılmasına yardımcı olan sebzeler, zengin bir vitamin ve mineral kaynağı olmakla birlikte düşük kalorilidir.
- E) Sebzeler sadece düşük kalorili olmakla kalmayıp aynı zamanda zengin bir vitamin ve mineral kaynağıdır ve birçok sağlık sorunu riskinin azaltılmasına yardımcı olmaktadır.

40. Birinci Dünya Savaşı'ndan sonra Avrupa otomobil endüstrisi yavaş yavaş toparlanmaya başladı ancak nispeten düşük gelirler ve yüksek işletme maliyetleri gerçek anlamda bir seri otomobil üretiminin ortaya çıkmasını engelledi.

- A) It was comparatively low incomes and high operating costs that hindered the emergence of a real mass production of automobiles although the European automobile industry started to make gradual progress after World War I.
- B) Following World War I, the European automobile industry started to improve gradually; however, the factors that hindered the emergence of a real mass production of automobiles were relatively low incomes and high operating costs.
- C) Whereas the European automobile industry began to recover slowly following World War I, the emergence of a real mass production of automobiles was delayed because of relatively low incomes and high operating costs.
- D) The European automobile industry started to recover slowly after World War I, but relatively low incomes and high operating costs prevented the emergence of a real mass production of automobiles.
- E) Having started to improve gradually after World War I, the European automobile industry prevented the emergence of a real mass production of automobiles due to comparatively low incomes and high operating costs.

41. Önemli gelişmelere rağmen beynin tam olarak nasıl hesap yaptığı hâlâ çözülmemiş bir problemdir, çünkü nöronların bilgiyi nasıl kodladığıyla ilgili pek çok soru henüz cevaplanmamıştır.

- A) The reason why there are still many unanswered questions about how neurons code information in spite of significant progress is that the problem of exactly how the brain computes has not been solved yet.
- B) In spite of considerable progress, the problem of exactly how the brain can compute remains to be unsolved, as there are many unanswered questions about the way neurons code information.
- C) Despite considerable progress, exactly how the brain computes remains an unsolved problem because many questions about how neurons code information have not been answered yet.
- D) There has been considerable progress, but many questions about exactly how neurons code information remain unanswered, so the problem of how the brain can compute has not been solved yet.
- E) While there has been significant progress, we still cannot solve the problem of exactly how the brain computes, as many questions about how neurons code information have not been answered yet.

42. İki farklı bakteri türü, insan vücudunun belirli bölgelerinde karşılaştıklarında antibiyotiklere karşı gösterdikleri alışılmış tepkilerini bırakarak beklenmedik bir şekilde davranabilirler.

- A) Two different types of bacteria are likely to act unpredictably when they meet in certain parts of the human body and abandon their usual responses to antibiotics.
- B) When two different types of bacteria meet in certain parts of the human body, they can act unexpectedly, abandoning their typical responses to antibiotics.
- C) When two different types of bacteria meet in certain parts of the human body, abandoning their typical responses to antibiotics can make them act unexpectedly.
- D) The human body has certain parts where two different types of bacteria may act unpredictably when they meet and abandon their typical responses to antibiotics.
- E) Meeting in certain parts of the human body, two different types of bacteria can act unexpectedly if they have abandoned their normal responses to antibiotics.

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

The question of animal language and thought has been debated since ancient times. Some have held the view that humans are exceptional in these respects, while others believe that humans and animals are similar with respect to language and thought. The issue is important because our self-image as a species is at stake. Arguments for human exceptionalism such as Cartesian, Wittgensteinian and behaviourist state that language and thought are closely associated, and animals do not have language. The ape language experiments of the 1960s and 1970s were especially important against this background: if apes could learn language then even the advocates of human exceptionalism would have to admit that they have thoughts. It is now generally believed that whatever linguistic abilities apes have shown have been quite rudimentary. Yet many sceptics are willing to grant that in some cases apes did develop linguistic skills to some extent, and clearly evidenced thought. Studies of other animals in captivity and various animals in the wild have provided evidence of highly sophisticated communicative behaviour. Cognitive ethology and comparative psychology have emerged as the fields that study animal thought. While there are conceptual difficulties in grounding these fields, it appears plausible that many animals have thoughts and these can be scientifically investigated.

43. According to the passage, the issue of animal language is significant because ----.

- A) it has just started to emerge in various debates
- B) it can determine the self-image of human beings as a species
- C) it has been proven that animals can understand human language
- D) human beings' self-image is strengthened when animals understand their language
- E) there is strong evidence against animals' ability to have thoughts

44. According to the passage, human exceptionalism is based on ----.

- A) evidence that apes have the ability to learn a human language
- B) the fact that apes are able to think just like humans do
- C) the assumption that animal behaviour is closely connected to their thoughts
- D) an idea that there is a strong link between language and thought
- E) a behaviourist approach to language learning

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

- A) captive and wild animals differ greatly in how they communicate
- B) wild animals are better at developing ways of communication than captive animals
- C) there is a significant lack of study of animal thought and communication
- D) studies of animals in captivity fail to provide any evidence of their ability to think
- E) whether captive or wild, many animals may exhibit sophisticated communicational behaviour

46. Which of the following can be said about the author of the passage?

- A) He seems to be of the opinion that there are many animals with the ability to think.
- B) He supports the philosophical views that regard humans as the highest of species.
- C) He clearly states that investigating animal intelligence in terms of thinking is a waste of time.
- D) He does not accept the idea that humans and animals can be investigated on one scale.
- E) He endorses the idea that human beings' self-image as a species has been destroyed.

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

Risk is inherent in all business activity. Start-ups, for example, face the risk of too few customers, and therefore insufficient revenue to cover costs. There is also the risk that a competitor will copy the company's idea, and perhaps offer a better alternative. When a company has borrowed money from a bank, there is a risk that interest rates will rise, and repayments will become too burdensome to afford. Start-ups that rely on overseas trade are also exposed to exchange-rate risk. Moreover, new businesses in particular may be exposed to the risk of operating in only one market. Whereas large companies often diversify their operations to spread risk, the success of small companies is often linked to the success of one idea (the original genesis for the start-up) or one geographic region, such as the local area. A decline in that market or area can lead to failure. It is essential that new businesses are mindful of market changes, and position themselves to adapt to those changes. At its heart, risk is a strategic issue. Business owners must carefully weigh the operational risk of a start-up, or the risks of a new product or project, against potential profits or losses – in other words, the strategic consequences of action vs. inaction. Risk must be quantified and managed; and it poses a constant strategic challenge. Fortune favours the brave, but with people's lives and the success of the business at stake, caution cannot simply be thrown to the wind.

47. Which of the following is not mentioned as a risk in business activity?

- A) Not having enough customers to meet the costs of operating your business
- B) A competitor offering a better version of your product
- C) Not being able to get a bank loan to cover your start-up costs
- D) Exchange-rate risk in overseas trade
- E) Challenge of loan repayment if interest rates increase

48. According to the passage, the success of small businesses is often associated with ----.

- A) diversification of risk
- B) a specific idea or location
- C) operating in several markets
- D) their position relative to inherent risks
- E) revising their targets

49. What is the author's attitude towards risk-taking?

- A) Cautious
- B) Supportive
- C) Neutral
- D) Changeable
- E) Tolerant

50. Which of the following describes the main purpose of this passage?

- A) To warn businesses against the risks that are a natural part of doing business
- B) To discourage start-ups from doing business with overseas companies
- C) To show that risks in business far outweigh any possible advantages
- D) To explain why risk-taking in business is essential in certain business models
- E) To describe how risk-taking contributes to success in business

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

Neanderthals could hold objects between finger and thumb like we would hold a pen because their hands were more nimble, able to move quickly and easily. Recent findings suggest that Neanderthals were able to perform skilful tasks like threading sea shells onto string to make jewellery. These activities were hard to explain if they were clumsy. Neanderthal hand bones were much chunkier than ours, implying a lack of fine control. Previous studies suggested Neanderthals were unable to perform a 'precision grip' with finger and thumb. Instead, they were thought to use a 'power grip' involving their whole fist like small children holding crayons. To find out how Neanderthals used their hands, Katerina Harvati at the University of Tübingen, Germany studied 3D scans of 'entheses': the points on the bones where muscles were attached. A precision grip uses a different set of muscles to a power grip, and those muscles that get used more result in larger entheses. Harvati's team previously showed this by studying modern humans having done different jobs. They examined the hand entheses of Neanderthals and early modern humans. The Neanderthals spent most of their time using precision grips, while the early modern humans used both precision and power grips. "Our study reconciles the archaeological with the anatomical fossil evidence," says Harvati. "It was as previously proposed Neanderthals relied on force for their manual activities", but this perception "was at odds with mounting archaeological evidence for sophisticated cultural behaviour of Neanderthals".

51. It is stated in the passage that contrary to earlier research, Neanderthals ----.

- A) were capable of using their finger and thumb to grasp things
- B) expended considerable effort to be able to perform a precision grip
- C) learnt to control their hand muscles through activities like making jewellery with sea shells
- D) were clumsy, and thus incompetent in accomplishing complicated tasks
- E) used power grips even for tasks that required delicacy

52. It is stated in the passage that the hand bones of Neanderthals ----.

- A) were chunkier than those of early modern humans allowing only power grips
- B) were previously considered to make them incapable of performing delicate tasks
- C) helped them to excel in using string to make jewellery from various materials
- D) led to a lack of control while using power grips to perform different jobs
- E) were not well developed enough to study them through 3D scans

53. The underlined word 'reconciles' is closest in meaning to ----.

- A) challenges
- B) divides
- C) matches
- D) identifies
- E) abandons

54. Which of the following could be the best title for the passage?

- A) Effects of the Power Grip on Cultural Behaviours of Neanderthals
- B) Historical Records of Manual Activities of Neanderthals
- C) A Comparison between Neanderthal and Modern Human Hand Anatomies
- D) Archaeological Findings on Early Modern Humans' Manual Skills
- E) Neanderthal Performance: Power Grip or Precision Grip

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

US statistics taken from between 2000 and 2009 show that car drivers or passengers suffer 7.3 deaths per billion miles. In contrast, air travel comes in at just 0.07 deaths per billion passenger miles. Of course, statistics cannot cure someone's fear of flying, but they do prove that it is one of the safest ways to get from A to B. This safety is thanks to the testing that every single part of the aircraft has to go through before it is allowed to undertake its first flight. While passengers get to enjoy the comfort of air conditioning, the engines have to be able to cope with temperatures as low as -55°C during cruise conditions. Temperature tests are important to the airlines because they want to make sure that their planes can operate in as many environments as possible. Each time they have to ground an aircraft because of bad weather, they lose money. Another thing to be considered by the airlines is the migrating birds. They can travel at altitudes of over 8,000m and threaten the cruise phase of the flight, although the greatest risk is during take-off, when the craft is at its heaviest and the engines are close to maximum power.

55. It is pointed out in the passage that according to the statistics ----.

- A) air travel is more popular than ever, especially in the USA
- B) the number of people afraid of air travel is increasing
- C) transportation is safer by plane than by car
- D) the number of deaths in air travel is increasing
- E) people die of the fear of flights, not of air crashes

56. According to the passage, the safety of each flight is ensured by ----.

- A) supplying powerful engines
- B) having skilled aircraft crew
- C) the tests before the flights
- D) less traffic in the air
- E) having fewer passengers

57. According to the passage, temperature is important in air travel because ----.

- A) bad weather conditions can result in loss of money for the airlines
- B) temperatures as low as -55°C are the main cause of plane crashes
- C) the air conditioning in aircrafts is not effective at low temperatures
- D) it can affect the speed of the planes leading to delays in flights
- E) passengers generally prefer to fly in good weather conditions

58. One can understand from the passage that birds ----.

- A) are responsible for the majority of air travel deaths
- B) are a bigger danger to planes than low temperatures
- C) threaten the safety of the flight mostly during the initial stages of the flight
- D) can prevent the engines from reaching their maximum power
- E) are most dangerous at altitudes higher than 8,000m

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

What makes for a long-lasting memory? Research has shown that emotional or important events become deeply rooted, whereas neutral ones create weak impressions that easily fade. But what about an experience that initially seemed forgettable but was later shown to be important? Animal research suggested that these types of older memories could be strengthened, but until now scientists had not been able to replicate these findings in humans. New evidence suggests that our initially weak memories are maintained by the brain for a set period of time, during which they can be enhanced. In a recent study, psychologists at New York University showed 119 participants a set of images of tools and animals. A few minutes later the subjects saw a new set of images, with an electric shock paired with either tools or animals to increase the salience of one category. The participants' memories for both sets of images were then tested either six hours later, or the next day. Participants remembered images from the first series better if they belonged to the same category that was later paired with a shock. The findings suggest that even if an event does not seem meaningful when it occurs, a later cue signalling that the experience was important can enhance the old memory.

59. According to the passage, in order for memories to be deeply rooted, they should be ----.

- A) paired with a physical stimulus
- B) accompanied by stimulating feelings
- C) linked to the ones that are initially strong
- D) broadly categorised in the brain before they are lost
- E) replicated immediately after they are created

60. It is pointed out in the passage that weak memories ----.

- A) can be strengthened but they cannot be as permanent as initially strong ones
- B) remain in the brain only if they are replicated on a daily basis
- C) can be better remembered if they are connected to initially strong ones
- D) are bound to disappear eventually, even if they are repeated
- E) are kept in the brain for some time before they are forgotten

61. Which of the following is true about the study done by New York University psychologists?

- A) Accompanying an image in the second set with an electric shock facilitated recollection of the ones in the same category in the first set.
- B) The participants remembered as many images from the second series as from the first one when asked on the same day or the next day.
- C) The memory experiment tested humans' neural reactions to a set of images of animals and tools.
- D) The study provided evidence for how memories can be manipulated to alter reality.
- E) The researchers accompanied the images of tools with an electric shock to make the tool category distinct.

62. What does the passage mainly focus on?

- A) How new experiences boost initially weak memories
- B) How humans react psychologically to different images
- C) When a memory is susceptible to weakening
- D) What types of feedback can strengthen memories
- E) Whether positive outcomes improve long-term memory

YDS

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

63.

Daniel:

- **In my Humanities course this week, we're learning about common American hobbies. One such hobby is coin collecting.**

Beth:

- **That sounds strange and uncommon. Why would someone have a hobby such as coin collecting?**

Daniel:

- ----

Beth:

- **Well, it's true that coins represent changes in trade as well as in international relations. However, it still seems like a strange hobby to me.**

- A) I'm not sure why someone would have a hobby like this. Perhaps people with large collections feel more powerful than those without.
- B) Some would argue that coin collecting is related to history and economics. Therefore, this hobby covers a wide range of interests.
- C) My father grew up in America and he collected coins because he wanted to learn about metals.
- D) The reasons behind our hobbies are sometimes unexplainable. I do know that people appreciate money, so that could be why.
- E) Our professor asked us that same question. I'm going to think about possible reasons this week.

64.

Jeff:

- **The scale of natural catastrophes in the world reveals that something must be done as soon as possible. Just consider the fire in Australia in 2019.**

Amy:

- ----

Jeff:

- **Neither. Actually, a more viable solution would be better.**

Amy:

- **Well, I completely agree that urgent precautions are needed.**
- A) Can you please be more specific or at least give some clear examples as to how?
 - B) What are the two major actions you consider should be taken on this matter at hand?
 - C) Governments have neither action nor contingency plans for such a gravely important issue, don't you think?
 - D) Do you mean harsh penalties or increasing ecological taxes?
 - E) I believe that more efforts should be made to increase public awareness of natural catastrophes. Would you agree?

YDS

65.

Hannah:

- **The weather has finally warmed up! Time to bring out the spring wardrobe!**

Michael:

- **You're right, but for many of us that means the onset of allergies with sniffles and watery eyes.**

Hannah:

- ----

Michael:

- **Actually, a healthy diet is said to be the key. What we eat has the potential to prevent allergic reactions, like sneezing, from happening in the first place.**

Hannah:

- **That's great! Then everybody can find a way to enjoy outdoors in spring.**

- A) What other symptoms do people have when their spring allergy starts?
- B) Which allergens should people watch out for during spring time?
- C) Why don't people prefer to stay indoors to deal with spring allergies?
- D) How can people avoid allergies especially throughout spring?
- E) How long are allergic people allowed to stay out when it is spring?

66.

Elizabeth:

- **Did you know that the rise of drug-resistant bacteria due to overprescription of antibiotics kills nearly one million people a year around the world?**

Philip:

- ----

Elizabeth:

- **To address this, the UK government offered local health bodies an extra £5 in funding per patient if they cut prescribing antibiotics.**

Philip:

- **Did it really work?**

Elizabeth:

- **Well, one study has found that general practitioners began writing 3% fewer antibiotic prescriptions for respiratory infections.**

- A) Some family doctors in Australia and the UK use tests before they prescribe antibiotics.
- B) Yeah that's right, and many doctors unnecessarily prescribe the drugs for viral infections as well.
- C) Fortunately, doctors have been successfully nudged to cut antibiotic use in recent years.
- D) To be honest, governments should try raising patients' awareness rather than interfering with the doctor's business.
- E) I heard that an initiative to curb the overuse of antibiotics was introduced, which dramatically lowered the rates.

67.

Student:

- **I think for my final presentation I'm going to focus on culture and the characteristics of cultured people.**

Teacher:

- ----

Student:

- **Well I like the topic because how people interpret it may vary greatly. To some, being cultured means being cultured in arts while for others it only refers to a good education.**

Teacher:

- **I see your point now. Then, you will also need to address how complementary these two views are to each other.**

- A) Wouldn't it be better if you also mention the mainstream culture in different societies to illustrate the common features of cultured people?
- B) Why do you consider it as an issue worth discussing in detail? Isn't it clear what we expect to find in these people?
- C) Are you also interested in the definition of cultural events since it may provide clues about who to include as cultured or not?
- D) Do you find cultured people who attend talks, exhibitions and music concerts more intriguing than ordinary ones?
- E) What about also comparing the description of cultured people with those of intellectuals, artists, and literary figures?

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

68. Although it is incorrect to characterise adolescence as a time of inevitable family conflict, early adolescence is a period of significant change in family relationships.

- A) Early adolescence is a period of serious change in family relationships, so it may be wrongly considered as a time when frequent disagreements arise in the family.
- B) Early adolescence refers to a period of substantial change in family relationships; however, it would be wrong to characterise adolescence as a time when unavoidable family disputes occur.
- C) As adolescence is a time when inescapable family arguments break out, early adolescence is mistakenly believed to result in critical change in family relationships.
- D) Whereas early adolescence is regarded as a period during which family relationships undergo remarkable change, adolescence is incorrectly considered as a time when family disputes become more intense.
- E) Even though early adolescence is incorrectly characterised as a period of dramatic change in family relationships, adolescence is generally seen as a time when unavoidable family arguments occur frequently.

YDS

69. If the benefits of zoos are negligible, animal advocates contend, then, keeping wildlife captive cannot be justified.

- A) According to animal advocates, keeping wildlife captive is not justifiable even though zoos have several benefits.
- B) Despite the proven benefits of zoos, animal advocates believe that keeping wildlife captive is not justifiable.
- C) Animal advocates think that it is not possible to justify keeping wildlife captive unless there are significant benefits to be gained from the zoos.
- D) Animal advocates suggest that justifying the need to keep wildlife captive in zoos depends on how much benefit they offer.
- E) Regardless of the benefits of zoos, keeping wildlife captive is unacceptable for animal advocates to justify.

70. Communicative development in the first year of all infants occurs in the same way, regardless of the complexity of the language being acquired.

- A) While communicative development in the first year of all infants takes place in a similar way, the complexity of the language being acquired may impact this development.
- B) The complexity of an infant's language determines whether he or she can learn to communicate more easily than others in his or her first year.
- C) Although some infants have a language that is more complex than those of others, their communicative development in their first year could occur more quickly.
- D) No matter how complicated their language is, every infant goes through the same process of communicative development in their first year.
- E) The complexity of the language being acquired has nothing to do with the communicative development in the first year of an infant, though it seems to do so.

71. Neuroscientists know a lot about how individual neurons operate but remarkably little about how large numbers of them work together to produce thoughts, feelings and behaviours.

- A) Neuroscientists' comprehensive understanding of the workings of individual neurons may contribute significantly to what they know about large numbers of neurons, which are thought to work in cooperation to produce thoughts, feelings and behaviours.
- B) As they already know how neurons behave individually, what neuroscientists need to focus more on is how large neuron groups collaborate to produce thoughts, feelings and behaviours.
- C) Neuroscientists are knowledgeable enough about how individual neurons function during the production of thought, feelings, and behaviours, but they know little about how large numbers of neurons perform these duties.
- D) Neuroscientists' knowledge of how large numbers of neurons cooperate for the production of thoughts, feelings and behaviours is rather limited despite the fact that they have vast knowledge of how individual neurons work.
- E) Neuroscientists have already discovered enough about the functioning of individual neurons, and now they need to expand their knowledge of how large neuron groups produce thoughts, feelings and behaviours.

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

72. Sleep is a period of intense neurological activity, especially when we have dreams. ---- Many researchers think that dreams could be an unintended consequence of these and other underlying neurological processes. Harvard psychiatrists propose that as brain circuits become active during the night, they trigger sensations, emotions and memories, all of which are essentially random. But our meaning-making brains still assemble all of this underlying activity into a story, often a strange or illogical one.

- A) One of its main functions may be to allow the brain to consolidate and organise our memories.
- B) Deciphering nocturnal symbols may be enjoyable, but in reality, it is much more complicated than it seems.
- C) Scientific theories are more sceptical than dream dictionaries about how much dreams actually reveal.
- D) Dreaming has recently been seen as something that opens a window to the working of the mind.
- E) Dream interpretations seem relevant to our lives because they apply equally well to almost everybody.

-
- 73. Infants can recognise the emotions of others, and use this information when reacting to novel situations and people. As infants explore their world, they generally rely on the emotional expressions of their mothers or caregivers to determine the safety or appropriateness of a particular endeavour. ---- Are infants simply imitating their mother's emotional responses, or do they actually experience a change in mood purely from the expressive visual cues of the mother? What is known, however, is that as infants explore their environment, their emotional responses to what they encounter are based on cues portrayed by their mother or primary caregiver.**
- A) During the second year, infants express emotions of shame or embarrassment and pride, which are greatly developed with the help of adults.
 - B) Parents, however, are one of the primary sources that socialise children to communicate emotional experience in culturally specific ways.
 - C) Some scientists claim that infants may fail to react to a threat in an appropriate way because it is usually difficult for them to appreciate inputs.
 - D) Although this process has been established by several studies, there is some debate about how infants do it.
 - E) Most infants, on the other hand, pay close attention to the events that take place in their environment, particularly after the first month.
- 74. For centuries, people have bred microorganisms for the production of foods such as cheese and yogurt. Genetic technology takes this process a step further by manipulating specific genes for practical applications in research, medicine, and agriculture. The manipulation of genes resulted in hundreds of new products at the beginning of the 21st century. ---- The tools used by scientists in this process include DNA-splitting enzymes and host organisms including a range of bacteria.**
- A) Usually, one gene prevails over the other and is thus called the dominant gene that suppresses the other.
 - B) Currently there are a number of technologies that use genetic engineering.
 - C) Genes are individual segments of DNA within chromosomes and are known to affect all human traits.
 - D) Reproduction entails a copy of a gene from the father and a gene from the mother joining together.
 - E) Genes from different species are often combined by inserting a gene from one organism into another.
-

75. Striving to eat healthily can, ironically, become an unhealthy obsession. People with the condition known as 'orthorexia nervosa' are fixated on consuming food in a way that they consider pure, clean or healthy to the point where their well-being suffers. They can, for example, become malnourished. ---- Some cut out entire food groups like fats or carbs. Orthorexia is not yet listed in psychiatric manuals, but it is described in scientific journals.

- A) The term 'orthorexia nervosa', which refers to a pathological fixation on eating only healthy foods, was coined by Steven Bratman, a Colorado physician.
- B) Experts generally link orthorexia with perfectionism, dieting, obsessive-compulsive traits and mental health struggles.
- C) That is because as the disorder progresses, patients often become increasingly restrictive in what they will eat.
- D) If people cannot deal with such problems in a proper way, then it could be of high importance for them to talk to a mental health professional.
- E) Interestingly, and in contrast to many other eating disorders, gender does not seem to reduce the risk of getting orthorexia.

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

76. (I)Children, adolescents and adults sometimes fear the challenge of sustained, formal speaking before large groups. **(II)** Teachers can help reduce unrealistic fears by pointing out how common they are among people and what to do about them in order to reduce such fears by providing opportunities for students to practice alone or with one other student and then before increasingly larger groups. **(III)** Thus, students can practice speaking in front of their peers who face the same situation while presenting information, answering questions and holding group discussions. **(IV)** Students need to know how speakers differ from one another and how particular circumstances call for different forms of speech. **(V)** Practising oral presentation in these ways can lessen students' anxieties while, at the same time, helping them to learn the subject matter of the lesson.

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

77. (I)Whale sharks, *Rhincodon typus*, are the biggest fish on Earth, reaching up to 20 metres long and weighing up to 20 tonnes. **(II)** Despite their size, the slow-moving giants are not dangerous to humans. **(III)** Whale sharks tend to cluster at various coastal areas, drawn by seasonal increases in prey, including zooplankton blooms and fish spawning. **(IV)** Juveniles have been known to play with divers. **(V)** But humans are a threat to them, with the species considered endangered as numbers decline from fishing, accidental capture alongside other fish, and collisions with vessels.

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

YDS

78. (I) All human muscles contain both slow and fast fibres, but muscles differ in the percentage of each. **(II)** The percentage of each fibre type in a particular muscle also varies from person to person. **(III)** For example, in the quadriceps muscles of the legs, most marathon runners have about 80% slow fibres, whereas sprinters have about 60% fast fibres. **(IV)** It is unusual to find a runner who competes equally well in both 100-m and 10,000-m races; runners just seem to feel comfortable running races of particular lengths. **(V)** These differences, which are genetically determined, undoubtedly help account for our differing athletic capabilities.

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

79. (I) The Aztecs, who developed a great but short-lived civilisation in central Mexico, are descendants of a warlike tribe known as the Toltecs. **(II)** According to the Aztecs, their original homeland was an island in a lake called Aztlan, which means 'White Land'. **(III)** In the 10th century AD, the Toltecs built a great city called Tula to the north of what is now Mexico City. **(IV)** But only two and a half centuries later, in the middle of the 12th century, the Toltecs were conquered by a nomadic tribe called the Chicimeca. **(V)** After that, the Toltecs dispersed in all directions, leaving a legacy of legends and religious traditions that would become important elements of Aztec culture.

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

80. (I) Crocodiles and alligators are the biggest living reptiles. **(II)** A crocodile is specialised at hunting in the water. **(III)** Although they look rather like lizards, they are actually more closely related to birds, and to the giant dinosaurs that disappeared from the Earth about 66 million years ago. **(IV)** These creatures lived alongside the dinosaurs millions of years ago, and probably preyed on them using the same ambush tactics that modern saltwater crocodiles use to kill buffalo. **(V)** They have not changed much since then, because they have not needed to – they have always been perfectly adapted for their way of life.

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

END OF THE TEST
CHECK YOUR ANSWERS.

YDS

**YDS
EKİM
2021**

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

1. **Attaining ---- in the current job is a basic career strategy, given that organisations make promotion decisions, at least in part, on an employee's present performance.**
- A) assurance
B) competence
C) balance
D) recession
E) insurance
2. **Despite its being a remote and harsh environment, there is ---- about ownership of the North Pole as there could be rich natural resources beneath the ice.**
- A) discrimination
B) substitution
C) exposure
D) controversy
E) neglect
3. **The reasons for an urban climate are heat storage, trapping of radiation, increasing roughness and less evaporation, which are seen in cities worldwide but are most ---- in densely built-up megacities.**
- A) evident
B) arbitrary
C) convenient
D) constructive
E) mediocre
4. **The population of koalas dropped ---- during the early part of the 20th century because they were over-hunted for their fur.**
- A) strictly
B) drastically
C) cautiously
D) ardently
E) merely
5. **When neurological issues like aphasia and dyslexia arise, they often ---- themselves in the things we say and how we say them.**
- A) alienate
B) improve
C) manifest
D) diminish
E) receive
6. **When you cook meat, a chemical reaction turns *creatine* into a group of compounds called *heterocyclic amines*, and there is some evidence that these compounds ---- cancer in high concentrations.**
- A) rely on
B) break into
C) pass for
D) call off
E) lead to
7. **Recently, nutritional scientists ---- strong evidence that the eating, drinking, exercise habits of the Mediterranean people ---- a major role in their low risk for heart disease.**
- A) uncover / are playing
B) are uncovering / had been playing
C) have uncovered / play
D) may uncover / have played
E) uncovered / had played
8. **There are some people who ---- objects from 6 metres away with the same sharpness that a normal-sighted person ---- in to 4.5 metres to achieve.**
- A) may view / had to move
B) must view / could move
C) can view / would have to move
D) ought to view / should have moved
E) might view / can move

understanding its impact and the norms of online conduct.

9. While many people welcome the chance ---- exotic foods or novel flavours, others do not even consider ---- foods beyond their usual repertoire.

- A) to be tasting / having consumed
- B) tasting / to have consumed
- C) to have tasted / to be consuming
- D) having tasted / to consume
- E) to taste / consuming

10. People intuitively tend to equate happiness ---- freedom, however without obstacles ---- our desires, it is harder to know what we really want, let alone fulfilling them.

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

11. People who feel strongly that they do not want to be awake and alert ---- certain procedures may not be good candidates ---- local or regional anaesthesia.

- A) through / at
- B) by / with
- C) during / for
- D) upon / to
- E) against / about

12. ---- social media has become widely integrated into everyday life, there is a growing interest in

- A) Supposing that
- B) Although
- C) Now that
- D) As much as
- E) While

13. For many years, social researchers regarded gossip as unworthy of scientific investigation; ----, sociologists have recently begun to recognise gossip as an important feature of social life.

- A) accordingly
- B) in other words
- C) however
- D) as a result
- E) for example

14. In diabetic patients, even though food intake may be increased, weight loss can occur — muscles and fat stores may shrink as they are not getting the necessary glucose.

- A) because
- B) given that
- C) as long as
- D) although
- E) in case

15. ---- you are a long-time fan ---- casual follower of the series of Street Fighter, you are already well-

aware that it is constantly updated with new characters, costumes, and story content.

- A) Both / and
- B) Neither / nor
- C) Rather / than
- D) Whether / or
- E) Not only / but also

16. ---- many individual cases of malicious data leaks online that have caught the public eye, there has been very little research examining the scale of the problem.

- A) Similar to
- B) Due to
- C) As a result of
- D) In accordance with
- E) Despite

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

Elvis Presley is the single most significant figure in rock and roll history, and it is hard to imagine rock and roll without his contributions. **(17)** ---- revolutionising the way popular music sounded and looked, he forever changed the way young people relate to music. Emerging from the racially segregated American South in the mid-1950s, he promoted racial harmony by making African-American music accessible to millions of white teens who **(18)** ---- to it otherwise. Furthermore, in popularising rock and roll **(19)** ---- a worldwide audience, Elvis almost single-handedly altered the parameters of the entertainment industry. By many estimates, he remains history's biggest-selling recording artist. Elvis certainly was not the first white person to perform music rooted in black culture; **(20)** ----, he was the first to fuse elements of rhythm and blues, country, and gospel into a charismatic package. Charismatic and overconfident yet humble and polite, generous and charitable yet selfish and tyrannical, Elvis **(21)** ---- the contradictions of his time and his genre, and this distinctive combination of different musical styles still enchants too many people around the world.

17.

- A) Instead of
- B) Regardless of
- C) In contrast with
- D) Despite
- E) In addition to

18.

- A) cannot be exposed
- B) are not exposed
- C) would not have been exposed
- D) should not have been exposed
- E) have not been exposed

19.

- A) under
- B) towards
- C) for
- D) against
- E) without

20.

- A) for instance
- B) as a result
- C) in short
- D) that is
- E) however

21.

- A) ceased
- B) falsified
- C) condemned
- D) embodied
- E) devastated

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

If you are locked in a constant struggle with your willpower, here is some good news. There is some evidence to show that thinking about new healthy habits as opportunities **(22)** ---- obligations can help you stay on track. In a recent study at Yale University in the US, people were trained to think about the positive **(23)** ---- of healthy foods. The researchers told them, for instance, that broccoli was crunchy and delicious and that **(24)** ---- they ate it, they would feel good about themselves. The results were striking. "We found that we can actually get people to increase their cravings **(25)** ---- healthy foods." says Hedy Kober, PhD, who headed the study. In a second study, her team trained people to engage in that same type of thinking repeatedly. They discovered that if people practised looking at healthy foods and considering their wonderful qualities, it encouraged them **(26)** ---- better dietary choices and they consumed fewer calories in everyday life.

22.

- A) because of
- B) rather than
- C) contrary to
- D) according to
- E) in spite of

23.

- A) rations
- B) possessions
- C) attributes
- D) structures
- E) senses

24.

- A) if
- B) although
- C) moreover
- D) unless
- E) while

25.

- A) to
- B) into
- C) on
- D) for
- E) in

26.

- A) being made
- B) to have made
- C) making
- D) make
- E) to make

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

- 27. Even though many people still remain unconvinced that global warming is a real phenomenon, ----.**
- A) the evidence in support of man-made climate change is quite overwhelming
 - B) the consequences for our lives are still uncertain and absolutely way too complex
 - C) it is reassuring that everything around us changed simply through chance
 - D) some people reject the idea that it has been affecting the entire world
 - E) the lack of some solid proof makes it hard to accept the situation
- 28. ---- if doing so helps them to pursue the goals that are aligned with their values.**
- A) Meditative practices may not be beneficial for everyone with depression
 - B) The study of how people react to mind-altering practices like meditation is still in its infancy
 - C) Psychologically flexible people show willingness to welcome uncomfortable states
 - D) Psychologists call the ability to walk through bad experiences resilience
 - E) Those with lower than average signs of post-traumatic stress disorder have higher scores of psychological flexibility
- 29. Because of the health hazards that lead poses for humans and other animals, ----.**
- A) tetraethyl lead, which releases free lead to the environment when broken down within an engine, has been banned for use as a gasoline additive
 - B) lead compounds were once widely used for paints as they covered surfaces well and were available in a number of vivid colours
 - C) lead has been popular as a covering for underground cables, such as buried cables that carry telephone messages
 - D) alloys of lead are quite popular for the manufacture of solders; for example, ordinary plumber's solder contains about two parts of lead to one part of tin
 - E) today, physiologists understand that the human body is able to excrete about two milligrams of lead efficiently each day
- 30. Unless rich countries help poor ones adopt greener technologies, ----.**
- A) some projects that lie in the heart of environmental protection could come to a halt
 - B) it is in their interest to help establish a sustainable energy future for all the world's inhabitants
 - C) they barely depend on fossil fuels, which are damaging to both human health and the environment
 - D) every country, regardless of their economic power, is expected to contribute to global welfare
 - E) energy consumption in the rich world would always dwarf that in poor countries

31. Provided that loan programmes are properly designed, effectively managed, and a high rate of recovery is achieved, ----.

- A) an important feature of student loan schemes is that they offer financial assistance and subsidies to individual students, rather than to institutions
- B) there are important differences in the way different loan programmes are administered, particularly in terms of how they are operated
- C) implications for student loans of what is variously described as international labour mobility or 'brain drain' have received limited attention
- D) student loans can make a valuable contribution to relieving the financial pressures facing higher education
- E) sound financial management is required to maintain the capital value of the loan fund and cover administrative costs

32. Many researchers and clinicians observe that traditional Chinese medicine can hope to function in full partnership with Western medicine ----.

- A) even though some herbs are used routinely in therapy, including treatment of some common diseases
- B) only if practitioners pay attention to the most recent discoveries made by immunological research studies
- C) but Chinese doctors are well aware of the value of using traditional medicine to cure diseases
- D) whenever there is a chance to get the medical professionals in the West to question medical practices
- E) as if the immunological effects were due to the unknown or unrecognised substances in herbs

33. Today, the sanitary landfill is the major method of disposing waste materials in North America and other developed countries, ----.

- A) while some older landfills are being mined for useful products such as methane gas that can be used as fuel
- B) just as many tons of solid waste dumped in a landfill today will not decompose until 30 years from now
- C) as composting and burning up require uniformity in the form and chemical properties of the waste for efficient operation
- D) because about 70% of materials that are routinely disposed of in landfills could be recycled instead
- E) though considerable efforts are being made to find alternative methods, such as recycling and composting

34. The popularity of many flat-faced dog breeds such as French bulldogs has risen dramatically in recent years ----.

- A) because French bulldogs have short faces that can make breathing difficult
- B) even though French bulldogs are not seen as dangerous as other dog breeds
- C) although there are regular assertions that they are prone to many health issues
- D) given that there is limited reliable evidence on the wider general health of flat-faced dogs
- E) while it enables ongoing identification of breed health-related priorities

35. The pleasures of chocolate, tea, and coffee drinking have been known to humans for centuries, ----.

- A) while caffeine is a member of the alkaloid family, a group of compounds obtained from numerous plants
- B) because full characterisation of caffeine's molecular structure was completed by a German chemist
- C) since researchers identified the active agents in tea and chocolate and gave them various names
- D) but the isolation of caffeine from these everyday treats was accomplished only in the early 1800s
- E) although caffeine is one of the most widely used central nervous system stimulants worldwide

36. Individuals with social phobia fear being humiliated while doing something in public, ----.

- A) because those who receive treatment can completely overcome their fears in social life
- B) and therefore they will avoid any situation in which such participation may be required
- C) as one of the most common manifestations of social phobia involves public speaking
- D) although they have intense fears of social interactions, such as meeting others and dating
- E) whereas it generally develops after puberty and peaks after the age of 30

37-42: For these questions, choose the most accurate Turkish translation of the sentences in English and the most accurate English translation of the sentences in Turkish.

37. In 1991, two German mountaineers discovered the mummy and personal artefacts of a man now called as Ötzi the Iceman in the Ötztal Alps, which were well-preserved in the ice for 5,300 years.

- A) 1991 yılında iki Alman dağcı Ötztal Alplerinde bir adamın 5300 yıl boyunca buz içinde oldukça iyi bir şekilde korunmuş mumyasını ve kişisel eşyalarını bulmuşlardır ve bu adam günümüzde Buz Adam Ötzi olarak anılmaktadır.
- B) 1991 yılında iki Alman dağcı Ötztal Alplerinde, günümüzde Buz Adam Ötzi olarak anılan bir adamın 5300 yıl boyunca buz içinde oldukça iyi bir şekilde korunmuş mumyasını ve kişisel eşyalarını buldular.
- C) Günümüzde Buz Adam Ötzi olarak anılan bir adamın 5300 yıl boyunca buz içinde oldukça iyi bir şekilde korunmuş mumyası ve kişisel eşyaları, iki Alman dağcı tarafından 1991 yılında Ötztal Alplerinde bulunmuştur.
- D) İki Alman dağcı tarafından 1991 yılında Ötztal Alplerinde bulunan ve günümüzde Buz Adam Ötzi olarak anılan bir adamın mumyası ve kişisel eşyaları, 5300 yıl boyunca buz içinde oldukça iyi bir şekilde korunmuştur.
- E) 1991 yılında Ötztal Alplerinde iki Alman dağcı tarafından 5300 yıl boyunca buz altında oldukça iyi bir şekilde korunmuş mumyası ve kişisel eşyaları bulunan adam, günümüzde Buz Adam Ötzi olarak anılmaktadır.

38. Because salt is indispensable to life and uniquely flavours foods, humans have been preoccupied with it since the beginning of recorded history.

- A) İnsanlar, tarih kayıt altına alınmaya başladığından bu yana tuzla yakından ilgilenmişlerdir çünkü yaşam için vazgeçilmez olan tuz, yiyecekleri eşsiz bir şekilde tatlandırmaktadır.
- B) İnsanlar kayıt altına alınan tarihin başlangıcından itibaren yaşam için vazgeçilmez olan ve yiyeceklere eşsiz bir tat veren tuzla yakından ilgilenmişlerdir.
- C) İnsanların kayıt altına alınan tarihin başlangıcından beri tuzla yakından ilgilenmesinin nedeni yiyeceklere eşsiz bir biçimde tat vermesinin yanı sıra yaşam için de vazgeçilmez olmasıdır.
- D) Tuz, yaşam için vazgeçilmez olduğu ve yiyeceklere eşsiz bir biçimde tat verdiği için insanlar kayıt altına alınan tarihin başlangıcından beri tuzla yakından ilgilenmişlerdir.
- E) Yiyecekleri eşsiz bir biçimde tatlandıran tuz yaşam için vazgeçilmez olduğundan, tarihin ilk kayıt altına alındığı andan itibaren insanoğlunu fazlasıyla ilgilendirmiştir.

39. Objectivity refers to perceiving and describing something from as neutral and unbiased a perspective as possible in order to produce observations that can be verified by a trained community of observers.

- A) Nesnellik, bir şeyi olabildiğince tarafsız ve önyargısız bir bakış açısı üzerinden algılayıp betimlemenin yanı sıra söz konusu şeyin eğitilmiş bir gözlemciler topluluğu tarafından doğrulanabilmesi anlamına gelmektedir.
- B) Nesnellikten kastedilen, eğitilmiş bir gözlemciler topluluğu tarafından gözlemlenebilecek algılamaları ve betimlemeleri ortaya koymak ve bunun için mümkün olduğunca tarafsız ve önyargısız bakış açıları üretmektir.
- C) Eğitilmiş bir gözlemciler topluluğu tarafından doğrulanabilecek gözlemler ortaya koyabilmek için bir şeyi mümkün olduğunca tarafsız ve önyargısız bir bakış açısıyla algılamak ve betimlemek gerekmektedir.
- D) Nesnellik, eğitilmiş bir gözlemciler topluluğu tarafından doğrulanabilecek gözlemler ortaya koymak için bir şeyi mümkün olduğunca tarafsız ve önyargısız bir bakış açısıyla algılamak ve betimlemek anlamını taşımaktadır.
- E) Bir şeyi mümkün olduğunca tarafsız ve önyargısız bir bakış açısıyla algılamak ve betimlemek, nesnellüğün eğitilmiş bir gözlemciler topluluğu tarafından gözlemlenebilecek şekilde ortaya koyulmasına bağlıdır.

40. Yeni deneyimlere açık insanlar, görsel bilgiyi farklı şekillerde işleme yeteneğine sahiptir ve bu, yaratıcılıklarının artması sağlamaktadır, böylece bu özelliğe sahip insanlar farklı bakış açıları sayesinde diğerleri tarafından gözden kaçırılan çözümleri fark etmede iyi olabilirler.

- A) People who are open to new experiences have the ability to boost their creativity by processing visual information in different ways, so people with this trait can be good at spotting solutions that others overlooked, thanks to their diverse outlook.
- B) People who are open to new experiences have the ability to spot solutions overlooked by others thanks to their diverse outlook, which is a trait that enables these people to process visual information in different ways and helps boost their creativity.
- C) People who have the ability to process visual information in different ways that boost their creativity are open to new experiences: therefore people with this trait can be good at spotting solutions overlooked by others, thanks to their diverse outlook.
- D) People who have the ability to be open to new experiences process visual information in different ways to boost their creativity, so people with diverse outlook might be good at spotting solutions that others overlook, thanks to this trait.
- E) People who are open to new experiences have the ability to process visual information in different ways and this helps boost their creativity, so people with this trait might be good at spotting solutions overlooked by others, thanks to their diverse outlook.

41. Evlat edinme, ister sağlıklı bir yenidoğan isterse de özel ihtiyacı olan herhangi bir yaştaki bir çocuk olsun, bir aileye ihtiyacı olan tüm çocukların gereksinimlerine uygun olarak sürekli gelişen bir olgudur.

- A) Adoption is a phenomenon that constantly evolves in relation to the needs of any children who need families, whether they are healthy new borns or children of any age with special needs.
- B) Adoption is a phenomenon involving the needs of children, whether they are healthy new borns or children at all ages with special needs, and it constantly evolves to meet those needs.
- A) The phenomenon of adoption evolves constantly to fit the needs of all children in need of families, be it healthy new borns or children of any age with special needs.
- B) Adoption refers to a phenomenon that constantly evolves in order to meet the needs of children needing families, be it healthy new borns or children of all ages with special needs.
- C) The phenomenon of adoption, ranging from healthy new borns to children of all ages with special needs, constantly evolves to fit the needs of any children who need families.

42. Vücutun akciğerleri koruyan mekanizmaları olmasına rağmen, akciğerlerde biriken birçok madde vardır ve bunlar akciğerlerde tekrarlayan iritasyona veya uzun süreli hastalığa yol açabilir.

- A) Although the body has mechanisms that protect the lungs, there are many substances that deposit in the lungs and these may cause recurrent irritation to the lungs or lead to long-term illness.
- B) Many substances can deposit in the lungs and cause recurring irritation to the lungs that leads to long-term illness even though various mechanisms of the body protect the lungs.
- C) Despite the protective mechanisms of the body, lots of substances may deposit in the lungs that can cause long-term illness by causing recurrent irritation to the lungs.
- D) Even if there are mechanisms of the body for the protection of the lungs, many substances may deposit in the lungs and lead to long-term illness as a result of recurring irritation.
- E) Although the body protects the lungs through various mechanisms, many substances can cause long-term illness by depositing in the lungs and leading to recurring irritation.

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

Azerbaijan's transformation is particularly impressive considering that twenty-seven years ago, it was involved in a deep political and economic crisis. Amid post-Soviet uncertainty, the economy was in free fall, with a severe contraction in output and growing inflation. The revival of the country's economy followed the introduction of a new oil strategy which encompassed a series of production sharing agreements and the opening of Azerbaijan's historic oil sector to international investment. A 1994 agreement, **hailed** as the 'contract of the century', gave investors access to Azerbaijan's rich oil fields in the Caspian Sea. The resulting inflow of capital and expertise permanently altered the country's fortunes. Large-scale production and the construction of multiple pipelines contributed to making Azerbaijan one of the world's largest oil and gas exporters. Azerbaijan's biggest challenge today is diversifying away from hydrocarbons (chemicals found in petrol and natural gas), which represent more than 90 per cent of the country's total exports, a 60 per cent increase from fifteen years ago. The country expects to capitalise on hydrocarbons for at least another forty years, but oil production is believed to have peaked, and Azerbaijan must do more for its non-oil economy. For the government, this is a clear priority.

43. It is clearly stated in the passage that more than a quarter of a century ago, Azerbaijan ----.

- A) became a politically developed and economically competitive country
- B) was entangled in serious administrative and financial difficulties
- C) was in a problematic situation in terms of infrastructure and services
- D) was economically and politically more stable but suffered from rising inflation
- E) experienced strong economic growth thanks to post-Soviet investors

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

- A) the 1994 agreement attracted a lot of foreign investment to Azerbaijan
- B) Azerbaijan's economic development would have been impossible without Soviet aid
- C) Azerbaijan has become a preferred destination to which other countries export gas
- D) the country's greatest challenge is how to best take advantage of the Caspian Sea
- E) the country's new oil strategy is questionable, given the limited amount of foreign investment

45. The underlined word in the passage 'hailed' is closest in meaning to ----.

- A) praised
- B) ignored
- C) recruited
- D) ceased
- E) retained

46. According to the passage, for further economic development, Azerbaijan needs to ----.

- A) abandon hydrocarbons as soon as possible
- B) revise the 1994 agreement to make it more profitable
- C) seek other sources of income as alternatives for oil
- D) focus on expanding the uses of oil and the range of markets where it is sold
- E) find more efficient ways of obtaining more oil from the Caspian Sea

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

Deconstruction - the method which claims there is no single explanation of the meaning of a piece of writing - in and of itself, is almost dead, but it retains enormous influence on current critical thinking. While deconstruction itself peaked in the late 1970s, an evolving version of deconstruction has been absorbed by later thinking and often remains crucial to, and even taken for granted by, contemporary cultural and literary criticism. The founding figure and the intellectual force behind deconstruction was Jacques Derrida. His first widely influential book, *Of Grammatology*, appeared in French in 1967, and many of his later writings recast or extend the ideas of *Of Grammatology* for other contexts and issues. Advocates and popularisers saw his ideas as so revolutionary that they put him in the same light as Copernicus, Newton, Einstein, and Freud. Although Derrida was primarily a philosopher, his work had little impact on philosophy until after its shock wave. Derrida was primarily a philosopher, his work had little impact on philosophy until after its shock wave hit literary studies. Deconstruction has since carried its influence far beyond literary studies, not only to philosophy but also to all of the humanities and often to the social sciences.

47. According to the passage, deconstruction lost its previous power ----.

- A) because it could hardly evolve after its peak in the late 1970s
- B) long before the 1970s, when various different philosophical movements appeared
- C) and was forgotten for several years because of the obsolete ideas it promotes
- D) but still achieves a considerable impact on cultural and literary criticism
- E) as a result of its excessive preoccupation with current cultural criticism

48. It is stated in the passage that Jacques Derrida's book *Of Grammatology* ----.

- A) is considered to be the cornerstone of his works
- B) has had a bigger influence on philosophy than the field of literature
- C) was an important extension of the ideas of some French philosophers
- D) dwells upon the ideas of such prominent thinkers like Einstein and Freud
- E) was considerably influenced by other contexts and issues of his time

49. Derrida is seen in the same line with Copernicus, Newton, Einstein, and Freud because he ----.

- A) was their contemporary
- B) was as popular as they were
- C) influenced many other fields of study as they did
- D) had groundbreaking ideas like them
- E) was also a philosopher

50. According to the passage, which of the following is true about deconstruction?

- A) It has extended far beyond the boundaries of humanities and social sciences.
- B) It made literary studies more significant than others.
- C) It helped Derrida to become a literary critic
- D) It was not fully appreciated in some fields of study.
- E) It has evolved over time and made its way to modern studies as well.

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

What goes around comes around. Our greenhouse gas emissions do not just warm the planet, they also acidify the oceans; however, it is a fact that most people are not aware of. Now it turns out that the changes in ocean chemistry they cause will feed back into the climate, further driving up temperatures. This was not always thought to be true. Climatologists had considered that carbon dioxide (CO₂) absorbed by the ocean was stored, and unable to affect the climate. But a study now suggests that the acidification it causes will rebound on the entire planet, by acting on tiny marine plants called phytoplankton. These plants produce a chemical called dimethyl sulphide (DMS) that drifts up into the air and reflects sunlight back into space, cooling the planet. Katharina Six and her team at the Max Planck Institute for Meteorology in Hamburg gathered experimental data showing that phytoplankton produce less DMS as seawater becomes less alkaline due to acidification. After entering these figures into climate models, they estimate that 18 per cent less DMS will be released from the oceans by the year 2100, compared to pre-industrial times. If the concentration of CO₂ in the atmosphere doubles, which is likely to happen later this century, temperatures are expected to rise between 2 and 4.5°C. Ocean acidification will add between 0.23 and 0.48°C to that figure, Six estimates.

51. According to the passage, greenhouse gas emissions ----.

- A) are mainly caused by the rise in acid levels in the oceans
- B) are responsible for changes in ocean chemistry
- C) enable oceans to absorb and store carbon dioxide
- D) are considered to be less harmful than the chemical changes in oceans
- E) impact the temperatures less than they did in the past

52. It is understood from the passage that the chemical dimethyl sulphide ----.

- A) plays an important role in decreasing the temperatures on Earth
- B) leads to acidification by reflecting sunlight back
- C) is produced when marine plants reflect sunlight back into space
- D) is the direct result of acidification in the oceans
- E) is produced in less alkaline seawater

53. According to the data collected by Six and her team, ----.

- A) DMS released from the oceans will drop to 18 per cent in 2100
- B) climate models of pre-industrial times indicated 18 per cent less acidification
- C) less production of DMS causes seawater to become less alkaline
- D) phytoplankton produced more DMS before industrialisation
- E) the rise in temperatures will be far more than 5°C later this century

54. What is the main aim of the author of this passage?

- A) To prove that greenhouse gas emissions affect the climate more than acidification
- B) To reveal the major effects of temperature rise on the planet
- C) To inform the reader about a lesser-known effect of greenhouse gas emissions
- D) To tell people about the effects of industrialisation on the climate
- E) To give specific advice about cooling down the planet

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

So far, only two types of mental exertion have been shown to improve or preserve overall cognitive ability. One is musical training. Experts state that listening to and making music is not only an auditory experience; it is a multisensory and motor experience. Playing an instrument changes how the brain interprets and integrates a wide range of sensory information, and making music over a long period of time can change brain function and brain structure. The other is to learn a new language. As for the role of language-learning in brainpower, a study carried out among students revealed that attention gets better when a new language is studied intensively even if it is for a short time, and it gets even better when more practice is done for longer. The results of the study confirm the cognitive benefits of language-learning and give important and warming messages: firstly, even a short, intensive course can show beneficial effects on some cognitive functions. Secondly, this effect can be maintained through practice. So, we can say that it is never too late to start a mental activity such as learning a new language.

55. One can understand from the passage that playing a musical instrument ----.

- A) does not influence our brain functions when done temporarily
- B) is the best way of preserving cognitive ability
- C) has little impact on motor skills as it is an auditory experience
- D) does not have an instant impact on brain functions unlike listening to music
- E) has a positive impact on how our brain responds to different stimuli

56. It is pointed out in the passage that learning a new language ----.

- A) fixes several types of brain damages
- B) prevents various mental disorders
- C) could strengthen motor skills
- D) may help improve attention
- E) improves sensory awareness

57. According to the passage, the study done on students shows that ----.

- A) those who start to learn a new language at a young age eliminate their risk of cognitive disability
- B) it is possible to improve the brain even with a short, intensive course of language learning
- C) learning a new language requires more practice than playing an instrument
- D) language learning can improve the overall functioning of the brain when practised for a long time
- E) there are substantial benefits of language learning when it is combined with musical training

58. Which of the following best describes the author's attitude towards learning a new language?

- A) Doubtful
- B) Pessimistic
- C) Encouraging
- D) Neutral
- E) Critical

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

When we take medication, some can pass through us intact and go down the toilet. Once in the sewers, these drugs are not removed during the treatment process, and end up in the waterways. To find out how pharmaceutical waste finds its way into aquatic creatures, Erinn Richmond at Monash University in Australia and her colleagues sampled flies, beetles, other insects and spiders from six waterways in the greater Melbourne region. Overall, the group detected 69 medications in the invertebrates. Organisms near wastewater plants contained the highest levels, but low levels were also detected in those from more pristine areas. Richmond presumes river-borne pharmaceuticals probably accumulate in flies and beetles while they are underwater larvae, then transfer to spiders that feed on them after they emerge as adults. Other predators in the food web such as fish, platypuses, birds, bats and frogs may also become cross-contaminated, she says. Her team calculated that trout and platypuses feeding on insects near wastewater plants would consume anti-depressant doses up to half the level normally prescribed to humans. The impacts of this are not certain, but previous studies have found that high-level exposure to anti-depressants causes fish to become less vigilant about avoiding predators. Male birds also seem to sing less to females when exposed to the drugs.

59. It can be understood from the passage that medicine ----.

- A) may not be very effective if it is recycled from pharmaceutical waste
- B) eliminated in the treatment stage still poses a hazard to aquatic creatures and insects
- C) is likely to threaten some animal populations in water when it reaches waterways without being destroyed
- D) gives harm to only aquatic creatures whose habitats are confined to areas surrounding wastewater plants
- E) turns into pharmaceutical waste when it is consumed more than the recommended amount

60. What point does Richmond make about contamination in the passage?

- A) It affects invertebrates more than the larvae, flies and beetles if it stems from river-borne pharmaceuticals.

- B) It can indirectly influence a wide range of predators regardless of whether they live in water or not
- C) It is caused mainly by 69 types of medication which are not properly absorbed by the body during treatment.
- D) It occurs as a result of high anti-depressant consumption in more clean and wealthy districts.
- E) It can have deadly effects, especially on platypuses and trout as they eat waste polluted by anti-depressants.

61. It is stated in the passage that anti-depressants ----.

- A) can impact the way male and female spiders interact with each other
- B) can make fish more vulnerable to attack as prey
- C) can have similar side effects on platypuses as they have on humans
- D) have failed to produce noticeable effects on invertebrates
- E) have more adverse effects on underwater animals than other medication

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

- A) How to Detect Medications in Underwater Creatures
- B) Optional Wastewater Treatment Strategies
- C) River Pollution Caused by Wastewater Plants
- D) When Medications Become a Contaminant
- E) Which Medical Waste Does Affect Invertebrates?

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

63.

Sebastian:

- **Preparing tasty meals in the woods is a wonderful thought. But, somehow, it's easy to go overboard with backpacking menus. You think you must pack this in order to eat that and you need all the other items to prepare it properly.**

Graham:

- **That's silly. What the body needs is simple. It needs water more than anything else. In fact, you can survive without food for at least a week.**

Sebastian:

— ----

Graham:

- **Almost anything you eat out there is going to taste great because you will be very hungry and, after all, you're outdoors!, it still seems like a strange hobby to me.**

- A) I don't think I'm alone on this one, but energy bars, fruit and trail mix will keep you going.
 B) Think about it: No cooking, no clean up and less to carry on your back
 C) Well then, what do you suggest I put into my backpack so as not to starve out there?
 D) You think so? Don't you think I should try something less risky then?
 E) Needless to say, you must have water on a regular basis, or the body breaks down.

64.

Eleanor:

- **I wonder what might happen if human beings disappeared.**

Chidi:

- **Well, I was reading an article about it, and it said plant and animal species that have formed close bonds with humanity are the most likely to suffer.**

Eleanor:

- **How is that?**

Chidi:

— ----

Eleanor:

- **I see. So, this probably means they will be outcompeted by other plants, and the animals that feed on them will probably vanish too.**

- A) To be honest, I'm not sure, but one theory holds that intelligent life developed because it helped our ancestors to survive the environmental shocks that they had experienced.
 B) You know the crops that feed the world are reliant on fertilisers that we use. When we are gone, fertilisers will not be used, and those plants might be replaced by their wild forebears.
 C) The animals that were closer to us helped individuals and themselves to reproduce in large social groups. This was proof enough that they had good genes.
 D) The decades following human extinction will be of devastating oil spills, chemical leaks and explosions of varying sizes. I mean all the ticking bombs that humanity has left behind.
 E) I can say traces of humankind will remain, even millions of years after our end. For instance, microbes will need lots of time to consume all the plastics we've left behind.

65.

Scott:

- **On my geography course, we are learning about the capital cities of Europe. Can you name any of these cities?**

Debbie:

- **The one I'm thinking of is Budapest, the capital of Hungary. Where did the name 'Budapest' come from, by the way?**

Scott:

— ----

Debbie:

- **Wow! I didn't know that. So, the history of the name 'Budapest' is much simpler than I had expected it would be.**

- A) I'm not sure where the name comes from, but we can search it on the Internet to find out.
- B) The name of the capital city has always been Budapest. If you study the history of Hungary, this is one fact you will learn.
- C) Budapest is made up of two cities separated by the Danube River. One town was Buda and the other Pest; when the cities were merged, so were their names.
- D) Good question! When I asked my Hungarian friends about it, they told me there are some myths about its origin, but they're all just myths anyway.
- E) Well, someone with a sense of humour claimed it had something to do with the Buddha, but just because they sound the same doesn't mean they are related!

66.

Alison:

- **Did you know that oysters are used to mitigate coastal erosion and flooding due to the rise in sea levels?**

Kyle:

— ----

Alison:

- **But those efforts have detrimental effects on near-shore habitats. Constructing breakwater reefs from oysters has been found to support a higher abundance and different communities of fishes.**

Kyle:

- **To be honest, I'd never have imagined that oysters could be used to protect shorelines.**

- A) I know it's forcing many to migrate to higher ground and leaving millions at risk of demise.
- B) There are breakwaters and seawalls already in use to prevent such incidences.
- C) I think certain measures have to be implemented to control oyster harvesting.
- D) I don't think oysters would be resilient enough to withstand major changes in sea levels.
- E) To protect the oyster reefs, there must be a system to ensure their sustainability.

67.

Paul:

- **We'll need to be careful about not getting Dengue Fever on our Central American tour.**

Sarah:

- **What's Dengue Fever? I've never heard of that.**

Paul:

- **It's some sort of viral infection spread by mosquitoes.**

Sarah:

- **Well, that's definitely not something I want to get. How about we just stay in larger cities so that we avoid mosquito-infested areas?**

Paul:

- ----

Sarah:

- **Then let's read up on how to prevent mosquito bites to avoid getting bitten in the first place.**

- A) In truth, mosquitoes usually bite during the daytime and are often found indoors.
- B) Well, Dengue Fever usually causes flu-like symptoms, including fever, muscle and joint pains, nausea and vomiting.
- C) In fact, the guidebook says there are some amazing cities along our tour, so I'm absolutely on board with that idea.
- D) Actually, since mosquitoes breed in artificial water containers like throw n aw ay jars and cans, it's common in populated urban areas.
- E) Apparently, treatment involves pain killers, plenty of fluids and even hospitalisation if it's severe.

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

68. The story of King Solomon meeting the Queen of Sheba inspired a rich literary tradition across Jewish, Christian and Islamic texts, although the geographic origins of the story still puzzle scholars to this day.

- A) Still confusing scholars about where it took place, the story of the meeting between King Solomon and the Queen of Sheba gave rise to a rich literary tradition throughout Jewish, Christian and Islamic texts.
- B) The geographic origins of the story of King Solomon meeting the Queen of Sheba remain a mystery for scholars, although they acknowledge its impact on the rich literary tradition across Jewish, Christian and Islamic texts.
- C) The scholars studying the rich literary tradition in Jewish, Christian and Islamic texts still remain confused about the story and geographic origins of the meeting between King Solomon and the Queen of Sheba.
- D) While inspired by the story of the meeting that took place between King Solomon and the Queen of Sheba, scholars are still confused about the geographic origins of rich traditional Jewish, Christian and Islamic texts.
- E) The story of King Solomon meeting the Queen of Sheba has prompted scholars to create a rich literary tradition in Jewish, Christian and Islamic texts, but the only thing that has still not been clarified is the exact location of this meeting.

69. As people age, the ability of white blood cells to deal with infections and respond to vaccinations declines, opening the door for illness or inflammation that can lead to chronic disease over time.

- A) When people age, chronic diseases caused by illness and inflammation increase because white blood cells dealing with infections and responding to vaccinations diminish in number over time.
- B) As people age, white blood cells to deal with infections and respond to vaccinations lose their strength, and this causes chronic diseases accompanied with illness and inflammation.
- C) While ageing, people lose the ability to deal with infections and respond to vaccinations due to the decline in their white blood cells; that is why chronic diseases due to inflammation increase over time.
- D) As people age, white blood cells lose the strength to deal with infections as well as respond to vaccinations, and this may cause illness or inflammation that leads to chronic disease as time progresses.
- E) Illness and inflammation can lead to chronic diseases as people age, and this is because of the white blood cells' incapacity to deal with infections and respond to vaccinations over time.

70. With bodies rarely above 15 cm long, tarsiers are one of the world's smallest meat-eating primates living off largely insects, reptiles and birds.

- A) Just as tarsiers have small bodies mainly under 15 cm in length, they feed off mainly insects, reptiles and birds as the smallest carnivore primate
- B) Tarsiers, which have bodies barely longer than 15 cm, are among the tiniest carnivorous primates consuming mostly insects, reptiles and birds.
- C) Since tarsiers are under 15 cm in length and they have meat in their diet like insects, reptiles and birds, they are one of the world's smallest meat-eating primates.
- D) Living among mostly insects, reptiles and birds, tarsiers are one of the few tiny carnivorous primates and have a body that is barely more than 15 cm in length.
- E) Tarsiers are one of the world's smallest primates that prefer meat in the form of mainly insects, reptiles and birds whose bodies are rarely above 15 cm long

71. While the growth of cities may be associated with increasing prosperity, urban areas demonstrate the world's most obvious health disparities in both low- and high-income countries.

- A) The largest disparities in health are observed in both low- and high-income countries due to increasing prosperity that is connected to the growth of cities
- B) As a result of the growth of cities with the purpose of creating more wealth, both low- and high-income countries have developed urban areas with health inequalities in the world.
- C) Both low- and high-income countries are experiencing the most obvious problem of health inequalities as the growth of cities has produced increasing wealth in urban areas.
- D) It is possible to link the growth of cities to more wealth; however, urban areas both in low- and high-income countries are places with the most apparent health inequalities in the world.
- E) The growth of cities is linked to an increase in prosperity as long as there is the apparent issue of urban health discrepancies in both low- and high-income countries of the world.

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

72. Many ancient Greek writers told of a race of women warriors who were descended from Ares, the god of war, and the nymph Harmonia. They were said to live without men, wear masculine clothing, and spend their days hunting, farming, and above all fighting. ---- Researchers have only found traces of a people, the Sauromatians, whose women hunted and fought alongside their men. Nevertheless, the myth of the Amazons was popular; classical writers repeated the tales, and artists portrayed the Amazon women prominently in their art.

- A) In fact, they were placed in variety of geographical locations, the most mentioned of which is an area near the Black Sea
- B) However, there has been no archaeological evidence that proves the existence of such a tribe of women warriors
- C) Thus, the women were believed to be the fighters, rulers, and administrators; the men, looked after the home and reared the children.
- D) So, Amazonian customs generated attention from ancient authors who were drawn to speculations about exotic women.
- E) Moreover, for most of the writers, the Amazons lived not only far away but also in a distant time, usually before or during the Trojan War.

73. Toxic behaviour is common in the workplace. In part, it grows from selfishness and callousness that can manifest in extreme form from certain character disorders that do not recede after work hours and are particularly destructive to interpersonal relationships. ---- The spirit of the times plays a role as well. Periods of cultural turbulence, instability and uncertainty tend to stimulate and release hostile behaviours that play on the fears of others. Whether it turns up in the conference room or the home, toxic behaviour has a negative emotional impact beyond its immediate cause.

- A) Toxic behaviour can also be the product of work environments where productivity is the only measure for success or where there is an atmosphere of mistrust.
- B) A toxic boss behaves like a dictator whose rudeness is matched by bullying and the implementation of other offensive actions towards workers.
- C) Toxic behaviour does not just inflict personal harm, it attacks the systematic well-being of entire groups and organisations alike.
- D) People who are subjected to toxic behaviour as a target can be adversely physically affected in the long term.
- E) Nearly half of all workers in one poll in 1998 reported they were treated rudely at least once a week, a number which increased to 62% in 2016.

74. Misinformation is perhaps an inevitable part of the world we live in, but it is not a new problem. ---- Deceiving others can offer an apparent opportunity to gain strategic advantage, to motivate others to action, or to even protect interpersonal bonds. Moreover, people inadvertently have been sharing inaccurate information with one another for thousands of years. However, we currently live in an era in which technology enables information to reach large audiences distributed across the globe, and thus the potential for immediate and widespread effects from misinformation now looms larger than in the past.

- A) People have likely told lies to one another for roughly as long as verbal communication has existed.
- B) Yet, certain patterns of communication and the facilitated spread of information might solve this
- C) Indeed, misinformation is concerning because of its potential to unduly influence attitudes and behaviour.
- D) From an ethical perspective, many people worry most about the active promotion of misinformation.
- E) However, media systems do not censor many types of it before being put in content made available to audiences.

75. Adaptive Business Intelligence (ABI) is the discipline of combining prediction, optimisation, and adaptability into a system capable of answering these two fundamental questions: “What is likely to happen in the future?” and “What is the best decision right now?” To build such a system, we first need to understand the methods and techniques that enable prediction, optimisation, and adaptability. At first glance, this subject matter is nothing new, as hundreds of books and articles have been written on business intelligence, prediction methods, optimisation techniques, and so forth. ---- ABI addresses this very issue.

- A) This popular statement has been around for years as business managers stored massive amounts of data in the belief that they contain valuable insight.
- B) Moreover, recent research in psychology indicates widely held beliefs can actually hamper the decision-making process.
- C) The concept of adaptability is certainly gaining popularity, and not just in the software sector; it can be seen in running shoes or Internet search engines
- D) However, none of these has explained how to combine these various technologies into a software system capable of predicting, optimising, and adapting.
- E) These products are very appealing for individual consumers because, despite their mass production, they are capable of adapting to the preferences of each unique owner.

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

76. (I) Commercial transactions are one of the most fundamental uses of the Internet and can seem like one of the simplest. (II) Services are bought and sold on a similar basis to physical transactions. (III) Effective automated recommendation systems have been a priority for online retailers to understand, predict and profit from their users' behaviour. (IV) And with retail goods, much as in many shops catalogues, items are selected, paid for, and then delivery is arranged - either by post, in the case of physical goods, or via download. (V) Behind this, however, lies an administrative and logistical network of immense complexity, above all when it comes to processing financial transactions, ensuring data security and dealing with the proliferating forces of fraud and scamming.

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

77. (I) Brain activity measurements conducted by the University of Ontario showed a clear neurological difference between being present at a show and seeing it on screen. (II) There was far more 'synchrony' in the brain waves of those who physically attended a live performance, suggesting greater enjoyment and a stronger sense of connectedness with the music and the people around them. (III) Audiences of virtual gigs are provided with the opportunity of multiple camera angles to choose from, the option of broadcasting their applause and the access to a live chat to make them feel the atmosphere. (IV) But a concert's impact is not limited to short-term sensory thrills, or pleasurable tricks that live music can play on your mind. (V) Attending concerts lowers the secretion of the stress hormone 'cortisol' while increasing levels of a steroid called DHEA, which is associated with enhanced immune function, lower cholesterol and improved muscle deposition

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

78. (I) It is little surprise studies have suggested that being bilingual can help you learn a new language. (II) This could be as bilingual people realise that there is no intrinsic link between a word and its meaning. (III) Some linguists have also theorised there are differences between the brains of polyglots (people who speak more than one language) and monolinguals (those who speak only one). (IV) Some people worry that bringing up a child bilingually means they end up not speaking any language 'properly'. (V) However, the neuroscience behind this is not clear: researchers are still not in full agreement whether different languages are stored and accessed together or separately in the brain.

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

79. (I) For almost 40 years, our nearest cosmic neighbour, the Moon, was left alone as we looked somewhere else in the Solar System. (II) That changed in 2013 when China's Chang'e 3 lander touched down on the lunar surface. (III) Since then, there has been an explosion of interest in the Moon. (IV) The search for water as a source of life, even on the Moon is a constant point of focus in the context of human exploration. (V) NASA, China and even private companies are racing back to it, with dozens of robotic and human missions being planned.

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

80. (I) Albert Einstein predicted the existence of gravitational waves almost 100 years ago as a result of his general theory of relativity. (II) With the discovery of other galaxies beyond the Milky Way, scientific perception of the universe had suddenly grown. (III) The German-born theoretical physicist had said any accelerating mass should produce ripples in the fabric of space-time that propagate at the speed of light, which essentially means that a change in gravity will spread as waves or ripples through space. (IV) But decades of searching for evidence had drawn a frustrating blank. (V) Yet, on 11 February 2016, it was announced that physicists at the Laser Interferometer Gravitational-Wave Observatory had sensed, for the very first time, a wave emanating from a fraction-of-a-second collision of two black holes located 1.3 billion light years away.

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

END OF THE TEST
CHECK YOUR ANSWERS.

**YDS
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YDS

1-16: For these questions, choose the best word or expression to fill the space.

1. Research suggests that people with diabetes who make relaxation techniques part of their usual routine experience significant ---- in their blood sugar levels.

- A) entanglements
- B) improvements
- C) references
- D) deformities
- E) obstructions

2. According to Piaget, an infant's initial knowledge is limited to innate reflexes and is combined with an ---- to actively use and adapt these reflexes as a result of repeated interactions with objects.

- A) assertion
- B) equivalent
- C) inclination
- D) ambiguity
- E) estimation

3. Cortisol, a hormone that increases in response to stress, contributes to the fight-or-flight reflex that helps the body to respond to ---- situations.

- A) explicable
- B) challenging
- C) reversible
- D) fulfilling
- E) superfluous

4. An electric conductor is any material that can ---- conduct electricity, such as metal, ionic solution, or ionised gas.

- A) adversely
- B) innately
- C) devastatingly
- D) efficiently
- E) accidentally

5. Sinkholes are natural, circular depressions that form when water erodes easily dissolved or soluble rock located beneath the ground surface, but they are also ---- by human activities.

- A) hindered
- B) suppressed
- C) induced
- D) violated
- E) evacuated

6. Like the Romans, the Aztec were a warlike people who founded a great empire and who ---- knowledge of other peoples to further their civilisation.

- A) pulled through
- B) drew on
- C) called off
- D) rushed into
- E) turned down

YDS

7. Chinese influence on Japan ---- in the 7th and 8th centuries as Japanese rulers ---- to build a Chinese style of bureaucracy and society.

- A) would peak / used to seek
- B) has peaked / seek
- C) was peaking / were seeking
- D) had peaked / had sought
- E) peaked / sought

8. Health experts emphasise that people ---- vitamins and minerals from their food unless they require an amount that ---- through diet and their doctors recommend certain supplements.

- A) used to get / might not be reached
- B) should get / cannot be reached
- C) are able to get / need not be reached
- D) may get / must not be reached
- E) have to get / should not be reached

9. The Greek philosopher Thales is said ---- a solar eclipse ---- back to May 28, 585 BCE, which famously brought a battle between the warring Lydian and Medes to a halt.

- A) to predict / to have dated
- B) having predicted / having dated
- C) to be predicted / being dated
- D) to have predicted / dating
- E) predicting / dated

10. The electricity produced by a generator travels --- - cables to a transformer, which changes electricity from low voltage to high voltage, and electricity can be transmitted ---- long distances using high voltage.

- A) against / to
- B) along / over
- C) into / with
- D) for / at
- E) between / on

11. Fashion dolls were miniature examples of the latest fashions and, ---- the late medieval period onwards, were a favourite way of disseminating the latest information ---- fabric, colour, cut, and decoration.

- A) from / on
- B) with / in
- C) over / between
- D) about / to
- E) at / across

12. In linguistics, the distinction between a word's sense and reference is a critical one, ---- it allows us to study the many cases where we happily use words, even though they do not naturally correspond to the way things are in the world.

- A) in order that
- B) so that
- C) because
- D) if
- E) once

YDS

13. ---- there is nothing wrong with wanting to look good, there are some troubling ethical issues associated with aesthetic plastic surgery.

- A) Given that
- B) Although
- C) In case
- D) Unless
- E) Provided that

14. ---- even kings and high statesmen have a daily life, when that concept is used in history, it refers to the lives of the ordinary people who became the protagonists of much historiography in the late 20th century.

- A) Whether
- B) Seeing that
- C) While
- D) Unless
- E) Until

15. Economic activity is the source of wealth for any country, so government control and regulation of the economy have a significant effect ---- on prosperity and growth ---- on political well-being.

- A) the more / the less
- B) neither / nor
- C) not only / but also
- D) so / that
- E) whether / or

16. The science says that products grown organically contain higher levels of antioxidant compounds linked to good health ---- lower levels of pesticides and toxic metals.

- A) as well as
- B) prior to
- C) in terms of
- D) on behalf of
- E) as a result of

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

Mercury is the least explored of the rocky planets. (17)--- technical difficulties, the planet has been visited by just two missions to date: Mariner 10 in the mid-1970s and the more recent Messenger spacecraft, which studied Mercury from orbit. Spacecraft (18)--- extremely fast to get to Mercury. When they reach the planet, they must suddenly slow down enough to get into orbit just as the Sun's gravity is trying to accelerate them even more. In addition, the Sun's pull is so strong near Mercury that orbits around the planet are unstable, and (19)--- to the Sun makes it hard for spacecraft to maintain a stable temperature. (20)---, Mariner 10 and Messenger have reached the planet successfully and studied its features and properties. A third major mission, the joint European—Japanese BepiColombo, may reveal more (21)--- this intriguing planet.

17.

- A) Due to
- B) Together with
- C) In comparison with
- D) According to
- E) Similar to

18.

- A) may travel
- B) have to travel
- C) would be travelling
- D) could have travelled
- E) must have travelled

19.

- A) visibility
- B) density
- C) proximity
- D) reflectivity
- E) clarity

20.

- A) In other words
- B) Otherwise
- C) Hence
- D) Nonetheless
- E) Likewise

21.

- A) for
- B) around
- C) beyond
- D) over
- E) about

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

The heart mystified ancient physicians. **(22)**---- all cultures recognised the relationship between the heart and life itself, they differed vastly in their interpretations of what that relationship was. The Egyptians held the heart to be the base of intellect and emotion in life and the measure of that life's worth with a person's passage **(23)**---- the afterworld. Mesopotamian and Sumerian physicians used medical herbs and botanicals to treat ailments **(24)**---- pounding of the pulse and heart weakness. Ancient Chinese physicians speculated that the heart circulated all of the body's **(25)**----substances, including air, through a complex network of vessels and passageways. Within the tenets of primitive Chinese medicine, the pulse spoke to the physician, its rhythms and patterns **(26)**----the story of the body's health and illnesses.

22.

- A) As long as
- B) Provided that
- C) Since
- D) Though
- E) In order that

23.

- A) upon
- B) by
- C) into
- D) from
- E) over

24.

- A) similar to
- B) in the hope of
- C) in accordance with
- D) regardless of
- E) such as

25.

- A) deficient
- B) vital
- C) peculiar
- D) adverse
- E) obsolete

26.

- A) to be presented
- B) to present
- C) presenting
- D) having been presented
- E) to have presented

YDS

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

27. Even if the two-minute commute from bed to desk can be counted as one of the benefits of working from home, ----.

- A) it turns out to be real for many of us and extracting the maximum benefit is not going to be easy
- B) it can also turn out to be a perilous sign of blurred boundaries between professional and personal lives
- C) it is possible to communicate effectively with colleagues and managers from anywhere using technology
- D) it might be tempting to adopt a student lifestyle of going to bed and waking up later than you are used to
- E) it is often because you are spending too much time on activities that are not in line with your personal values

28. Just as archaeologists are contesting shipwreck hunters over historical disasters, ----.

- A) an underwater habitat named 'Aquarius' is sited off the Florida coast about 20m under water
- B) the underwater riches that occur naturally as mineral deposits are being mined at shallow depths
- C) marine biologists are trying to compete with the mining industry in preserving nature's secret treasure troves
- D) scientists have attached cameras to Weddell seals to study the ecology of fishes living beneath the ice
- E) the huge technological leap into deep waters in the past century enabled scientists to explore more minerals

29. While human populations have expanded since the Industrial Revolution, with technologies becoming increasingly capable of pervasive impacts, ----.

- A) biodiversity is no longer a rallying point for conservationists who are concerned about the rapid simplification of natural systems
- B) actions that protect biodiversity reduce soil erosion and promote scientific interest
- C) biodiversity can be naturally thought of as the result of a magnificent and eternal process of change
- D) biodiversity is in decline, as a result of human activities, especially the fragmentation of forests and other wild habitats
- E) protection of habitat is mainly treated by the recovery of some endangered and threatened species

30. Although platypus populations were formerly reduced by hunting for the fur trade, ----.

- A) serious concern is raised because the platypus range follows densely populated majors
- B) effective government conservation efforts have resulted in a successful comeback
- C) the species' habitat may be disrupted by dams, irrigation projects, or pollution
- D) they spend most of their time on land and have a few physical traits that can be modified
- E) some other less aquatic species can also be fairly common in suitable habitats

31. Since dam technology has advanced with increasing knowledge of design principles and a better understanding of foundation and material properties, ----.

- A) there is no longer a question regarding safety of construction and operational processes
- B) it is estimated that about 150,000 dams around the world are still sustainable
- C) national governments have already become involved in providing standardised regulations
- D) the major issue is to monitor deterioration as the structures and equipment get older
- E) dam failures cause loss of life and property damage in downstream reaches

32. ----, traditional ways of adorning the body changed as Native Americans had more contact with European traders and White settlers.

- A) As much as Native Americans wore jewellery and other body decorations to honour spirits or to indicate social status
- B) Although Native American body decoration practices and jewellery designs were practiced for many hundreds of years
- C) Because the Native American jewellery had social and religious significance, as well as decorative qualities
- D) Providing Native Americans across the North American continent adorned their bodies in a variety of different ways
- E) Given that Native American body decoration was very important to the religious and social life of tribal members

33. ----, *Telmatobiusculeus* has the slowest metabolism of all frogs, to lessen its demand for oxygen.

- A) As though its baggy skin contains vast amounts of capillaries that enable the amphibian to absorb oxygen from the water
- B) Supposing that it has had to adapt its movement, metabolism, and even its skin
- C) while it is the largest aquatic frog, reportedly reaching lengths of up to 60cm, with its legs outstretched
- D) As long as it bobs up and down to create ripples that let oxygen-rich water flow over its skin
- E) Because its many folds increase the skin's surface area to maximise oxygen intake

34. Many people go through a time period, in their early teens, when they are obsessed with that 'choose your own adventure in life' slogan, ----.

- A) but the older they get, the more they learn that the world refuses to let them control it
- B) in case they feel pretty sure about what might happen and how harsh the outcomes will be
- C) given that they find crying as an acknowledgement of how they feel in times of panic
- D) as it is much easier for them to obey their parents' rules
- E) however, the more they try to find certainty through science, the more it evades their curiosity

YDS

35. Child-care providers are simply viewed as supporters of employed parents, ----.

- A) as low wages and minimal employment benefits offered to them often cause them to quit their jobs
- B) so children whose caregivers are encouraging can easily gain social skills like developing empathy for others
- C) although child-care affordability is no longer an issue for low-income families in most European countries thanks to government funds
- D) but they can also create early learning opportunities for children and contribute to their cognitive development
- E) while parents do not generally need to monitor caregivers remotely if they are close relatives of the child

36. Some parts of Sicily offer the sense of isolation to those who want to cut themselves off from the World ----.

- A) though one can easily get mesmerised at the sight of the surviving columns from ancient theatres around
- B) only if they enjoy the intoxicating scent of orange blossoms and red cactus blooming luxuriantly on even small rocks
- C) unless they are ready to get overwhelmed by the beautiful surroundings that can inspire them to rest all day
- D) because they are the places nestling on top of rocky promontories stunningly high above the Mediterranean
- E) as they host a fascinating amalgam of vastly different traditions extending from the Greeks to Arabs

37-42: For these questions, choose the most accurate Turkish translation of the sentences in English and the most accurate English translation of the sentences in Turkish.

37. All plastic surgery procedures seek to restore patients' appearances; however, reconstructive surgery focuses on patients with physical problems or deformities while aesthetic surgery generally focuses on patients who want to improve their appearance.

A) Tüm plastik cerrahi yöntemleri hastaların görünüşünü düzeltmeyi hedefler fakat estetik cerrahi genelinde görünüşünü iyileştirmek isteyen hastalara odaklanırken rekonstrüktif cerrahi, fiziksel problemi veya şekil bozuklukları olan hastalara odaklanır.

B) Tüm plastik cerrahi yöntemleri hastaların görünüşünü düzeltmeyi hedeflese de görünüşünü iyileştirmek isteyen hastalara estetik cerrahi, fiziksel problemi veya şekil bozuklukları olan hastalara ise genelinde rekonstrüktif cerrahi odaklanır.

C) Görünüşünü iyileştirmek isteyen hastalara estetik cerrahi, fiziksel problemi veya şekil bozuklukları olan hastalara ise genelinde rekonstrüktif cerrahi odaklanır ancak tüm plastik cerrahi yöntemleri hastaların görünüşünü düzeltmeyi hedefler.

D) Tüm plastik cerrahi yöntemleri, fiziksel problemi veya şekil bozuklukları olan ve görünüşünü iyileştirmek isteyen hastalara odaklanır ancak genellikle hastaların görünüşünü düzeltmek rekonstrüktif cerrahinin, iyileştirmek ise estetik cerrahinin hedefidir.

E) Tüm plastik cerrahi yöntemleri hastaların görünüşünü iyileştirmeye odaklansa da rekonstrüktif cerrahi, fiziksel problemi veya şekil bozukluklara olan hastalara, estetik cerrahi ise genellikle görüntülerinde değişiklik isteyen hastalara odaklanır.

38. The only reason that the present human population has avoided starvation is that the Green Revolution of the 1950s combined nitrogenous fertilizers and new strains of crops to dramatically increase food production in Third World nations.

A) 1950'lerdeki Yeşil Devrim ile beraber, Üçüncü Dünya ülkelerinde gıda üretimini büyük ölçüde artırmak için azotlu gübrelerin yeni nesil tahıllarla bir araya getirilmesinin tek nedeni, şu anki insan nüfusunun açlıktan korunmasını sağlamaktır.

B) Şu anki insan nüfusunun açlıktan korunmasının tek nedeni, 1950'lerdeki Yeşil Devrim'in Üçüncü Dünya ülkelerinde gıda üretimini büyük ölçüde artırmak için azotlu, gübrelerle yeni nesil tahılları bir araya getirmesidir.

C) Üçüncü Dünya ülkelerinde gıda üretimini büyük ölçüde artırmak amacıyla 1950'lerdeki Yeşil Devrim tarafından azotlu gübrelerle yeni nesil tahıllar bir araya getirilmiştir ve bu, şu anki insan nüfusunun açlıktan korunmasının tek sebebidir.

D) Üçüncü Dünya ülkelerinde gıda üretimini büyük ölçüde artırmak için 1950'lerdeki Yeşil Devrim ile azotlu gübreler ve yeni nesil tahıllar bir araya getirilmişti ve bunun tek sebebi, şu anki insan nüfusunun açlıktan korunmasını sağlamaktır.

E) 1950'lerdeki Yeşil Devrim aracılığıyla azotlu gübrelerin yeni nesil tahıllarla bir araya getirilmesi, şu anki insan nüfusunun açlıktan korunmasının tek sebebidir ve bu durum aynı zamanda Üçüncü Dünya ülkelerindeki gıda üretiminin büyük ölçüde artmasını sağlamıştır.

39. Elastic thinking, the ability to abandon our ingrained assumptions and open ourselves to innovations, endows us with the ability to solve novel problems and overcome the psychological barriers that can impede us from looking beyond the existing order.

A) Kemikleşmiş varsayımlarımızı terk ederek kendimizi yeniliklere açma yeteneği olan esnek düşünme, bizi yeni sorunları çözme yeteneği ile donatırken mevcut düzenin ötesine bakmamızı engelleyebilen psikolojik sınırları aşmamızı sağlar.

B) Esnek düşünme, kemikleşmiş varsayımlarımızı terk etme ve kendimizi yeniliklere açma yeteneği, bizi yeni sorunları çözme ve mevcut düzenin ötesine bakmamızı engelleyebilen psikolojik sınırları aşma yeteneği ile donatır.

C) Esnek düşünme, kemikleşmiş varsayımlar, terk edip kendimizi yeniliklere açma yeteneği, bizi yeni sorunları çözme yeteneği ile donatır ve mevcut düzenin ötesine bakmamızı engelleyebilen psikolojik sınırları aşmamızı sağlar.

D) Esnek düşünme, kemikleşmiş varsayımlarımızı terk etmemizi ve kendimizi yeniliklere açmamızı sağlayan yetenek ve mevcut düzenin ötesine bakmamızı engelleyen psikolojik sınırları aşmamızı sağlayarak bizi yeni sorunları çözme yeteneği ile donatır.

E) Esnek düşünme, kemikleşmiş varsayımlarımızı terk etmemizi, kendimizi yeniliklere açmamızı ve yeni sorunları çözmemizi sağlayan yetenektir ve bizi mevcut düzenin ötesine bakmamızı engelleyen psikolojik sınırları aşma yeteneği ile donatır.

40. Diş hekimliği derneklerinin kurulması, o zamana kadar çıraklık eğitim modelinin egemen olduğu 19. yüzyılın ortalarında diş hekimliği eğitiminin resmi bir yapıya kavuşmasında önemli bir rol oynamıştır.

A) Dentistry training and education underwent a formalisation process with the establishment of dentistry societies in the mid-19th century, although the apprenticeship model of training played an important role until then.

B) The transition of dentistry training and education from the apprenticeship model of training to a formalisation process was made possible through the important role played by dentistry societies in the mid-19th century.

C) Although the apprenticeship model of training was dominant until the mid-19th century, dentistry training and education played an important role when dentistry societies were formed.

D) The formation of dental societies played an important role in the formalisation of dentistry training and education in the mid-19th century, until when the apprenticeship model of training was dominant.

E) Were it not for the formalisation of dentistry training and education which played an important role in the formation of dental societies in the mid-19th century, the training of dentistry would still be dominated by the apprenticeship model.

41. Kendi başına yeterli olmayıp dış ticarete bağımlı olmak, İrlanda'nın dünya pazarlarındaki dalgalanmalara ve kendi temel ihrac pazarlarındaki tüketim değişikliklerine karşı olan savunmasızlığını önemli derecede artırdı.

A) Since Ireland depended on external trade, and not on its own capabilities, its vulnerability to fluctuations in world markets and to consumption changes in its principal export markets increased.

B) For being tied to external trade rather than to its own strength, Ireland became vulnerable to global market fluctuations and to consumption changes in its main export markets.

C) As Ireland is external trade-dependent and not its susceptibility to global markets' fluctuations and to key export markets' consumption changes was increased drastically.

D) Because Ireland is dependent on external trade rather than being self-sustaining, it became susceptible to global market fluctuations and consumption changes in its leading export markets.

E) Being dependent on external trade, and not self-sustaining, vastly increased Ireland's vulnerability to fluctuations in world markets and to changes in consumption in its major export markets.

42. Çok uluslu bir araştırma ortamı sizi başlangıçta farklı bakış açılarını dikkate almaya zorlar ve en sonunda fikirlerinizi çok daha anlaşılır şekilde ifade etmenize yardımcı olur.

A) A multinational research environment is what forces the consideration of different perspectives begin with and helps you to communicate your ideas more clearly in the end.

B) A multinational research environment forces you to consider different perspectives to begin with and helps you to communicate your ideas more clearly in the end.

C) A multinational research environment not only forces you to consider different perspectives, but also helps you to communicate your ideas quite clearly in the end.

D) In the beginning, you are forced to consider different perspectives in a multinational research environment and this helps you to communicate your ideas quite clearly in the end.

E) Being forced to consider different perspectives as you begin a multinational research environment helps you to communicate your ideas in a pretty clearer way in the end.

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

Recreation is not neutral in its impact on ecosystems. The educational, physical, and mental health effects on individuals engaged in recreation on forestlands can have positive effects on sustainability of environmental and natural resources. Likewise, recreation can be detrimental. Wildlife can be adversely affected, as in some instances of harassment by off-road vehicle users, and of traffic on recreational road. Campsites and campgrounds can be expanded, resulting in the loss of vegetation and soil absorbency. Trees and other vegetation can be chopped down for firewood. Trails and roads can be impacted by use such that they fail and lead to problems of soil erosion and stream and lake pollution. Campers can introduce soap and other pollutants into lakes and streams. The sheer volume of recreational use means that people cover much of the landscape with recreational activity, and without careful and considered use, significant impacts to the environment can occur. A major challenge for forestland managers is to help people achieve their recreational goals, but in ways that minimise negative impacts on ecosystems. Many activities, from educational programs to the design of facilities, can be effective in this work. The benefits-based management paradigm helps focus on the benefits that are to be realised and the appropriate supportive management techniques.

43. Which of the following is not among the ways in which recreation negatively impacts the environment?

- A) Having more people interested in recreational activities means traffic in recreational roads.
- B) Campsites and campgrounds can be lost, so it might be necessary to build new ones.
- C) Opening space for recreational activities could result in the loss of forests.
- D) The use of some pollutants could lead to the pollution of natural water.
- E) Wild animals can be disturbed by people who drive their cars into natural areas.

44. Which of the following cannot be inferred about recreational activities?

- A) The flora might be harmed while expanding the sites for recreational activities.
- B) People are likely to behave irresponsibly while participating in recreational activities.
- C) Recreational activities might have some far-reaching impacts on the environment.
- D) Recreational activities are usually organised to ensure the sustainability of environmental programs.
- E) Offering facilities can help reduce the negative impact of recreational activities on the environment.

45. According to the passage, forestland managers -- --.

- A) think that educational programs and building environments might not be enough for sustainable recreational practices
- B) try hard to strike a balance between creating room for recreational activities and protecting the environment
- C) take advantage of appropriate supportive management techniques to help people make the most out of recreational facilities
- D) often find themselves attempting to expand the range of recreational activities in natural areas
- E) experience great difficulty in organising educational programs to raise people's environmental awareness

46. What is the main idea of the passage?

- A) It looks as though recreational activities are harmful for the environment due to some exaggerated impacts on the environment
- B) Recreation appears to be an innocent activity for people and also harmless for the environment, although the latter might be affected to certain extent.
- C) Although recreational activities might have positive impacts on human beings, they seem to exert a wide variety of negative effects on the environment
- D) As recreation proves harmful for the environment managers should avoid launching new recreational programs for the community.
- E) Although recreation might be detrimental to the environment it should be encouraged due to its positive effects on campers' physical and mental health.

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

Svante August Arrhenius was a Swedish chemist and one of the founders of the science of physical chemistry. At the age of three, Arrhenius taught himself to read, despite his parents' wishes, and by watching his father's addition of numbers in his account books, became an arithmetical prodigy. This amazing scientist was the first person to predict what the future atmosphere might look like in the wake of the Industrial Revolution. He spent many of his days (and likely nights) at the end of the 19th century calculating how the carbon released by burning coal (the major source of fuel at the time) might actually change the atmospheric carbon balance. In the end, he calculated that humanity could double the concentration of atmospheric carbon — in 3,000 years. The fact that Earth is now closing in on doubling that concentration just over 100 years after Arrhenius made his calculations has nothing to do with this great visionary's grasp of chemistry or math — it has everything to do with the fact that he had to base estimates on what he knew. The internal combustion engine was only a speculative invention, with none in use. No cars were on the road, and Arrhenius certainly had no idea about traffic jams, drive-through windows, or airplanes. Who could have imagined today's level of fossil-fuel consumption 100 years ago?

47. It can be understood from the passage that young Arrhenius ----.

- A) did not actually like being forced to watch his father working with numbers
- B) had to work and struggle for a long time to be recognised as an arithmetical prodigy
- C) was not supported much by his father, who was also a chemist
- D) had always wanted to be the founder of physical chemistry
- E) was not encouraged by his parents to learn how to read

48. It is clear from the passage that Arrhenius was primarily interested in finding out about ----.

- A) the relationship between the atmosphere and carbon release
- B) the ways of releasing reduced amounts of carbon into the atmosphere
- C) the amount of carbon in the atmosphere way before the Industrial Revolution
- D) the future technological developments of the Industrial Revolution
- E) the more efficient methods of burning industrial coal

49. According to the passage, Arrhenius's prediction turned out to be wrong because ----.

- A) the amount and variety of carbon-releasing products have increased beyond his imagination
- B) the concept of fossil-fuel consumption was not available to him at the time
- C) he thought the number of cars on roads would always remain the same
- D) he was not very good with disciplines like chemistry and maths
- E) even technologies like the internal combustion engine had not been invented yet

50. What is the author's attitude towards Arrhenius?

- A) Critical
- B) Admiring
- C) Neutral
- D) Indifferent
- E) Sceptical

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

Applied to various materials across many industries, nanotechnology is the science of the very small. Originally, it dealt with the engineering of nanoparticles to build mechanisms on an atomic level, but this has become only one definition, now referred to as MNT, or molecular nanotechnology. The meaning of nanotechnology has evolved to now include all scientific endeavours below 'micro technology', thereby encompassing any products and materials dealing with nanoscale operations. Due to the possibilities of nanotechnology in so many fields, the science has received increased attention from both businesses and masses in recent years. 'Nano' refers to the infinitesimal nanometre, one billionth of a metre; at this level, the components of molecule, atoms, and their parts are large enough to be physically manipulated, arranged, and built into layers. At the technical level, nanotechnology is interested in using these molecular construction abilities to create machines and computers at this nanoscale. In theory, these tiny systems will be capable of incredible speed and atomic precision performance. On a more universal and practical level, nanotechnology can arrange molecules to help create every day, life-size products with new qualities such as weather resistance, conductivity, and enhanced efficiency. However, the large scale investment in nanotechnology still outpaces its current profits, if not its expectations.

51. It is understood from the passage that nanotechnology ----.

- A) has not received full recognition among scientific circles
- B) has limitations on its applications in some engineering fields
- C) embodies a wide range of applications
- D) crews from micro technology in its functions
- E) is a newly-emerging technique in engineering

52. Which of the following statements about nanotechnology is true?

- A) Molecular construction abilities at nanoscale does not require any further improvement for machines to operate efficiently.
- B) It is still difficult to physically manipulate molecules and atoms at the 'nano' level, yet the field is improving.
- C) The present universal and practical applications of nanotechnology for everyday life are limited.
- D) Both businesses and people have become more and more interested in the field of nanotechnology.
- E) The components of molecules and atoms at the 'nano' level move at incredible speeds and are very precise.

53. Which inference about nanotechnology can be made based on the passage?

- A) The science of nanotechnology needs more investors if it is to succeed at a practical level.
- B) The profits made through the use of nanotechnology applications are greater than expected.
- C) The investments in the universal and practical application of nanotechnology are limited.
- D) Investors need to see more profitable applications before they consider increasing funding.
- E) Investors in nanotechnology are optimistic about the future of this scientific field.

54. What is the main purpose of this passage?

- A) To encourage people to invest in this field of science
- B) To describe how useful this technology will be in the future
- C) To give a brief description of the field
- D) To exemplify how all-encompassing the field is
- E) To reinforce the importance of this field for daily life applications

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

Yoga can be performed by those of any age and condition, although not all poses should be attempted by everyone. All that is needed is a flat surface large enough to stretch out on, a mat or towel, and enough overhead space to fully raise the arms. It is a good activity for those who cannot go to gyms, who do not like other forms of exercise, or have very busy schedules. Teachers recommend waiting three or more hours after meals. Loose and comfortable clothing should be worn. People with injuries, medical conditions, or spinal problems should consult a doctor before beginning yoga. Those with medical conditions should find a teacher who is willing to give them individual attention. Pregnant women can benefit from yoga, but should always be guided by an experienced teacher. Certain yoga positions should not be performed with a fever. Beginners should exercise with care and concentration when performing yoga postures, and not try to stretch too much too quickly, as injury could result. Some yoga postures, like the headstand and full lotus position, can be difficult and require strength, flexibility, and gradual preparation, so beginners should get the help of a teacher before attempting them.

55. According to the passage, yoga ----.

- A) should not be performed by anyone without consulting a doctor
- B) provides its fans with the chance to try each position without limitations
- C) can be performed much better when the stomach is full
- D) includes positions that should be performed with care to avoid injury
- E) should be avoided by people with medical problems

56. Which of the following does the author not focus on in the passage?

- A) The yoga postures that need special attention
- B) How people with special conditions should behave while doing yoga
- C) Who should be accompanied by an expert during sessions
- D) What less experienced yoga performers should do
- E) An age-based classification of yoga positions

57. Which of the following could be inferred about the nature of yoga?

- A) For yoga to be more effective, it is wise to use some specialised equipment essential for this form of exercise.
- B) Yoga is a highly accessible exercise which appears appropriate for people from all walks of life.
- C) There are certain questions about when yoga should be done so as to make the most of it
- D) Yoga performers benefit from this exercise enormously if they wear tightly fitting outfit during the sessions.
- E) Yoga might be more appropriate for those who lead a less active life with lots of free time.

58. Which of the following could be the best title for this passage?

- A) How to Organise Yoga Sessions
- B) Useful Tips for a Smooth Start to Yoga
- C) Preparing Your Body for Yoga Sessions
- D) How to Perform Yoga Postures
- E) Self-Imposed Restrictions on Yoga

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

To produce foods that meet consumer needs, food manufacturers need to know the relative contributions of the various sensory qualities — tastes, odours, and textures — to the flavour of foods. Arguably, until this is known, it is difficult if not impossible to understand the consumers' responses to the product. Such information can be used to guide product development and ensure a quality product by allowing measurement of the effects of different production methods, changes in ingredients, and storage. The process of describing and measuring the sensory qualities of foods and beverages is known as descriptive analysis (DA). To perform DA, small panels of typically ten or twelve individuals receive extensive training. For a long period of time, the panellists try to learn to be consistent in their use of specific labels to describe sensory qualities. Such a training is necessary because of our generally poor ability to identify odours and flavours. Even with common food flavours, correct identification can be as low as 50 percent. Despite being able to say that an odour or flavour is highly familiar, we are often at a loss to identify the correct name. This has been labelled the 'tip of the nose' phenomenon. In addition, to describe texture qualities, an entire vocabulary must be learned and applied appropriately. Importantly, training allows 'concept alignment' — essentially an agreement as to the meaning of sensory descriptors and what constitutes examples of the concept. For example, the panel might need to agree that the term 'lemon odour' refers to the odour of fresh lemon juice but not that of lemonade.

59. According to the passage, in order to design products for consumer needs, food manufacturers need to ----.

- A) examine the role of sensory qualities in determining the flavour of foods
- B) come up with different production methods to enhance the quality of foods
- C) make the processes involved in food production available to consumers
- D) enrich the flavour of foods by changing particular ingredients
- E) create a system where consumers can give feedback on the quality foods

60. Which of the following is true about descriptive analysis?

- A) Correct identification of sensory qualities can take time because it requires comprehensive training.
- B) A limited number of people designated for each panel prevents obtaining accurate results from the analysis.
- C) Panellists are selected from individuals who have prior knowledge about product development.
- D) Accurate labelling of food odours and flavours depends on the quality of foods and beverages.
- E) The training for the analysis falls short in providing guidance on how to label some sensory qualities.

61. The 'tip of the nose' phenomenon is used when ----.

- A) panellists cannot decide on how to describe the texture of a familiar food
- B) targeted consumers do not accurately predict the taste or odour of a certain food
- C) the product under analysis possesses a very strong scent
- D) the sensory descriptors do not match the features of a product
- E) panellists fail to correctly name an odour or flavour despite finding it familiar

62. What is the main purpose of the passage?

- A) To provide information on how an analysis of sensory qualities helps make economic profits
- B) To argue over the best way to enhance customer satisfaction for foods and beverages
- C) To discuss how to improve the accuracy level of the descriptive analysis
- D) To predict the potential benefits of analysing sensory qualities of foods and beverages
- E) To introduce a method to understand consumers' needs regarding food products

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

63.

Tiffany:

- I'm reading an article about organisations and wondering what NGO stands for.

Patrick:

- It's the abbreviation for 'non-governmental organisation'. It's a specific type of voluntary organisation.

Tiffany:

- ----

Patrick:

- Basically an NGO is a part of the voluntary sector, so in general they're private, non-profit-distributing and self-governing.

Tiffany:

- The article also claims it's possible to distinguish between NGOs based in developed countries and those based in developing countries.

A) I can understand the scale and importance of the voluntary sector is vast.

B) How are they distinct from government and commercial organisations?

C) I must ask then if it's necessary to divide organisations into such categories.

D) Are governments funding the voluntary sector to deliver public services?

E) Why do NGOs based in developing countries restrict themselves to specific geographic areas?

64.

Thomas:

- Yesterday I read about the effects of high caffeine intake, and as you're addicted to coffee and tea, I thought I needed to share this with you.

Katie:

- Actually everyone knows about some of the harmful effects of excessive caffeine consumption, but I'm curious about what you'll say.

Thomas:

- As I've learned, high caffeine intake can trigger calcium loss from bones, increase blood pressure and affect fertility in women.

Katie:

- ----

Thomas:

- Actually, the article I read mentioned replacing coffee with tea which has a lower level of caffeine. If you really need coffee, then limit it to two cups daily.

A) Some of these are new to me and they are quite worrying, but I don't know how to avoid these risks.

B) I heard that people suffering from migraine are sensitive to caffeine intake. Did you read anything about that?

C) Besides these, one needs to pay attention to healthier eating habits such as drinking more water, and cutting out or limiting their sugar intake.

D) But coffee makes me stay awake while studying for my exams late at night. Do you mean that I need to find more appropriate times to study?

E) Getting a list showing the amounts of caffeine in drinks may be a good start for overcoming the addiction, but I don't know where to find one.

YDS

65.

Alan:

- I never got the appeal of this 'takeaway culture' with coffee. You're supposed to take your time and enjoy every last sip when it comes to drinking something as aromatic as coffee.

Judy:

- ----

Alan:

- What do you mean by that?

Judy:

- Well, you have to be on the run for work or some kind of errand all the time. You're not given a choice other than either taking the coffee with you or not having it at all.

Alan:

- You've a point. But then again, I'd rather have the opportunity to sit with a friend over coffee and get away from the worries of the day than just rush into new ones.

A) Coffee has never been on the top of my list of things to try when I'm in a new environment. I prefer something I can consume faster, like soda.

B) I believe where you live plays a big role in such matters. If you live in the city centre, everything is more accessible.

C) Why not by other drinks, then? You can find all kinds of beverages in every corner of the city nowadays.

D) You seem to be going through some hectic times. But you have the chance to sit down at that cafe next to your workplace during the lunch break.

E) I think it has more to do with the fast-paced lifestyle modern societies impose on you than with anything else.

66.

Mary:

- Could you please lend me some money? I'm badly in need of some for my weekend trip.

John:

- Well, yes. But I'll have to exchange some cryptocurrency to do that.

Mary:

- ---

John:

- Yeah, that's right, but you know things are changing, so am I.

A) In fact, I don't like spending money on new and risky things. I don't want to lose my hard-earned cash on something that may fail.

B) I can't understand how on earth you could do such a thing on terribly important educational issues.

C) I didn't know that you used cryptocurrency. I thought you'd never rely on something that you couldn't hold in your hands.

D) I know that you're a star when it comes to finance, so I'm sure you'll make it in investing.

E) I'm sorry. I've spent all my money on a new course on cryptocurrency. That's why I have to do this.

67.

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

Sarah:

- Talking about festivities, what do you know about Chinese New Year?

Bill:

- Well, it can take place anytime in the first two months of the year with people dining with relatives and enjoying outdoor spectacles such as firecrackers, fireworks and dragon dancing.

Sarah:

- ----

Bill:

- That has something to do with the rising of the second new moon after the winter solstice and can occur anywhere between the 21 January and 20 February.

A) Wouldn't it be extraordinary to participate in such festive activities even in February?

B) Don't you think it would be better to avoid having festivals for such a long duration?

C) Then, where is the logic in not holding Chinese New Year on the same day every year?

D) Isn't it also known as the Spring Festival to usher out the old year and bring in the new?

E) Aren't these major celebrations held on New Year's Eve and New Year's Day?

68. Caterpillars' flesh contains more protein than chicken, so it is no surprise they are on the menu of so many insectivorous animals.

A) The flesh of caterpillars includes as much protein as chicken flesh does; therefore, one should not be surprised to learn that insect-eating animals like to eat them.

B) Caterpillar flesh consists of higher amounts of protein compared to chicken flesh, which is unsurprisingly why they constitute a part of many insectivorous animals' diet.

C) It should be no surprise that, rather than eating chicken flesh which includes little protein, insect-eating animals feed on protein-rich caterpillar flesh.

D) Due to higher amounts of protein in chicken, compared to caterpillar flesh, it is no surprise that chickens constitute a regular part of many insectivorous animals' diet.

E) Surprisingly enough, unlike chicken flesh, which contains a lower amount of protein, caterpillar flesh is an important item in the diet of insect-eating animals.

69. Culturally shared ideas about language and its users are known as language ideologies, and they can profoundly shape attitudes toward speakers who do not speak prestigious dialects.

- A) It is probable that culturally shared ideas about a language and its users, also known as language ideologies, deeply affect the approaches to people who do not speak high-status dialects.
- B) Because culturally shared ideas about a language and its users are also known as language ideologies, the attitudes towards the speakers who do not speak prestigious dialects are totally shaped by these ideologies.
- C) Speakers often embrace language ideologies which can extremely affect their culturally shared ideas about language and the speakers who do not use highly-regarded dialects.
- D) People who do not speak highly-valued dialects most likely adopt attitudes promoted by language ideologies, which are also known as culturally shared ideas about language and its users.
- E) Attitudes towards speakers who do not speak high-status dialects are constantly altered because of the culturally shared ideas about language and its speakers, also known as language ideologies.

70. Since the Middle Ages, humans have had a close relationship with honeybees as we have captured and reared them for their valuable and delicious honey.

- A) Since the Middle Ages, the relationship between humans and honeybees has been so close that humans have caught and raised them for their priceless and tasty honey.
- B) Since the Middle Ages, humans have caught and used honeybees for their precious and tasty honey, so they have had a close relationship with these animals.
- C) The root of the enduring connection between humans and honeybees have been dated before the Middle Ages, when we started to catch and rear them for their precious and tasty honey.
- D) Human beings' close relationship with honeybees goes back to the Middle Ages although these animals were first captured and raised for their priceless and tasty honey.
- E) Since the Middle Ages, it is human beings who have been in direct contact with honeybees upon catching and rearing them for their precious and tasty honey.

71. While choosing a creative pastime activity, the important thing is to make sure that it is unrelated to tasks or surroundings that feel like work if you want to give your mind a rest.

- A) Even if you are in a work-related surrounding to complete a task, it is important to spare time and do a creative pastime activity unrelated to work to refresh your mind.
- B) Making a creative choice in your pastime activity is important if you want to achieve mental rest when you are away from work-related tasks and surroundings.
- C) Though adopting a creative pastime activity to soothe your mind is an important thing, you need to make sure it is not connected to work-related tasks or surroundings.
- D) Choosing a creative pastime activity is important if you want to ease your mind from the tasks and surroundings you associated with work.
- E) It is essential to avoid tasks or surroundings that resemble work when deciding which creative pastime activity to take on if you wish to ensure mental rest.

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

72. Science has a gender problem and we need a culture change. It is in everyone's interest to correct the issue and prevent women scientists, officers, and workers from experiencing failure as they try to advance their careers. Discrimination against women is often unintended. ---- Our failure to eliminate the inequities facing women in science would represent a failure for women and men alike, as well as for any kind of enterprise from medical research to the tourism industry.

- A) Therefore, we can fix the salary equity problem by inviting decision makers into action for removing the concerns about women being disadvantaged.
- B) However, the stereotypes we carry unconsciously lead to biases, which have powerful effects on the satisfaction, productivity, and career advancement of both genders.
- C) In brief, we know that flexible workarrangements can improve the satisfaction and even performance of females who are doing well in their careers.
- D) Still, workforce diversity should be a critical element for designing a desired working environment to allow both men and women to do their best.
- E) At least, women are encouraged to claim compensation for career-pausing actions which favour their male colleagues and make them more advantaged.

73. The geographical knowledge of Muslims had reached a very high level of development by the 10th century. It is in this development that the work of Al-Biruni is significant. Al-Biruni presented a critical summary of the total geographical knowledge up to his own time. He made some remarkable theoretical advances in general, physical, and human geography. Al-Biruni did not confine himself to a simple description of the subject matter with which he was concerned. ---- Thus, Al-Biruni has been considered as one of the great leaders of his time because of his relative freedom from prejudice and his intellectual curiosity.

- A) Although his interests ranged from mathematics to moral philosophy, Al-Biruni became interested in geography at a young age.
- B) Al-Biruni noticed the peculiarities of the Indian monsoon, observed the time of its breaking, and described its westward and northward movements.
- C) He compared it with relevant materials and evidence, and evaluated it critically, offering alternative solutions.
- D) In the study of physical phenomena, including landforms, weather, and geology, Al-Biruni adopted the methods of the physical sciences.
- E) He knew Persian but preferred Arabic, because the latter was more suitable for academic pursuit.

74. Until the 17th century, the Ottoman Empire was one of the most powerful countries in the world. Then it dramatically lost its power because it failed to keep up with Europe's scientific and technological gains, especially in the 18th century. For successive sultans, development of the Empire's army was the top priority. To achieve this goal, many officers, scientists and experts, mostly from Europe, were brought in to aid the Ottoman modernisation. ---- Under Ottoman Sultan Mustafa III, the Royal School of Naval Engineering was established to educate chart masters and ship builders.

- A) A new artillery school was established by Sultan Mahmud I, and Alexander Comte de Bonneval from France was named administrator.
- B) The Ottoman ideology was further disseminated through a network of provincial centres in western and central Anatolia that hosted princes' courts.
- C) After 1861, Turkish secondary education was affected by the telegraph as a number of technical high schools were opened.
- D) The *madradas* and all other religious schools maintained by the religious establishment were taken over by the Ministry of Education.
- E) Foreign professors signed contracts obliging them to focus all of their activities on the requirements of their faculties.

75. Game theory is the science of interactive decision-making. It was created in 1944 with the publication of John von Neumann and Oskar Morgenstern's *Games and Economic Behavior*. Widely hailed when it was published, the book became an instant classic. Its impact was enormous. ---- Soon afterward, applications, extensions, and modifications of the framework presented by Neumann and Morgenstern began to appear in other fields, including sociology, psychology, and through political science, international relations and security studies.

- A) In retrospect, it is not surprising that game theory was readily adapted into security studies.
- B) Two states locked in an economic conflict, for instance, obviously have an interest in securing the best possible terms of trade.
- C) A game can be thought of as any situation in which an outcome depends on the choices of two or more decision-makers.
- D) Game theorists have developed a number of distinct ways to represent a game structure.
- E) Almost immediately, game theory began to penetrate economics—as one might well expect.

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

76. (I) In the late 18th century, the progressive increase in literacy throughout Britain, especially for the lower classes, created a greater demand for reading materials. **(II)** Books had been a luxury item, but pamphlets and very small books were sold cheaply. **(III)** Due to heavy working conditions, the lower classes had less leisure time to spend on reading although there was a significant increase in the literacy rate. **(IV)** The establishment of commercial lending libraries and reading societies made printed materials available to the educated poor at a small cost. **(V)** Journals and newspapers, which in Britain had been burdened with an expensive stamp tax, became widely available and circulated for free in lending libraries and coffeehouses.

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

77. (I) Historically, humans have looked upon bats with fear and revulsion. **(II)** Laboratory and field studies have revealed much about the fascinating biology and behaviour of bats, though. **(III)** Many people now recognise that bats are not a menace to humans and that they play an integral role in various ecosystems. **(IV)** Despite the shift in many peoples' attitudes toward bats, they are still persecuted in some regions: roosts are destroyed and forest habitats are logged. **(V)** The highest diversity of bat species occurs in the neotropics, where some localities have more species of bats than all other mammal species combined.

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

YDS

78. (I) The contradictions, paradoxes and ironies of California are almost as immense as the state itself. **(II)** It is a state more blessed than any other with beautifully preserved natural landmarks, but one that also contains some of the ugliest urban sprawl in the country. **(III)** It is rich in history, and yet its people are among the most forward-looking in the US. **(IV)** It is more than three times the size of England and bigger than any US state except Alaska and Texas. **(V)** It is home to the highest point in the contiguous United States, Mount Whitney, and also the lowest point in the Western Hemisphere, Death Valley National Park, which sits almost 90 metres below sea level.

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

79. (I) Over 200 million people worldwide are affected by vision loss due to the degeneration of a layer of cells in the eyes called the retinal pigment epithelium (RPE). **(II)** But researchers have successfully transplanted human retinal cells into monkeys' eyes, giving hope for this method as a treatment for blindness. **(III)** Using stem cells could provide an unlimited source of transplants, and could ensure that the transplants are matched to the recipients, the researchers say. **(IV)** In this proof-of-concept study, an international group of scientists took stem cells from the donated eyes of human adults and turned them into retinal cells. **(V)** They then transplanted these cells into the eyes of monkeys, where they survived for three months with no serious side effects, such as an attack from the immune system or light sensitivity.

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

80. (I) Intrapersonal intelligence is characterised by the ability to access and understand one's own internal experiences, including a range of emotions, and to draw on internal experiences as a means of making decisions about, and guiding, one's behaviour. **(II)** People with strong intrapersonal intelligence also have an accurate understanding of how they fit in relation to other people and have a strong sense of self. **(III)** They have the ability to be both creative and intimate, and they possess the capacity to be alone. **(IV)** As is the case with interpersonal intelligence, the frontal lobe is involved with personality. **(V)** Because this particular intelligence is psychically manifested, language, music, or other creative expression is often used to describe the experiences of an intrapersonally intelligent person.

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

TEST BİTTİ.
CEVAPLARINIZI KONTROL EDİNİZ.

YDS
EKİM
2022

YDS

-
-
1. **Climate scientists claim that urban areas are disproportionately affected by rising temperatures, which is a disparity that has significant health ---- on urban settlers.**
- A) enhancements
 - B) facilities
 - C) implications
 - D) demonstrations
 - E) provisions
2. **Extracurricular activities are those sponsored by and usually held at school but that are not part of the academic curriculum, and they often involve some time ---- outside of the regular school day.**
- A) commitment
 - B) mitigation
 - C) conservation
 - D) statement
 - E) sentiment
3. **The term 'nutrient potential' means the amount of plant nutrients in the rooting depth of soils being directly or indirectly ---- to plant roots.**
- A) adaptable
 - B) accessible
 - C) vulnerable
 - D) comparable
 - E) applicable
4. **Wales and England are two different countries that look, sound and feel alike, but often the greatest offence to Welsh people is when those very obvious differences are ---- disregarded or patronised.**
- A) admirably
 - B) conclusively
 - C) overtly
 - D) feasibly
 - E) sufficiently
5. **Snoring that is thought to be caused by excessive weight may be ---- by a sensible weight loss and exercise program.**
- A) released
 - B) exceeded
 - C) curtailed
 - D) ensured
 - E) revived
6. **Customs are those activities that have been approved by a social group and have been ---- from generation to generation until they have become habitual.**
- A) handed down
 - B) stood out
 - C) carried away
 - D) brought in
 - E) come over
7. **Although dingoes evolved from domestic dogs that ---- to Australia from elsewhere, they ---- feral once humans no longer controlled their breeding or survival.**
- A) have been brought / had gone
 - B) had been brought / went
 - C) were to be brought / would go
 - D) are brought / have gone
 - E) would be brought / were going to go
8. **A study found that a diet rich in vegetables, fruit, fish, cereals and monounsaturated fats, such as olive oil, ---- the loss of brain cells and ---- you mentally sharper for longer.**
- A) reduced / should have kept
 - B) reduces / could keep
 - C) will reduce / must have kept
 - D) has reduced / need to keep
 - E) had reduced / might keep
-
-

YDS

9. **Inspired by classical texts hinting at the possibility of ---- the Indian Ocean and eager to exploit the riches of the East, Portuguese explorers Bartolomeu Dias and Vasco da Gama became the first Europeans ---- the Cape of Good Hope.**
- A) having reached / to have rounded
 - B) reaching / to round
 - C) reach / to be rounding
 - D) being reached / having rounded
 - E) having been reached / rounding
10. **Nutrients enter cells lining the intestine and then are drawn into underlying cells, where they may enter either the lymph or bloodstream ---- distribution to tissues ---- the body.**
- A) about / by
 - B) for / throughout
 - C) at / over
 - D) under / within
 - E) into / across
11. **By extracting the clay component ---- soil and mixing it with sodium silicate, researchers were able to produce a material that could flow easily -- -- a 3D printer, but hardens quickly to form a strong, load-bearing structure.**
- A) for / with
 - B) into / upon
 - C) from / through
 - D) beyond / towards
 - E) within / over
12. **---- biofuels are presented as a more environmental source of fuel for cars and trucks, if they are produced at the expense of rainforests, the net environmental effect will be far worse even than using fossil fuel.**
- A) Although
 - B) Since
 - C) As long as
 - D) Just as
 - E) Unless
13. **From the perspective of childhood studies, play is a key concept --- it provides one of the most important contexts for child-focused research that enables insight into the social worlds of children.**
- A) because
 - B) unless
 - C) as if
 - D) though
 - E) as soon as
14. **---- the World Wide Web is still developing rapidly, it is difficult to say which particular skills, backgrounds, or training will become the most crucial for finding employment in this occupation in the future.**
- A) Once
 - B) As
 - C) Only when
 - D) Just as
 - E) Whether
15. **Culture can be defined as the integrated pattern of human knowledge, belief, and behaviour that is --- a result of --- integral to the human capacity for learning and transmitting knowledge to succeeding generations.**
- A) both / and
 - B) the more / the more
 - C) so / that
 - D) whether / or
 - E) such / that
16. **In many countries today, professions that traditionally were dominated by males, such as law, medicine, and engineering, are becoming more balanced ---- gender.**
- A) in case of
 - B) in terms of
 - C) as a result of
 - D) as opposed to
 - E) thanks to

YDS

It is difficult to estimate the number of Berbers in the world today because many members of this heterogeneous ethnic group do not define themselves as Berber. The details of the origins of the Berber people are not known for certain, (17)---- the Berbers are generally considered the original population of North Africa. It is likely that the Berbers descended, perhaps thousands of years ago, from people who expanded west from an eastern origin along the southern rim of the Mediterranean Sea. The Berbers (18)---- numerous invasions and occupations throughout their history. (19)--- many attempts by imperial forces to eradicate or absorb the Berbers, their culture is still vibrant. The Berber population is distributed (20)---- the countries of North Africa. Generally speaking, it is likely that most northwest African Arabs are of Berber origin. Although precise statistics are (21)---- now, experts estimate that 35-80% of the all Berbers live in Morocco, with the remainder found in Algeria, Libya, and Tunisia.

17.

- A) if
- B) so
- C) given that
- D) but
- E) just as

18.

- A) had been witnessing
- B) were to witness
- C) are witnessing
- D) would have witnessed
- E) have witnessed

19.

- A) By means of
- B) In addition to
- C) Due to
- D) With the aim of
- E) Despite

20.

- A) with
- B) across
- C) about
- D) at
- E) for

21.

- A) irreversible
- B) irrefutable
- C) inevitable
- D) unavailable
- E) unconventional

Over the past 50 years, palaeontologists have spent a great deal of time investigating the last of the dinosaurs. **(22)**----, it is only more recently that they have begun to get acquainted with some of the first. From discoveries in the 1990s, it **(23)**---- the earliest dinosaurs emerged about 228 million years ago in the middle of the Triassic period. But fieldwork in eastern Africa has taken the dinosaur record back even further, **(24)**---- altering our image of what the first dinosaurs were like. In 2013, researchers described *Nyasasaurus parringtoni* **(25)**---- a 245-million-year-old partial skeleton unearthed in Tanzania. The skeleton is too fragmented to tell if it is definitively one of the first dinosaurs. but **(26)**---- more complete remains of related animals, it gives us clues about what the first ones were like.

22.

- A) At least
- B) Therefore
- C) To illustrate
- D) Even so
- E) Otherwise

23.

- A) used to be believed
- B) had to be believed
- C) should be believed
- D) can be believed
- E) might be believed

24.

- A) dramatically
- B) supposedly
- C) temporarily
- D) slightly
- E) randomly

25.

- A) along
- B) over
- C) among
- D) towards
- E) from

26.

- A) in terms of
- B) along with
- C) in spite of
- D) as to
- E) except for

27. Though we often hear that people are aging better in many respects and the age 60 is the new 50, ----.

- A) there is a need for a wide scale research on people born in different decades so that it is possible to nail down actual physical and mental differences in the ways we are aging
- B) a study from Finland strikingly demonstrates some of the details of generational changes creating a difference in aging by comparing adults from different age groups
- C) there are many reasons such as improved medical care, avoidance from smoking and more importantly, keeping active in daily life that help aged people to enjoy better life standards
- D) you may be shocked to notice how soft bodies people used to have a few decades ago and how they seemed anchored in their chairs when they were barely pushing the age 60
- E) recent studies comparing populations from different parts of the world show that this situation is not across the board and it depends on social, behavioural, and economic factors

28. Although many hormones produced by human organs have a wide variety of actions, ----.

- A) located at the base of the brain, the pituitary gland produces many hormones that regulate other organs
- B) the common purpose of all hormones is to facilitate organ-to-organ communication necessary for body physiology
- C) hormones are released into the bloodstream whereby they travel to organs they affect, known as target organs
- D) one way to classify endocrine disorders is based on if a condition is due to excess production or underproduction of hormone
- E) hormone production by an endocrine organ is regulated by complex interactions, called feedback loops

29. While older people seem to take longer to learn verbal material than do the young, ----.

- A) they perform better when the learning process is self-paced and meaningful
- B) aging effects on cognitive functioning are investigated by research approaches
- C) this change appears to account for the gradual decrease in speed of responding
- D) they are rarely observed to improve in long-term memory through regular practice
- E) the young are equally agile in tasks that require the use of short-term memory

30. Although the national high school dropout rate in the US has declined since the 1970s and remained stable over the past several years, ----.

- A) dropouts more often come from low-income families and members of ethnic minorities
- B) graduation rate is the proportion of a given age range who have earned a high school diploma
- C) the issue is still a significant concern for educators and policy makers alike
- D) schools play a significant role in a student's decision to either drop out or persist
- E) school is often perceived as an unwelcoming place for students at risk for dropping out

31. Though archaeologists feel like they have fully figured out a historical phenomenon, ----.

- A) they study different rocks used for making stone tools, building monuments, and all kinds of other human uses
- B) they have unchanging opinions when it comes to certain issues such as Egyptology
- C) they may sometimes stumble on an entire cache of documents that utterly transforms their understanding of an ancient period
- D) they are in agreement that the new collection of 382 clay tablets deserve to be treated as the oldest documents of diplomacy ever found
- E) they have always been intrigued by the idea of being first to bring an archive of an ancient civilisation into daylight

32. The population of African elephants has decreased rapidly over the last few decades ----.

- A) so that they will not be classified as endangered when more individuals live in the wild
- B) since it is estimated that an infrasonic call by a male elephant could in fact cover an area of 30 sq km
- C) because the situation is worsening in respect of poaching and loss of habitat
- D) as far as movements of herds are being tracked through forests and grasslands
- E) just as animal identification through imagery is being more accurately monitored

33. How your gut reacts to the calories is decisive in whether your dinner ends up being burned as fuel or stored as fat, ----.

- A) given that many people tend to underestimate their calorie intake when they self-report their diet
- B) no matter how much attention you pay to calculate the amount of energy to be taken from calories on your plate
- C) supposing that there is emerging evidence of calorie burning boosted by prebiotics found in oats and garlic
- D) while research suggests that overcooking food can cause you to absorb more calories and carbs
- E) as far as researchers investigate if absorption of calories varies according to the time of the day they are consumed

34. Hypnotherapy is mostly associated with the idea of losing one's consciousness and getting under the control of others during entertainment shows, ----.

- A) even though it is actually a useful clinical technique frequently referred to for patients with insomnia and sleepwalking
- B) because its effectiveness depends on the individual, the severity of the problem, and how long it has been going on
- C) while you may not even start hypnosis until the second or third session after your hypnotist understands why and how you are struggling
- D) whether it allows people to enter a state free of worry and anxiety by allowing their brain function and heart rate to slow down
- E) since you may try hypnotherapy especially when you play a piece of calming music while sitting in a comfortable chair

35. ----, there is a more precise scale in use today that is based on the mathematics of motions caused by the earthquake.

- A) Although the Richter Scale is mentioned most often in the media when an earthquake occurs
- B) By the time one of the first scales developed to measure the true magnitude was invented by American seismologists
- C) Just as geologists measure the intensity of earthquakes in order to compare and judge potential damage
- D) Because scientists use moment magnitude when describing an earthquake event to the public
- E) In case seismologists effectively measure the magnitude of an earthquake through innovative techniques

36. Children who are shy may be at risk for lower academic achievement ----.

- A) unless social anxiety makes it difficult for children to think clearly and communicate effectively
- B) since participation in discussions and social interactions are important for the attainment of learning objectives
- C) although some research suggests that, on average, shy children are less verbally competent compared to their peers
- D) in case teachers assign them lower grades in several areas including reading comprehension and written expression
- E) even if in some cases the anxiety associated with school entry may result in selective mutism in such children

37. According to a study, speaking a second language may help you to be protected from age-related cognitive decline by boosting tissue density in brain areas associated with memory.

- A) Bir arařtırmaya gre, ikinci bir dil konuřmak beynin hafıza ile ilgili blmlerindeki doku yoęunluęunu destekleyerek yařa baęlı zihinsel gerilemeden korunmanıza yardımcı olabilir.
- B) Bir arařtırmaya gre, ikinci bir dil konuřarak desteklenen beynin hafıza ile ilgili blmlerindeki doku yoęunluęu yařa baęlı zihinsel gerilemeden korunmanıza yardımcı olabilir.
- C) Bir arařtırmaya gre, ikinci bir dil konuřurken beynin hafıza ile ilgili blmlerindeki doku yoęunluęu desteklenir ve bu da yařa baęlı zihinsel gerilemeden korunmanıza yardımcı olabilir.
- D) Bir arařtırmaya gre, ikinci bir dil konuřmak beynin hafıza ile ilgili blmlerindeki doku yoęunluęunun desteklenmesine ve yařa baęlı zihinsel gerilemeden korunmanıza yardımcı olabilir.
- E) Bir arařtırmaya gre, ikinci bir dil konuřmak beynin hafıza ile ilgili blmlerindeki doku yoęunluęunun desteklenmesini saęladığı için yařa baęlı zihinsel gerilemeden korunmanıza yardımcı olabilir.

38. People who have an overly positive view of their value seem to make positive first impressions, which can be an advantage during job interviews or first dates, but one who instils confidence in his or her leadership does not leave positive impressions in general.

- A) Kendi deęeri hakkında ařırı derecede olumlu bir fikre sahip olanlar iř grřmeleri veya ilk randevularda iyi bir ilk izlenim yaratıp fayda saęlıyor gibi grnebilir ancak liderlik konusunda gven ařılamaya alıřan biri genel olarak iyi bir izlenim bırakmaz.
- B) Kendi deęeri hakkında fazla olumlu bir fikre sahip olanlar iyi bir ilk izlenim yaratıyor gibi grnrleri ki bu da iř grřmeleri veya ilk randevularda bir fayda saęlayabilir ancak liderlięi konusunda gven ařılamaya alıřan biri genelde iyi bir izlenim bırakmaz.
- C) İř grřmeleri veya ilk randevularda kendi deęeri hakkında ařırı derecede olumlu bir fikre sahip olmak iyi bir ilk izlenim yaratıyor gibi grnrleri fakat liderlięi konusunda gven ařılamaya alıřan kiři genel olarak iyi bir izlenim bırakmaz.
- D) Kendi deęeri hakkında fazla olumlu bir fikre sahip olanlar iř grřmeleri veya ilk randevularda iyi bir ilk izlenim yaratarak fayda saęlıyor gibi grnrleri ancak liderlięi konusunda gven ařılamaya alıřan kiři genel olarak iyi bir izlenim bırakmaz.
- E) Kendi deęeri hakkında fazla olumlu bir fikre sahip olanlar iyi bir ilk izlenim yaratırlar ki bu da iř grřmeleri veya ilk randevularda yararlı oluyor gibi grnebilir fakat liderlięi konusunda gven ařılamaya alıřan biri genelde iyi bir izlenim bırakamaz.

39. The researchers found that dreaming was linked to activity in a 'hot zone' found in the back of the brain, regardless of which stage of sleep the sleepers were in.

- A) Uyuyanların uykunun hangi aşamasında olduklarına bakmaksızın araştırmacıların rüya görme ile bağlantılı olduğunu buldukları şey beynin arkasında bulunan bir 'sıcak bölge' deki etkinlikti.
- B) Rüya görmenin, uyuyanların uykunun hangi aşamasında olduğuna bakılmaksızın, beynin arkasında bulunan bir 'sıcak bölge' deki etkinlikle bağlantılı olduğu araştırmacılar tarafından bulundu.
- C) Araştırmacılar, uyuyanların uykunun hangi aşamasında olduğuna bakmaksızın, rüya görmenin beynin arkasında bulunan bir 'sıcak bölge' deki etkinlikle bağlantılı olduğunu buldu.
- D) Rüya görmenin beynin arkasındaki bir 'sıcak bölge' de gerçekleştirilen etkinlikle bağlantılı olduğunu bulan araştırmacılara göre uyuyanların uykunun hangi aşamasında olduğu önemli değildi.
- E) Araştırmacılar, uyuyanların uykunun hangi aşamasında olduklarına bakılmamasına rağmen rüya görmenin nedeninin beynin arkasında bulunan bir 'sıcak bölge' deki etkinlik olduğunu buldu.

40. Psikolojik ilk yardım, insanların aşırı stres veya zihinsel yorgunluk gibi farklı sebeplerden psikolojik sıkıntı yaşayan aile fertlerine, arkadaşlarına ya da tanıdıklarına yardım etmelerine olanak sağlayan bir dizi basit önleme karşılık gelir.

- A) What is referred to by psychological first aid is the set of simple measures that people can take to enable their family members, friends and also acquaintances to help themselves when they experience psychological distress from overwhelming stress or mental fatigue.
- B) Psychological first aid, which enables people to help the psychological distress of their family members, friends, or acquaintances, is a set of simple and different measures against overwhelming stress and mental fatigue.
- C) In order to help their family members, friends and acquaintances when they experience psychological distress resulting from different reasons such as overwhelming stress or mental fatigue, people take a set of simple measures in the form of psychological first aid.
- D) Psychological first aid refers to a set of simple measures that enables people to help their family members, friends or acquaintances who experience psychological distress resulting from different reasons such as overwhelming stress or mental fatigue.
- E) Psychological first aid enables people to help their family members, friends and acquaintances who experience psychological distress as a result of reasons such as overwhelming stress or mental fatigue by taking a set of simple measures.

41. Popüler kültürde resmedildiklerinin aksine, arkeologlar en fazla değeri her zaman antik yerleri meslektaşlarından önce bulmaya vermezler.

- A) Despite the way they are depicted in popular culture, the highest value by archaeologists is not always attached on locating ancient sites before their colleagues.
- B) As opposed to the way popular culture always depicts them, archaeologists do not place the highest value on ancient sites they locate before their colleagues.
- C) Contrary to the way they are depicted in popular culture, archaeologists do not always place the highest value on locating ancient sites before their colleagues.
- D) In contrast with their depiction by popular culture, the way archaeologists locate ancient sites before their colleagues is not always attached the highest value.
- E) Regardless of their depiction in popular culture, the highest value is not always placed on archaeologists when they locate ancient sites before their colleagues.

42. Meşhur emsalleri tarafından enstrümanı için etkileyici besteler yapabilen oldukça yetenekli bir piyanist olması nedeniyle methedilse de bestekâr Cyril Scott günümüzde nadiren hatırlanmaktadır.

- A) Even though his illustrious peers lauded the composer Cyril Scott who was a highly capable pianist and wrote effectively for his instrument, today he is rarely remembered.
- B) Though lauded by his illustrious peers for being a highly capable pianist who could write effectively for his instrument, the composer Cyril Scott is rarely remembered today.
- C) No matter how much his illustrious peers lauded the composer Cyril Scott, who was a highly capable pianist writing effectively for his instrument, he is hardly remembered today.
- D) Even if he was lauded by his illustrious peers not only for being a highly capable pianist but also for writing effectively for his instrument, people today hardly remember the composer Cyril Scott.
- E) Despite being a highly capable pianist who could write effectively for his instrument, his illustrious peers rarely lauded the composer Cyril Scott, who is not remembered much today.

Nearly three-fourths of all commercial forest land in the United States is privately owned by farmers, forest investment groups, other types of non-industrial owners, or industrial firms engaged in the business of growing and harvesting timber for conversion to wood products. The objectives and practices of private owners are extremely diverse. A small, non-industrial owner may harvest timber infrequently, emphasise recreational activity, and treat forest assets as an immediate source of cash. A large public corporation has a financial responsibility to maximise the value of the forest and any associated facilities. Monetary objectives are therefore important in making forest management decisions: Timber is commonly harvested annually on a sustained yield basis; harvested sites are planted with genetically-improved trees. Recreational activity such as hunting and fishing may be permitted and generate significant income. Many states and local governments have enacted laws that regulate the practice of private forestry. Historically, the primary objectives were to assure long-term timber supply, protect streams, control soil erosion, minimise wildfire, and provide for compatible land uses. Since the 1980s, wildlife habitat and biological diversity have become important regulatory objectives in some states. Therefore, management planning for a specific property requires a detailed review of the owner's objectives, resources, and any legal constraints regarding land uses.

43. Which of the following is true about forest land in the US?

- A) Property rights of forest land are reserved for business corporations with particular characteristics.
- B) Forest land is usually worked on for a similar set of aims by business corporations involved in forestry.
- C) Private sector interested in working on forest land has a much larger share than the public enterprise.
- D) Those establishments which aim to provide people with leisure-time options usually fail to make a considerable amount of money.
- E) Large-scale businesses involved in forestry boast about high-quality services provided to people who wish to spend time on forest land.

44. According to the passage, harvesting timber -----.

- A) is followed by reforestation through the use of genetically-enhanced trees
- B) can lead to less profit than when the land is used for leisure-time activities
- C) lacks legal regulations in certain states in terms of the wood quality
- D) can be undertaken after some special permissions are granted by the regulatory bodies
- E) prevents people from getting involved in some free-time activities

45. Which of the following is true regarding the focus of change in goals regulated by administrators?

- A) Different environmentally oriented issues have been taken into consideration as major goals in forestry.
- B) In recent years, administrators have diverted their attention to how to produce a sufficient supply of timber.
- C) Administrators have prioritised monetary goals regarding the use of timber in commercial sector across the US.
- D) They tend to harvest timber and other products more frequently than they did a few decades ago.
- E) Administrators have decided to take strict measures to protect forests against harm caused by leisure-time activities.

46. Which of the following is true about the author?

- A) The author is critical of the private sector on the basis of their practices that cause harm to forests.
- B) The author supports the policies introduced by some states as they are more environmentally friendly.
- C) The author questions the practices done not only by the state but also by the private sector involved in forestry.
- D) The author impartially describes the forestry sector in the US by highlighting policy changes in recent years.
- E) The author appears mildly confused by the complexities involved in how forests are handled by the state and private sector in the US.

The first alphabetic system was probably used by a Semitic-speaking people perhaps as early as 1700 BCE in ancient Syria, and the earliest preserved alphabetic text, in cuneiform, comes from the site of the ancient city-state of Ugarit on the present-day Syrian coast. With only consonants represented, the early alphabets were designed for the writing of Arabic, Hebrew and Phoenician. Around 1000 BCE, ancient Greeks came into contact with the Phoenician system and somewhat later used it as a basis for developing their own, adding vowel symbols to adapt the alphabet to the different structure of their language. About two centuries later, the Greek alphabet, in turn, served as a model for the Etruscans of central Italy, whose alphabet influenced the Romans to develop their own Latin or Roman alphabet. Although the so-called Latin alphabet is used for the writing of the great majority of European languages, the Cyrillic alphabet, current in parts of eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union, was derived directly from the Greek alphabet, which in many ways it still resembles.

47. According to the text, Hebrew and Arabic alphabets ----.

- A) were highly inspired by Greek language
- B) included no vowel symbols
- C) influenced each other to a great extent
- D) were better designed than the Phoenician alphabet
- E) were barely efficient in Semitic languages

48. Which of the following is mentioned in the passage about the Cyrillic alphabet?

- A) It has a lot in common with the Greek alphabet.
- B) It was the last alphabet to be developed.
- C) It consists of more symbols than the Arabic alphabet.
- D) It inspired the development of the Greek alphabet.
- E) Its use is diminishing in eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union.

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

- A) the currently-used Latin alphabet needs to be further developed
- B) the Roman alphabet was more user-friendly than the Phoenician system
- C) languages used all around the world exhibit significant differences
- D) the development of various alphabetic systems was a tedious process
- E) each alphabetic system served as a model for others that followed

50. What is the main purpose of the author?

- A) To give information about the development of various languages
- B) To compare and contrast the structure of different alphabetic systems
- C) To explain how the current Latin alphabet was born and developed
- D) To provide a brief history of the development of the alphabetic systems
- E) To highlight that the current alphabetic system was originated in Syria

During the 20th century, numerous technological breakthroughs in pharmaceutical therapy made it possible to cure or at least alleviate most of the diseases that have killed or debilitated millions of people each year. But the ability to purchase those medicines is concentrated in relatively affluent nations, where the vast majority of pharmaceutical sales occur. The term access to medicines; therefore, encompasses the array of problems faced by the world's low-income inhabitants, who often cannot afford or do not have access to medications that could greatly reduce the disease burden under which they suffer. The problems include deficient medical infrastructure, imbalances between prices and ability to pay, and the lack of incentive to develop medicines that would treat diseases endemic to low-income nations. By expanding access to available health interventions, and especially essential medicines, doctors could save 10.5 million lives. Lack of access to medicines and complementary health-care in turn **perpetuates** a vicious spiral: poor health impairs productivity and economic development, while low productivity keeps the citizens of the least-developed nations too poor to afford appropriate health-care. Progress is being made in increasing the supply of affordably priced medicines to low-income nations, but much remains to be done. Overcoming the remaining barriers to access to medicines could alleviate diseases worldwide and contribute to economic development.

51. We understand from the passage that higher income nations ----.

- A) could reach medications and related products more easily
- B) can also suffer heavily from lack of medicines for their citizens
- C) approve medicines only when they have proved their efficacy
- D) have done studies on global dissemination of health-care technologies
- E) criticise pharmaceutical companies and the health-care system implicitly

52. According to the passage, one fundamental problem is ----.

- A) the unwillingness of pharmaceutical companies to give up intellectual property rights on their drugs
- B) the lack of innovative drugs targeted specifically toward diseases prevalent in poorer countries
- C) finding other resources to fund research for developing medicines to treat endemic diseases
- D) governments' failure to distribute medicines to fight against the diseases that are common in low-income nations
- E) that different types of fatal diseases get a larger share of medical attention

53. What can be an ultimate effect of a fair distribution of affordable medicine?

- A) Improvement of infrastructure
- B) Production of medicine
- C) Economic growth
- D) Provision of complementary health-care
- E) Fewer fatal diseases

54. The underlined word 'perpetuates' in the passage is closest in meaning to ----.

- A) excludes
- B) terminates
- C) plummets
- D) maintains
- E) contradicts

China has the oldest continuous poetic tradition in the world. The Book of Songs, a wonderful anthology of love, war, agriculture and festivals, for instance, goes back to the 11th century BCE, before the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey*. Poets have always been right at the centre of the civilisation — the voices and the conscience of China. The poet Du Fu (712-770), for example, is considered to be the greatest poet to contribute to this tradition because he was the one who captured what it was to be Chinese more than any other poet. He lived in the Tang dynasty (618-907), one of the most brilliant epochs in the story of civilisation, but in his forties a century of peace and high culture crumbled in the face of corruption, environmental disaster and rebellion. In his time, as many as 30 million people died of war, famine or disease, or became refugees. As a refugee himself, he drew the portraits of people who lost everything in his poetry. "There is Dante, there is Shakespeare and there is Du Fu," says Harvard Professor Stephen Owen. "They are the poets who helped create the emotional vocabulary of their cultures." This is considered to be the reason why Du Fu's poetry has endured so long with its great impact in Chinese poetic tradition.

55. Which of the following can be understood from the passage about the Chinese poetic tradition?

- A) Poets have always had a big influence on the central authority of China as the voices and the conscience of people.
- B) The poets were traditionally unable to touch on themes such as love, war, agriculture and festivals.
- C) One of the great works of the tradition even dates back to earlier times than some of their Western equivalents.
- D) The *Iliad* and the *Odyssey* later used similar universal themes taken from one of the Chinese masterpieces.
- E) Poets have always had to fight to be the voice and the conscience of the civilisation of China.

56. Which of the following is false about the time when Du Fu lived?

- A) Chinese people went through social and political ups and downs, leading to disasters.
- B) Corruption, environmental disaster and rebellion eradicated hundred years of peace and high culture.
- C) Chinese people including Du Fu himself had to leave their country because of wars and disasters.
- D) Some poets including Du Fu after his forties had to live as refugees because of their rebellion against the Tang Dynasty.
- E) The miseries and hopelessness of people were clearly reflected in the poetry of Du Fu as well.

57. Why does Professor Stephen Owen give the names of Dante and Shakespeare?

- A) To mention their reflections in Chinese poetic tradition
- B) To justify the claim that Du Fu is even greater than them
- C) To exemplify the extent to which Du Fu could voice his concerns
- D) To emphasise how expressive they were of their nations' emotions
- E) To refer to the cultural diversity in Chinese poetic tradition

58. What is the passage mainly about?

- A) The continuous poetic traditions in China
- B) A brief history of Chinese poetic tradition during the Tang Dynasty
- C) Du Fu and his place in Chinese poetic tradition
- D) A comparison between Du Fu and his contemporaries
- E) The reflections of some Western works and poets in Chinese poetic tradition

An obsession is an unwelcome, uncontrollable, and persistent idea, thought, image, or emotion that a person cannot help thinking even though it creates significant distress or anxiety. Obsessive ideas originate from the person's own thoughts: that is, they are not seen as delusions sent or controlled by an outside party. Typical obsessions include fear of contamination from doorknobs or handshakes, worry about leaving things in their proper order, persistent doubts about one's responsible behaviour, and scary images involving violent acts. People with obsessions may find themselves acting in compulsive ways in largely futile attempts to relieve the anxiety associated with their persistent, unpleasant thoughts. Others suffering from obsessions may try very hard to control or ignore them. It is important to note that legitimate worries about daily concerns — paying bills, studying for exams, keeping a job, interpersonal relationships — are not obsessions. Although they can occasionally be carried to obsessive lengths, these concerns can change with circumstances and, in most cases be controlled, with planning, effort, and action. Obsessions relate to problems that most people would consider far removed from normal, daily events and concerns.

59. It is clearly stated in the passage that obsessive ideas ----.

- A) lead to the projection of distress and anxiety on other people
- B) are claimed to have internal roots rather than external ones
- C) are often considered to be the outcomes of interaction with other people
- D) are caused by distorted impressions given by people one is engaged with
- E) are learnt forms of behaviour people exhibit in their social lives

60. Which of the following is not one of the cases of obsession cited in the passage?

- A) Disregarding ideas and emotions that might lead to trouble
- B) Being anxious about having to keep the environment in an organised way
- C) A person's constantly thinking if his/her own acts are right or wrong
- D) Imagining scenes in which disturbing acts are a common sight
- E) The horror felt due to the possibility of being infected by dirt in the environment

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

- A) Obsessed people often find themselves thinking about common problems of daily life.
- B) It is highly likely that psychological assistance could ease the effects of obsessive behaviours.
- C) Daily concerns can turn into obsessions if not taken under control.
- D) Extreme cases of obsession are characterised by violent acts or irresponsible behaviour.
- E) Obsession makes people refrain from social contact as they are afraid of physical intimacy.

62. Which of the following can be inferred about obsessive behaviour?

- A) Its nature is quite similar to what people without obsessions focus on in their daily lives.
- B) It goes hand in hand with daily worries but gives less trouble to the obsessed.
- C) Using the right strategies and making the right moves are quite significant in the fight against it.
- D) Although it leads to considerable anxiety, it might be less discomforting than day-to-day concerns.
- E) It is often beyond the capacity of human beings to successfully cope with it.

63.

Interviewer:

- **Isabelle, you are a successful rugby player. What contributed to your physical and mental well-being, resilience or confidence?**

Isabelle:

- ----

Interviewer:

- **How about your parents? How did they factor in your sports life?**

Isabelle:

- **I was lucky to have encouraging, supportive parents who were my role models. You know, there weren't many female role models in sport when I was growing up. It's different now, with lots of amazing women in British sport as positive examples to young girls.**

- A) In league sport, you live in an intense bubble; everything you do is assessed — it's a high-pressure world.
- B) Being open-minded and tolerant are important values for me; you never know what's happening in someone's life.
- C) As well as the physical side, there are many components to sport that are brilliant for a happy and healthy life.
- D) Having two older brothers was a great beginning. That made me tough as they never showed me any leeway.
- E) More exposure makes it more commercially viable for sponsors, which feeds more money into the game and allows more players to play professionally.

64.

Jim:

- **Although I strictly follow all the guidelines in the health magazines and consume the exact amounts of fat, protein and carbs daily, I can hardly lose any weight.**

Sarah:

- **There is no good science to support these guidelines, and recent studies have disproven many of them.**

Jim:

- **Why on earth have they insisted on telling the same lies for the last 50 years then?**

Sarah:

- ----

Jim:

- **Yeah, it's a shame that people pay no attention to individuality.**

- A) As you know, some people believe pseudo-medical professionals and ignore the facts that are presented to them.
- B) It's because we can't go far wrong if we eat a wide variety of fruit and vegetables and keep our gut microbes happy.
- C) Actually, we are currently told to avoid saturated fats, pick low fat foods, and eat plenty of starchy vegetables.
- D) Experimenting with different foods and trying intermittent fasting would be a much better idea to manage our weight.
- E) Well, all I know is that they just overlook the fact that we are all unique and have different metabolic responses.

65.

John:

- **Package tours have some advantages and some disadvantages. As a frequent traveller, I know that for a fact.**

Melissa:

- **I think you say that in comparison to travelling on your own. What would the downsides of a package tour be?**

John:

- ----

Melissa:

- **So, I guess what you're saying is that if you're looking for something specific, you're better off being on your own.**

- A) For one, you can't decide where to go with a group. On my last trip to Wales, I couldn't find a computer game store because the guide would always take us to the historical old towns!
- B) First of all, you have a limited time for everything. But thanks to package tours, you'll get a chance to visit more places.
- C) During my visit to Poland, my main complaint was that we weren't given enough time to get drinks, so I was dehydrated for the entirety of the tour.
- D) When I was in Romania last year, I wanted to see some castles, but I ended up seeing just one because I wasn't told by the tour company that there would be entry fees!
- E) I'm quite sociable when I feel comfortable or really want to be. It's just that, if I were given a choice, I'd choose to travel alone.

66.

Ashley:

- **Did you know that drinking chicken soup could actually help you avoid getting sick in the first place?**

George:

- ----

Ashley:

- **Too much inflammation can overwork your immune system, making you more prone to getting sick. And chicken is a good source of vitamin B6, which may help to block inflammatory proteins called cytokines.**

George:

- **Then, I will include it in my diet more often for a sickness-free winter.**

- A) I know that Also, the protein in chicken is needed to produce virus-fighting antibodies. What else must we do?
- B) Yes, there is a delicious way to fight germs: consuming these superfoods will have you feeling healthy and happy. Do you know any other foods that fight illnesses?
- C) I know that chicken is a good source of B vitamins and trace minerals. How many portions do we need to consume in a week?
- D) Interesting! I know that by eating certain foods you can recover from an illness, but not with chicken soup. How does it keep us healthy?
- E) Really? Roasting chicken in the oven gets rid of the fat. What is the best way to preserve the minerals and vitamins, though?

67.

Emma:

- Did you know that there is a field of research called 'erisology', the study of disagreements?

Mona:

- ----

Emma:

- Well, they say if you're someone who has difficulty in articulating your argument well, making your opponents explain what they think in detail in order to weaken their extreme views could really help your case.

Mona:

- It's worth a try. I hope it'd work as it has this huge bearing on me for years.
- A) Really! Before I get into any confrontation, I simulate the speech I'll be giving in my mind and it really helps me have a strong stance when the time comes.
- B) I think, to have a constructive argument, one needs to be open-minded and supportive of others: otherwise, it would just be people shouting at each other.
- C) Wow! It sounds like something I could make use of since I'm awful at standing by my beliefs when I'm contradicted. I get all nervous and start to stagger.
- D) Oh Gosh! I usually say the things I regret just for the sake of winning that argument. Sometimes I feel I need to work on how to express my ideas in a respectful manner.
- E) Well, I guess it's a branch of psychology. But I don't think you can draw precise conclusions. The direction of a conflict depends on the person you're arguing with.

68. **Dogs share our environment with us and in many ways, they are more exposed to it than we are, so they are readily affected by environmental factors shaping aging.**

- A) Dogs live in the same environment with us but are less involved in environmental activities so they are not exposed to the environmental factors leading to aging as we are.
- B) Being in the same environment with us causes dogs to age more quickly than we do, because they are more frequently exposed to the environmental factors in various ways than us.
- C) As dogs are in the same environment with us and are more deeply involved in the environmental conditions in various ways, they are prone to the impacts of the environmental factors that lead to aging.
- D) Because dogs and humans live in neighbouring environments, dogs are exposed to the environment as deeply as humans through a variety of means, which makes them susceptible to factors that cause.
- E) Due to their exposure to our environment as frequently as we are, dogs are more inclined than us to be influenced by the features of the environment that cause them to age.

69. Throughout history, the biggest leaps in innovation have happened during periods of great change and instability and have encouraged us towards perceiving the future as always looking bright.

- A) The times of major changes and instability in history have brought in the most significant moves of innovation, which, in turn, have always led us to view the future bright.
- B) If there had been no major change and instability in history, we would not witness so many important jumps in innovation that have prompted us to see future brightly.
- C) Regardless of the important moments of change and instability that have occurred repeatedly in history, we have witnessed major innovations, creating a bright-future perception.
- D) Though there have been repeated times of major change and instability in history, we have never ceased our perception of a bright future thanks to the most significant moves of innovations.
- E) The most significant innovations in history have always happened prior to the periods of major change and instability, causing us less likely to expect a bright future.

70. Uncontrolled high blood pressure can greatly increase your risk of heart disease, stroke, and kidney damage, so it is important to have your blood pressure checked regularly and discuss the results with your doctor.

- A) You should follow your doctor's orders since it is vital to maintain normal blood pressure due to the potential danger of elevated blood pressure, which is most likely to result in heart disease, stroke, and kidney damage.
- B) High blood pressure that is not controlled may raise the possibility of heart disease, stroke, and kidney damage; therefore, it is essential for you to have your blood pressure measured routinely, and examine these measurements with your doctor.
- C) High blood pressure can escalate the likelihood of heart disease, stroke, and kidney damage when you do not get it under control with regular visits to a doctor who can check the results and give professional advice.
- D) Regular checking of blood pressure and consultations on the findings with a doctor has great importance as high blood pressure that is uncontrollable will increase the possibility of developing heart disease, stroke, and kidney damage.
- E) You should regularly check with a physician about your blood pressure because high blood pressure is often a great risk, which can lead to heart disease, stroke, and kidney damage if it is not controlled properly.

71. Scientific studies provide evidence that there are likely to be specific anomalies present in the way the visual cortex of migraine sufferers processes information from the outside world.

- A) Scholarly studies have shown that there is a clear difference between how migraine sufferers and others use their visual cortex to process incoming information from the outside world.
- B) According to scholarly research findings, it is highly possible that migraine sufferers behave oddly when they use their visual cortex to interpret the information from the outside world.
- C) Scientific evidence has revealed that those with migraines have abnormalities in the functioning of their visual cortex and thus cannot accurately process information from the outside world.
- D) The evidence from scholarly research indicates that there might be certain oddities in how the visual cortex of those with migraines operates while processing information from the outside world.
- E) Findings from scientific research disprove that those who suffer from migraines are likely to have some anomalies in the way they understand the information pouring into their visual cortex from the outside world.

72. The Cape bee is a subspecies of the honeybee that is native only to the southern tip of South Africa. What makes it different from other honeybees is that the female worker bees are able to lay eggs that develop into other female bees. These eggs are not fertilised, so this is a form of asexual reproduction, known as 'thelyoky'. The Cape bees are essentially creating a clone. ---- By producing female bees, they can give birth to the colony's new queen, ensuring that the colony survives.

- A) In Cape bees, this cloning trick only develops once the colony's queen bee dies.
- B) By comparing the genetic sequences of Cape bees to those of other honeybee subspecies, scientists were able to identify the gene that causes these births.
- C) In other honeybee subspecies, if the queen is lost the worker bees will occasionally lay unfertilised eggs.
- D) Instead of being a cooperative society, these colonies are usually in conflict because any worker can be genetically reincarnated as the next queen.
- E) Cape honeybee workers can also parasitise the hives of other honeybee subspecies.

73. Cheese-making has been on the board for some 9,000 years, and for the vast majority of those, it was practised as a traditional, artisanal craft. But, with the introduction of mass-produced rennet, which allowed cheese to be factory-made in bulk, modern 'fake' cheese is a far cry from its wholesome ancestor. ---- Incredible flavour aside, this also makes for a far more nutritionally superior slice, and wholly healthy addition to the diet. There is also a lot to be said for food that is made with personal dedication, patience, respect and passion — all integral parts of the cheese-making process — which feed our spirit, too.

- A) Cheese is often snubbed for its high fat content, but its trans fats that we need to avoid, rather than the moderate amounts of natural saturated fat found in cheese.
- B) It also provides a good source of vitamin B12, important for energy and the formation of red blood cells; and helps to boost daily protein intake.
- C) Fortunately, the traditional process has recently seen a trendy renaissance, with smaller, farm-based producers offering the most exceptional varieties.
- D) If you are someone who suffers from symptoms related to cow's milk, try the goat or sheep versions, as these tend to be better tolerated by most.
- E) Of course, separating your good-quality cheese from your processed stuff is the main thing, so be discerning when you are buying cheese.

74. One of the distinguishing characteristics of human beings is that they have always been mobile. From its origins on the African continent, the human species has traversed the earth and populated every continent but Antarctica. ---- Radical changes came in the 19th century with the invention of steam-powered locomotives, and towards the end of the century, the first automobiles powered by internal combustion engines were created in several industrially developed countries.

- A) For most of human existence, land travel was entirely dependent on human and animal muscle power.
- B) Car ownership has expanded to such an extent that in many industrial nations the ratio of cars to people exceeds one to two.
- C) The automobile is a prime example of how the aggregated pursuit of individual freedom can produce the opposite result.
- D) Early motorists eagerly took advantage of such freedom, embarking on long journeys despite miserable road conditions.
- E) People acquire and use cars to enhance their mobility, but when they do so in large numbers the result is heavy traffic.

75. Our eyes have a single lens, which focuses light onto a curved screen called a retina. All mammals have eyes like these, and so do other vertebrates or animals with backbones. Because we have two eyes, we see the same scene from slightly different viewpoints, and this enables us to judge depth. This is very important for animals that hunt, which is why almost all of them have forward-pointing eyes as well. ---- This allows them to keep a lookout all around, so that they get the earliest possible warning of approaching danger. Chameleons get the best of both worlds. Their eyes can swivel independently, so they can look in two quite different directions at once.

- A) But we are not alone because like humans, many animals rely on the two senses.
- B) Eyes like these are no good for telling the difference between light and dark.
- C) Plant-eaters, on the other hand, often have eyes that point sideways.
- D) They gather light and then focus it, so that the animal can form an image of the surrounding scene.
- E) A human eye has up to 200.000 receptors, but some birds have five times more.

76. (I) The casual visitor to Istanbul, especially if one comes in the summer, might find it difficult to believe that the Bosphorus can be a dangerous body of water. **(II)** Yet, anyone who has observed its erratic currents and counter-currents, the various winds that aid or hinder navigation, or the dense fogs that cover it, will realise that it is indeed a part of the treacherous sea. **(III)** The frequent sharp and unexpected bends in the Bosphorus Strait, and the occasional storms can make the passage quite difficult at times. **(IV)** Nearly every year, ships collide with one another on the Bosphorus or run aground on its banks, smashing into the houses along its shores. **(V)** Since it is an international waterway, the Bosphorus Strait is busy day and night with traffic from cargo ships, oil-tankers, and cruise ships as well as local ferries and fishing boats.

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

77. (I) When humans first gave up the dangerous and uncertain life of the hunter and gatherer for the more predictable and stable life of the farmer and herder, the change in human society was so significant that it justly has been called the Neolithic Revolution. **(II)** This fundamental change in the nature of daily life first occurred in Mesopotamia — a Greek word that means 'the land between the rivers'. **(III)** Mesopotamia is at the core of the region often called the Fertile Crescent, a land mass that forms a huge arc from the mountainous border between Turkey and Syria through Iraq to Iran's Zagros Mountains. **(IV)** There, humans first learned how to use the wheel and the plow and how to control floods and construct irrigation canals, which paved the way for the Neolithic Revolution. **(V)** As the region that gave birth to three of the world's great modern faiths — Judaism, Christianity, and Islam — the Near East has long been of interest to historians.

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

YDS

78. (I) In midlife, the sense of self is much more defined than it was in earlier periods. **(II)** A good deal of life has already been lived, and the unfolding of that life has cemented the adult's sense of who they are, where they have been, and where they are likely to go. **(III)** Because of this, middle-aged adults are likely to have a greater sense of self-assurance than adolescents and younger adults. **(IV)** Likewise, middle aged adults are often surprised by the speed that the present retreats into the past. **(V)** To the extent that adults have had experiences of success, of mastering challenges, and accomplishing goals, they have also made gains in confidence.

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

79. (I) The obi (OH-bee) is the waist wrapper that is always worn with the kimono and is essential to Japanese dress. **(II)** The kimono, a long robe with wide sleeves worn as an outer garment, has no fastenings of its own. **(III)** The wider and more decorated obi became fashionable in the eighteenth century. **(IV)** A kimono's length can be adjusted by how much it is folded over when the obi is tied and its width can be varied by how much it is wrapped and how tightly the obi is tied. **(V)** The obi adds padding to the middle so that the body is tubular looking, the preferred silhouette in Japan.

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

80. (I) Thanks to conservation efforts, wild tiger numbers are increasing in Bhutan, China, India, Nepal, and Russia, the WWF reports. **(II)** Poaching for fur and destruction of habitat have greatly reduced tiger populations and it has been placed on the endangered species list. **(III)** The boost in numbers has been particularly promising in India where the estimated number of animals has more than doubled, up to 3,350 since 2006. **(IV)** "Ten years ago, tigers were in such a perilous state, that there was a very real risk of them becoming extinct in the wild," said Becci May, regional manager at WWF UK. **(V)** This is an achievement that not only offers a future for tigers in the wild, but for the landscapes they inhabit and the communities living alongside this iconic big cat.

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

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1. C	2. D	3. D	4. A	5. E	6. B	7. D	8. C	9. A	10. E
11. C	12. C	13. D	14. E	15. A	16. B	17. C	18. E	19. B	20. E
21. D	22. B	23. D	24. A	25. C	26. E	27. C	28. A	29. B	30. C
31. D	32. D	33. A	34. E	35. B	36. C	37. A	38. E	39. A	40. C
41. D	42. B	43. C	44. D	45. C	46. E	47. B	48. D	49. A	50. E
51. A	52. E	53. A	54. B	55. C	56. D	57. D	58. B	59. D	60. C
61. A	62. E	63. A	64. B	65. C	66. E	67. B	68. A	69. D	70. B
71. C	72. E	73. B	74. A	75. D	76. B	77. D	78. C	79. A	80. E

2019 YDS EYLÜL CEVAP ANAHTARI

1. B	2. D	3. E	4. B	5. D	6. B	7. B	8. D	9. C	10. C
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21. D	22. D	23. C	24. D	25. B	26. E	27. C	28. A	29. D	30. E
31. C	32. C	33. C	34. D	35. B	36. D	37. B	38. C	39. D	40. B
41. C	42. D	43. E	44. E	45. B	46. B	47. D	48. B	49. B	50. A
51. C	52. E	53. B	54. D	55. D	56. C	57. A	58. B	59. A	60. C
61. E	62. D	63. A	64. C	65. A	66. D	67. A	68. C	69. C	70. D
71. D	72. C	73. C	74. B	75. B	76. B	77. B	78. A	79. D	80. D

2019 YDS ARALIK CEVAP ANAHTARI

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21. D	22. B	23. D	24. E	25. A	26. C	27. B	28. C	29. D	30. D
31. C	32. D	33. D	34. C	35. C	36. D	37. D	38. B	39. D	40. D
41. C	42. E	43. D	44. A	45. C	46. C	47. D	48. B	49. B	50. A
51. E	52. A	53. C	54. A	55. A	56. C	57. D	58. E	59. D	60. D
61. C	62. A	63. B	64. B	65. B	66. B	67. B	68. E	69. B	70. E
71. B	72. C	73. A	74. D	75. C	76. C	77. A	78. A	79. C	80. D

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2020 YDS EYLÜL CEVAP ANAHTARI

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31. B	32. A	33. C	34. B	35. C	36. A	37. D	38. A	39. B	40. C
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51. A	52. C	53. E	54. C	55. D	56. E	57. B	58. C	59. D	60. B
61. C	62. D	63. B	64. E	65. B	66. A	67. D	68. A	69. E	70. A
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2021 YDS EKİM CEVAP ANAHTARI

1. B	2. D	3. A	4. B	5. C	6. E	7. C	8. C	9. E	10. B
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21. D	22. B	23. C	24. A	25. D	26. E	27. A	28. C	29. A	30. A
31. D	32. B	33. E	34. C	35. D	36. B	37. B	38. D	39. D	40. E
41. A	42. A	43. B	44. A	45. A	46. C	47. D	48. A	49. D	50. E
51. B	52. A	53. D	54. C	55. E	56. D	57. B	58. C	59. C	60. B
61. B	62. D	63. C	64. B	65. C	66. B	67. D	68. A	69. D	70. B
71. D	72. B	73. A	74. A	75. D	76. C	77. C	78. D	79. D	80. B

2022 YDS NİSAN CEVAP ANAHTARI

1. B	2. C	3. B	4. D	5. C	6. B	7. E	8. B	9. D	10. B
11. A	12. C	13. B	14. C	15. C	16. A	17. A	18. B	19. C	20. D
21. E	22. D	23. C	24. E	25. B	26. C	27. B	28. C	29. D	30. B
31. A	32. B	33. C	34. A	35. D	36. D	37. A	38. B	39. B	40. D
41. E	42. B	43. B	44. D	45. B	46. C	47. E	48. A	49. A	50. B
51. C	52. D	53. E	54. C	55. D	56. E	57. B	58. B	59. A	60. A
61. E	62. E	63. B	64. A	65. E	66. C	67. C	68. B	69. A	70. B
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31. C	32. C	33. B	34. A	35. A	36. B	37. A	38. B	39. C	40. D
41. C	42. B	43. C	44. A	45. A	46. D	47. B	48. A	49. E	50. D
51. A	52. B	53. C	54. D	55. C	56. D	57. D	58. C	59. B	60. A
61. C	62. E	63. D	64. E	65. A	66. D	67. C	68. C	69. A	70. B
71. D	72. A	73. C	74. A	75. C	76. E	77. E	78. D	79. C	80. B