

Passage 1:

Vitamin supplements have become a common addition to many people's diets, with the belief that they can enhance overall health and prevent chronic diseases. For decades, vitamins like C, D, and E have been popular, often promoted for their potential benefits in boosting immune function, improving bone health, and protecting against oxidative damage. However, recent studies have called into question the effectiveness of these supplements in achieving these health goals. Some research suggests that vitamins may not provide the anticipated benefits and could, in some cases, pose risks if taken in excessive amounts. Additionally, there is growing evidence that a balanced diet rich in whole foods may be more effective in maintaining health than relying on supplements. Despite this, the vitamin supplement industry continues to thrive, driven by persistent consumer demand and marketing claims. The debate over the actual benefits of vitamin supplements versus a well-rounded diet remains ongoing, as experts continue to study their true impact on health.

47. According to the passage, which of the following statements is true about vitamin supplements?

- A) They have been consistently proven to be beneficial for preventing chronic diseases.
- B) Recent studies have raised concerns about their effectiveness and potential risks.
- C) The vitamin supplement industry has declined due to new health research.
- D) A balanced diet is considered less effective than taking vitamin supplements.
- E) Marketing claims about supplements have been universally endorsed by health experts.

48. According to the passage, recent research on vitamin supplements has suggested that ----.

- A) they are essential for maintaining health and preventing chronic diseases
- B) their benefits may be overstated and excessive intake could be harmful
- C) they are equally as effective as a balanced diet in improving overall health
- D) they should be the primary focus of health and nutrition studies
- E) there is no need for further research into their impact on health

49. The author's attitude towards the vitamin supplement industry is ----.

- A) supportive
- B) indifferent
- C) skeptical
- D) enthusiastic
- E) neutral

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

- A) The Debate Over Vitamin Supplements: Myths and Realities
- B) How Vitamin Supplements Enhance Health
- C) The Rise and Fall of Vitamin Supplements
- D) The Science Behind Vitamin Supplements
- E) Vitamin Supplements: Essential for Health or Overhyped?

Passage 2

Antibiotics have revolutionized medicine by effectively treating bacterial infections that once led to severe illness or death. Since their discovery, they have been pivotal in managing infections such as pneumonia, tuberculosis, and strep throat. However, the overuse and misuse of antibiotics have led to a significant problem: antibiotic resistance. This occurs when bacteria evolve mechanisms to withstand the effects of drugs that once killed them, rendering treatments less effective or even ineffective. The rise of antibiotic-resistant bacteria poses a serious threat to public health, as common infections become harder to treat and new antibiotics are not being developed at a pace to keep up with evolving resistance. Efforts to combat this issue include promoting the responsible use of antibiotics, developing new drugs, and implementing better infection control practices. Despite these efforts, the challenge of antibiotic resistance continues to grow, highlighting the need for ongoing research and cautious use of these essential medications.

51. According to the passage, which of the following is true about antibiotics?

- A) They have become ineffective for treating all bacterial infections.
- B) Overuse and misuse have led to a rise in antibiotic-resistant bacteria.
- C) New antibiotics are being developed rapidly to counteract resistance.
- D) Antibiotics have always been successful in treating infections without any issues.
- E) The rise of antibiotic resistance has no significant impact on public health.

52. According to the passage, what is a major problem associated with antibiotic use?

- A) The lack of effectiveness in treating bacterial infections
- B) The development of antibiotic-resistant bacteria
- C) The high cost of developing new antibiotics
- D) The inability to find suitable antibiotics for specific infections
- E) The complete absence of new antibiotics being developed

53. The author's attitude towards the issue of antibiotic resistance is ----.

- A) optimistic
- B) dismissive
- C) critical
- D) supportive
- E) indifferent

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

- A) Antibiotic Resistance: A Growing Challenge
- B) The History and Success of Antibiotics
- C) How Antibiotics Cure Bacterial Infections
- D) The Future of Antibiotic Development
- E) The Benefits and Risks of Antibiotic Use

Passage 3

Antibiotics have revolutionized medicine by effectively treating bacterial infections that once led to severe illness or death. Since their discovery, they have been pivotal in managing infections such as pneumonia, tuberculosis, and strep throat. However, the overuse and misuse of antibiotics have led to a significant problem: antibiotic resistance. This occurs when bacteria evolve mechanisms to withstand the effects of drugs that once killed them, rendering treatments less effective or even ineffective. The rise of antibiotic-resistant bacteria poses a serious threat to public health, as common infections become harder to treat and new antibiotics are not being developed at a pace to keep up with evolving resistance. Efforts to combat this issue include promoting the responsible use of antibiotics, developing new drugs, and implementing better infection control practices. Despite these efforts, the challenge of antibiotic resistance continues to grow, highlighting the need for ongoing research and cautious use of these essential medications.

63. What can be inferred about the development of new antibiotics in relation to antibiotic resistance?

- A) New antibiotics are being developed faster than the rate at which resistance is growing.
- B) The development of new antibiotics is keeping pace with the rise of antibiotic resistance.
- C) The rate of new antibiotic development is insufficient to address the growing problem of resistance.
- D) Antibiotic resistance is unrelated to the development of new antibiotics.
- E) The development of new antibiotics has ceased due to the rising resistance.

64. What does the passage imply about the impact of antibiotic resistance on public health?

- A) Antibiotic resistance has little effect on the treatment of common infections.
- B) The rise of antibiotic-resistant bacteria has made common infections easier to treat.
- C) Antibiotic resistance poses a growing threat to public health by making infections harder to treat.
- D) Public health is not significantly affected by the increasing number of resistant bacteria.
- E) Antibiotic resistance is expected to resolve without further intervention.

65. Based on the passage, what is implied about current efforts to combat antibiotic resistance?

- A) Current efforts are highly successful and have resolved the issue of resistance.
- B) Efforts to combat resistance are insufficient and need to be more comprehensive.
- C) Only the promotion of responsible antibiotic use is considered a viable solution.
- D) Developing new drugs is the primary strategy without considering other measures.
- E) Better infection control practices alone are expected to solve the resistance problem.

66. What can be inferred about the role of research in addressing antibiotic resistance according to the passage?

- A) Research is not necessary if antibiotic use is managed responsibly.
- B) Ongoing research is crucial for understanding and addressing the challenge of antibiotic resistance.
- C) The passage suggests that research has little impact on combating antibiotic resistance.
- D) Research is considered secondary to immediate changes in antibiotic use and infection control.
- E) The need for research is diminished due to the effectiveness of current antibiotics.

Passage3

In the 1930s, Turkish aviation underwent significant developments as part of the country's modernization efforts. Following the establishment of the Republic of Türkiye in 1923, the Turkish government placed a strong emphasis on advancing its aviation sector. One of the key milestones was the founding of the Turkish Aeronautical Association (Türk Hava Kurumu) in 1925, which aimed to promote aviation and support the development of aviation infrastructure in the country. In 1931, Türkiye opened its first flight training school in Istanbul, providing both theoretical and practical training for aspiring pilots. This was a crucial step in building a skilled workforce for the emerging aviation industry. By 1934, Türkiye began establishing a network of airports across the country, with significant improvements made to facilities in major cities such as Ankara, Istanbul, and Izmir. The Turkish government also initiated several international collaborations to enhance its aviation capabilities. In 1937, Türkiye signed agreements with several European countries to exchange knowledge and technology in aviation. These agreements included technical support for aircraft maintenance and the development of air navigation systems. Throughout the late 1930s, Türkiye's commitment to aviation was evident through the increased frequency of domestic and international flights, and the establishment of a national airline, Türk Hava Yolları -now Turkish Airlines, which was officially founded in 1933. The airline played a pivotal role in connecting various regions within Türkiye and with neighboring countries, reflecting the nation's growing integration into global aviation networks.

57. What does the passage imply about the role of the Turkish Aeronautical Association established in 1925?

- A) It primarily focused on the construction of new airports across Türkiye.
- B) It was responsible for the development of aircraft manufacturing technology.
- C) Its main goal was to negotiate international aviation agreements.
- D) It aimed to promote aviation and support the development of aviation infrastructure.
- E) It managed the day-to-day operations of Türkiye's national airline.

58. Based on the passage, what was a key development in Turkish aviation by 1934?

- A) The founding of the Turkish Aeronautical Association.
- B) The establishment of Türkiye's first international flight route.
- C) The creation of a network of airports in major cities.
- D) The introduction of advanced aircraft technology through international collaboration.
- E) The opening of the first flight training school in Istanbul.

59. According to the passage, how did Türkiye enhance its aviation capabilities in 1937?

- A) By developing new aircraft independently.
- B) Through domestic innovations in air navigation systems.
- C) By expanding its national airline to operate internationally.
- D) By increasing the number of domestic flights exclusively.
- E) Through international agreements for knowledge and technology exchange.

60. What can be inferred about the impact of Türk Hava Yolları, founded in 1933, based on the passage?

- A) It played a key role in connecting various regions within Türkiye and neighboring countries.
- B) It was created to exclusively serve international flights.
- C) It was mainly focused on aircraft maintenance and repair services.
- D) Its primary function was to conduct technical training for pilots.
- E) It led to the closure of smaller regional airlines in Türkiye.

"Of Grammatology," published by Jacques Derrida in 1967, is a seminal work in the field of deconstruction that **1.profoundly / ultimately** impacts contemporary thought on language and meaning. In this text, Derrida critiques the traditional Western philosophical approach that prioritizes speech **2. into / over** writing, a concept he refers to as logocentrism. According to Derrida, this preference stems from a belief in a primary, unmediated presence or truth conveyed **3.towards / through** speech, while writing is seen merely **4.as / by** a secondary representation of this truth. Derrida argues that this hierarchical **5.pressure / distinction** is flawed because it ignores the complexities **6.inherent / incessant** in the nature of language itself. He introduces the concept of "differance," a term that encapsulates the idea that meaning is not fixed but continuously **7.acquired / deferred** through an endless chain of signifiers.

In "Of Grammatology," Derrida demonstrates that the structure of language does not provide a stable foundation for meaning; **8.thus / instead**, it is a fluid and dynamic system where meanings are constantly shifting. By deconstructing the traditional binary oppositions that underpin Western thought, such as speech/writing and presence/absence, Derrida reveals the limitations of these dichotomies and challenges the notion of an absolute, unchanging truth. This work laid the groundwork **9.through / for** subsequent deconstructive analyses in various fields, emphasizing the importance of understanding the interplay between language, power, and meaning. Derrida's exploration in "Of Grammatology" has thus become a cornerstone for discussions about the nature of texts and the processes **10.through / in** which meanings are constructed and interpreted.

Jacques Lacan's theory of "lack" is a pivotal concept in his psychoanalytic framework, which he **1. develops / developed** in the mid-20th century. Lacan posits that the sense of lack is fundamental **2.of / to** human psychology and emerges from the early stages of childhood development. According to Lacan, this sense of lack **3.originates from / leads to** the infant's recognition of its separation from the mother, a realization that it is not a complete, self-sufficient entity but **4.also / rather** exists in a state of incompleteness. This lack drives the individual's desire, shaping their identity and influencing their interactions **5.for / throughout** life. Lacan introduces the idea of the "objet petit a," an object-cause of desire that symbolizes this perpetual sense of absence. This object is never fully **6.attainable / permissible** and represents the unattainable nature of the ideal self or the ultimate fulfillment that individuals seek **7.but / and** can never completely achieve.

Lacan also links this sense of lack to the Symbolic order, where societal norms and language structures further **8.mitigate / perpetuate** feelings of inadequacy and desire. His theory suggests that the pursuit **9.filling / to fill** this lack becomes a central motivating force in human behavior, impacting one's sense of self and relationships. In Lacan's view, understanding this lack is crucial for grasping how individuals navigate their desires and engage **10.with / to** the world. His ideas continue to influence contemporary psychoanalysis, literary theory, and critical theory, emphasizing the complex interplay between desire, identity, and societal structures.

The "stream of consciousness" is a narrative technique that **1.seeks / leads** to depict the continuous flow of thoughts and feelings running through a character's mind. This method, **2.popularizing / popularized** in the early 20th century by writers such as James Joyce, Virginia Woolf, and William Faulkner, aims to provide a more intimate and direct representation of a character's inner experiences. **3.Unlike / In addition to** traditional narrative styles that focus on external actions and linear plots, stream of consciousness immerses readers in the subjective reality of the characters, often presenting their thoughts in a fragmented, non-linear manner. The technique allows for a more **4.obscure / nuanced** exploration of a character's psyche, revealing their spontaneous and sometimes chaotic mental processes. **5. In other words, / For instance**, in Woolf's Mrs. Dalloway or Joyce's Ulysses, readers encounter a complex weave of sensory perceptions, **6.profitable / fleeting** thoughts, and memories that collectively construct the character's consciousness.

Stream of consciousness challenges conventional narrative structures by **7.keeping up with / breaking away from** chronological storytelling and embracing a more fluid and introspective approach. This method emphasizes the importance of internal experiences and **8.features / refutes** how these inner realities shape one's perception of the external world. The stream of consciousness technique has had a significant impact **9.at / on** modernist literature, influencing how writers explore and **10.deter / convey** psychological depth and subjective experience.

Fluidity, in a broad sense, refers to the quality of being able to flow smoothly and easily, 1.---- in physical, metaphorical, or conceptual contexts. In physical 2.----, fluidity describes the ability of liquids and gases to move and adapt to their surroundings, allowing them to take the shape of their containers and flow freely. This characteristic is 3.---- to understanding phenomena in physics and engineering, such as the dynamics of fluids in various systems. Metaphorically, fluidity often describes the ease with which ideas, identities, or processes can change and adapt. In the 4.---- of literature and art, fluidity can be seen in narrative styles that embrace non-linearity and ambiguity, allowing for a more dynamic and open-ended exploration of themes and characters.5.----, modernist and postmodernist works often exhibit narrative fluidity, where the structure and form are less rigid and more reflective of the complexity of human experience.

In personal and social 6.---, fluidity can refer to the adaptability and flexibility of individuals or groups in response to changing circumstances or environments. For example, the fluidity of identity acknowledges that personal identities are not fixed 7.--- can evolve over time in response to various influences and experiences. This concept is crucial in discussions about gender, cultural identity, and social roles, where traditional categories and definitions are increasingly recognized 8.---- fluid and multifaceted Overall, fluidity emphasizes the capacity for change, adaptability, and movement 9.--- different dimensions, **be it** physical, conceptual, **or** social. It highlights the importance 10.---- embracing variability and transformation as inherent aspects of reality.

1. Whether
2. Terms
3. Fundamental
4. Realm
5. For instance
6. Contexts
7. But
8. As
9. Across
10. of