

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

1. As the world has recently witnessed, certain variants of a virus can be more than twice as infectious as previous strains, increasing the death toll to ---- numbers and claiming many more lives.
- A) reluctant  
B) unprecedented  
C) transparent  
D) indispensable  
E) invaluable
2. The word “underrepresentation” doesn’t even begin to describe the lack of Black, Latino, and Native American people in astrophysics as they have little to no ---- in the field.
- A) presence  
B) projection  
C) territory  
D) outcome  
E) consequence
3. While they are ---- held for the dead and to console the close relatives of the deceased, burial rituals can also tell rich stories of a culture’s living.
- A) scarcely  
B) approximately  
C) conventionally  
D) preferably  
E) eventually
4. Guinea is famous around the world for its remarkable housing programme, and it has made ---- efforts to develop its cities.
- A) particular  
B) debatable  
C) devastating  
D) diverse  
E) substantial

5. Many developed countries are planning to ---- a ban on the sale of new conventional petrol and diesel cars as early as 2030.

- A) consider  
B) predict  
C) neglect  
D) exert  
E) deny

6. Estimates of how commonly long COVID occurs generally range from about 5% to 50% of COVID cases, ---- which study you look at.

- A) breaking out  
B) dealing with  
C) depending on  
D) going off  
E) living through

7-15: For these questions, choose the best word(s) or expression(s) to fill the space(s).

7. China ---- interest rates recently – in contrast to other major economies – as it tries ---- the economic effects of its latest austerity measures and address a growing property crisis.

- A) has trimmed / having halted  
B) trimmed / halting  
C) is trimming / to be halted  
D) has been trimming / to halt  
E) will trim / to have halted

8. Without sulfur in the form of sulfuric acid, industries ---- to produce the phosphorus fertilisers that raise farm yields or extract the essential metals that ---- in everything from solar panels to electric car batteries.

- A) would struggle / can be used  
B) will struggle / might be used  
C) have to struggle / would be used  
D) must struggle / should be used  
E) might struggle / will be used

9. The kimono ---- today is not an indigenous invention of the Japanese as it can be traced back to the 7th century when the Imperial Court began to wear garments ---- from Chinese styles.

- A) being worn / to be adapted
- B) wearing / having adapted
- C) worn / adapted
- D) to be worn / being adapted
- E) having worn / having been adapted

10. Newly empowered employees – knowledge workers, in particular – can now decide when they work, fitting their work timetable ---- their personal lives rather than being in front of their computers ---- the regimented nine-to-five.

- A) in / over
- B) from / on
- C) with / off
- D) on / within
- E) around / for

11. The Ziggurat of Ur, which is a massive stepped pyramid made of mud bricks and consists ---- a series of terraces or steps, with a small temple at the top, was likely used ---- religious ceremonies and rituals.

- A) over / above
- B) for / on
- C) of / f
- D) amid / in
- E) among / onto

12. Nearly 90 per cent of Iceland's workforce now work fewer hours, and similar initiatives are being considered in New Zealand and Spain, ---- politicians in Japan and California have proposed testing it.

- A) while
- B) since
- C) as if
- D) when
- E) only if

13. Even after a tough year in isolation during Covid pandemic, many people are still afraid to return to their former lives and join the public events ---- their being fully vaccinated and the low prevalence of the disease.

- A) due to
- B) besides
- C) on behalf of
- D) with regard to
- E) despite

14. Located in the south-west corner of Finland, Turku is ---- the nation's oldest city founded in 1229, ---- the capital for nearly six centuries.

- A) such / that
- B) either / or
- C) neither / nor
- D) not only / but
- E) not / but

15. ---- there have been advances in detection and treatment, cancer remains the second-leading cause of death in the United States.

- A) Before
- B) When
- C) Although
- D) Once
- E) As long as

**16-20: For these questions, choose the best word or expression to fill the spaces in the passage.**

One of the unwritten rules of taking a new job is keeping it for at least a year – even if you hate it. The thinking goes even if the environment is tough, you need to show professional **(16)** ---- and reliability before moving on. But as employment and the workplace continue to undergo overwhelming change **(17)** ---- the wake of the pandemic, does that rule still hold true? Maybe, say experts. The timeless factors **(18)** ---- the one-year rule are still in place: on the employer side, an employee who stays at least a year is a better investment than one who doesn't, and their loyalty is also viewed as a positive. On the employee side, staying for 12 months means time to pick up skills and competencies that are not possible to learn in just one business quarter. Traditional views as to stability still prevail here. **(19)** ----, today, the changing way we build our careers, combined with the unprecedented impact of the latest pandemic, has brought more flexibility. While employers might well still prefer a more traditional CV, experts suggest that a short stint or two in previous roles shouldn't necessarily be a deal-breaker, **(20)** ---- you can provide a good explanation for moving.

16.

- A) assessment
- B) estimation
- C) commitment
- D) apprehension
- E) vocation

17.

- A) on
- B) in
- C) over
- D) among
- E) between

18.

- A) to underpin
- B) underpinned
- C) underpinning
- D) to have underpinned
- E) having been underpinned

19.

- A) However
- B) Meanwhile
- C) In addition
- D) Thus
- E) Similarly

20.

- A) so that
- B) as long as
- C) although
- D) even when
- E) unless

**21-24: For these questions, choose the best option to complete the given sentence.**

**21. In developed countries like the U.S., there are very few cases of diphtheria ----.**

- A) as there are still many countries around the world where diphtheria is a common illness
- B) because high vaccination rates have almost eliminated the disease
- C) so in poorer places, it may be harder to get health care and vaccines
- D) and it used to be a major problem in the U.S. until the vaccine was developed
- E) unless there are still thousands of new cases of diphtheria around the world each year

**22. As much as we try, we can hardly avoid memory decline, ----.**

- A) though people with sharp memories will also be affected negatively
- B) and some scientists claim they can stop it altogether
- C) so what we should do is to stop trying to remember everything
- D) yet some people lose their memorizing ability pretty fast
- E) but there are various ways to slow down the process

**23. In spite of their difficulty of accessing formal education in ancient Greece, ----.**

- A) some philosophers had great trouble in appealing to the majority of people
- B) some women pursued many of the same intellectual and physical activities as men
- C) there was a great discrepancy between men and women in terms of literacy levels
- D) women living in those times had to rely on men to get education
- E) it also changed from territory to territory: Asia Minor was lucky in this respect

**24. ----, but statistics show women are the most burnt out group.**

- A) Simply because of their age – 25 to about 40 – most male middle managers are millennials
- B) The transition to remote work made the day-to-day management of female employees much more difficult for female managers
- C) In many cases, middle management positions go to younger employees
- D) Nearly all workers are feeling some form of work stress in the workplace
- E) Middle management can be a tough job for women, constantly toggling between supervisors above and supervisees below

25-28: 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.

25. Crafted from around two million blocks of blue-grey andesite stone, without any kind of cement or mortar, the temple of Borobudur is considered an engineering marvel.

- A) Bir mühendislik mucizesi olarak değerlendirilen Borobudur Tapınağı, yaklaşık iki milyon mavi-gri andezit taşı bloğundan hiç çimento ve harç olmadan yapılmıştır.
- B) Hiç çimento ve harç gerektirmeyen yaklaşık iki milyon mavi-gri andezit taşı bloğundan yapılmış olan Borobudur Tapınağı, bir mühendislik mucizesi olarak görülür.
- C) Yaklaşık iki milyon mavi-gri andezit taşı bloğundan hiç çimento ve harç olmadan yapılmış olan Borobudur Tapınağı, bir mühendislik mucizesi olarak görülür.
- D) Yapımında çimento veya harç kullanılmayan ve iki milyon civarında mavi-gri andezit taş bloğun kullanıldığı Borobudur Tapınağı, bir mühendislik mucizesi olarak değerlendirilir.
- E) Borobudur Tapınağının bir mühendislik mucizesi olarak değerlendirilmesinin sebebi, yaklaşık iki milyon mavi-gri andezit taşıyla çimento ve harç kullanılmadan yapılmasıdır.

26. The investigators found that people who slept with an adult partner fell asleep faster, stayed asleep longer and had less risk of sleep apnoea.

- A) Yetişkin bir eş ile birlikte uyuyan insanların daha hızlı uykuya daldığını, saha uzun süre uykuda kaldığını ve daha az uyku apnesi riski olduğu araştırmacılar tarafından bulunmuştur.
- B) Araştırmacıların tespit ettiği şey, yetişkin bir eş ile birlikte uyuyan insanların daha hızlı uykuya daldığı, daha uzun süre uykuda kaldığı ve daha az uyku apnesi riski olduğudur.
- C) Araştırmacılar, yetişkin bir eş ile birlikte uyuyan insanların daha hızlı uykuya daldığını, daha uzun süre uykuda kaldığını ve daha az uyku apnesi riski olduğu konusunda hemfikir.
- D) Bazı araştırmacılar, eşleri ile birlikte uyuyan insanların çok daha hızlı uykuya daldığını, daha uzun süre uykuda kaldığını ve daha az uyku apnesi riski olduğunu bulmuşlardır.
- E) Araştırmacılar, yetişkin bir eş ile birlikte uyuyan insanların daha hızlı uykuya daldığını, daha uzun süre uykuda kaldığını ve daha az uyku apnesi riski olduğunu bulmuşlardır.

27. Başlık parası, antropoloji tarafından kayıt altına alınmış toplumların sadece yüzde 5'inde olan nispeten nadir görülen evliliğe dair bir değiş tokuş yoludur.

- A) Dowry, as a way of marital exchange, is relatively rare among 5 percent of the societies recorded by anthropology.
- B) Dowry is a relatively rare way of marital exchange that is in only 5 percent of the societies recorded by anthropology.
- C) Dowry occurs in only 5 percent of the societies recorded by anthropology and as a result is a relatively rare way of marital exchange.
- D) Dowry, which occurs in only 5 percent of the societies recorded by anthropology, is a relatively rare way of marital exchange.
- E) One reason why dowry is a relatively rare way of marital exchange is that it only occurs in 5 percent of the societies recorded by anthropology.

28. Kaplan ve boğa köpek balıklarının birbirlerinden genetik olarak bir köpeğin tavşandan olduğu kadar farklı olmaları, birçok insanın bütün köpek balıklarının benzer olduğunu ve hepsinin de eşit derecede insanları ısırma olasılığı olduğunu farz ettiği gerçeğini değiştirmemektedir.

- A) The tiger shark and bull shark might be genetically as different from each other as a dog is from a rabbit, yet a lot of people assume all sharks are alike and equally likely to bite humans.
- B) That many people assume all sharks are alike and equally likely to bite humans doesn't change the fact that the tiger shark and bull shark are genetically as different from each other as a dog is from a rabbit.
- C) Although the tiger shark and bull shark are genetically as different from each other as a dog is from a rabbit, some people will still assume that all sharks are alike and equally likely to bite humans anytime.
- D) That the tiger shark and bull shark are genetically as different from each other as a dog is from a rabbit doesn't change the fact that many people assume all sharks are alike and equally likely to bite humans.
- E) People will assume that all sharks are alike and equally likely to bite humans even if they know that the tiger shark and bull shark are genetically as different from each other as a dog is from a rabbit.

**29-32: Answer these questions according to the passage below.**

Most stars are powered by the fusion of hydrogen into helium, a wonderfully stable process that keeps stars burning at the same temperature and brightness for billions of years. But if a would-be star never reaches high-enough temperatures or pressures to sustain hydrogen fusion, it is a brown dwarf, with a maximum mass of 8 percent of our sun's, or about 80 times the mass of Jupiter. Recent studies indicate that brown dwarfs are nearly as common as stars, and they are everywhere. Brown dwarfs have been found in stellar nurseries alongside young proto-stars. They have been found in binary systems paired with white dwarfs, having survived potential engulfment by the white dwarf's previous red giant form. Our sun, a yellow dwarf star, will one day turn into a bloated red giant, and after it dies, it will become a white dwarf. Some of the closest stellar systems to our sun are brown dwarfs – the third and fourth nearest extrasolar systems, at 6.5 and 7.3 light-years, respectively, and the closest are Alpha Centauri and Barnard's star. And they have been studied extensively by astronomers, yet, despite their **ubiquity** in scientific studies and their reputation in scientific circles, most people have never heard of brown dwarfs.

**29. It can be inferred from the passage that ----.**

- A) it is only recently that the existence of brown dwarfs has been confirmed
- B) the transformation of our sun into a red giant is almost imminent
- C) maintenance of hydrogen fusion is a key indicator about the future of a would-be star
- D) brown dwarfs can only be paired with white dwarfs in binary systems
- E) the mass of our sun is 80 times bigger than that of Jupiter

**30. The underlined word ubiquity in the text is closest in meaning to ----.**

- A) inadequacy
- B) superiority
- C) anonymity
- D) scarcity
- E) prevalence

**31. According to the passage, it is inevitable that our sun ----.**

- A) will turn back to its roots and become a proto-star
- B) will become a red giant first and become a white dwarf in the end
- C) will eventually become a part of a binary system with a brown dwarf
- D) will one day find itself next to a star in the nearest extrasolar system
- E) will shrink and lose its mass, becoming as dense as Jupiter

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

- A) She seems kind of surprised that not many people know about brown dwarfs.
- B) She clearly states that our sun is 460 times bigger than Jupiter.
- C) She seems to be of the opinion that our sun will one day become a brown dwarf.
- D) She regrets to state that our sun will one day become a white dwarf.
- E) She seems pretty impressed by the existence and prevalence of red giants.

**33-34: For these questions, choose the best option to complete the dialogue.**

33.

Lisa:

- I can't enjoy driving in the city, with all the potholes and infrastructure work. The whole city is like a giant building site.

Colin:

- I agree with you and there is more I will say about our mayor and all mayors.

Lisa:

- I am intrigued. What do you have to say beyond the obvious problem?

Colin:

- ----

Lisa:

- Yes. I couldn't agree more. We need more of those spaces to relax, play and breathe in fresh air.

- A) They should do something about the timing of traffic lights as soon as possible.
- B) Manholes on the streets must be built at the same level as the road; my car will break down one day.
- C) Subway stations are in a mess. Each and every station smells urine!
- D) Trees between the roads needs urgent maintenance before they dry.
- E) Urban areas must invest in ecosystems, not just in roads, pipes and homes.

34.

Adam:

- You know what? I've given up my plan to buy an electric car.

Maria:

- Why? You have always wanted to buy one. Why did you give up when you were so close to buying one?

Adam:

- ----

Maria:

- You can't be serious! Nobody will think about its green image from now on. That's a big shame for the environment.

- A) Well, the producers couldn't get over the range problem, so it won't make sense to buy one anymore.
- B) My parents convinced me not to buy one because they promised to buy me a sports car if I graduate this year.
- C) The charging stations in our country do not support the fast charge facility, so it takes forever to charge the car fully.
- D) With the latest increase in the electricity bills, an electric car costs more than a petrol one per kilometre.
- E) I have just decided I need a car that doesn't depend on a charging station every 200 kilometres.



**35-36: For these questions, choose the best rephrased form of the given sentence**

**35. Narcissists must control other people and their environment, including one's beliefs, feelings, and actions so that they will be able to feel safe and conceal their insecurities in life.**

- A) It is an obligation for narcissists to control other people and their environment, including one's beliefs, feelings, and actions if they want to feel safe and conceal their insecurities in life.
- B) In order to feel safe and hide their insecurities in life, narcissists are obliged to control other people and their environment, including one's beliefs, feelings, and actions.
- C) As they want to feel safe and hide their insecurities in life, narcissists control other people and their environment, including one's beliefs, feelings, and actions.
- D) Narcissists who want to feel safe and hide their insecurities in life tend to control other people and their environment, including one's beliefs, feelings, and actions.
- E) Narcissists have to control other people and their environment, including one's beliefs, feelings, and actions because it is the only way to feel safe and conceal their insecurities in life.

**36. While most of us are familiar with type 1 and type 2 diabetes, you may not have come across the term 'type 3 diabetes' before.**

- A) Type 1 and type 2 diabetes are terms that most of us are familiar with, but there is a new one called type 3 diabetes', about which you may have no idea.
- B) Most of us will be acquainted with type 1 and type 2 diabetes soon, yet most of us have heard the term 'type 3 diabetes' before.
- C) The term 'type 3 diabetes' might not have been known by many people who are well-acquainted with the terms type 1 and type 2 diabetes.
- D) Though most people are not even aware of the term 'type 3 diabetes', many of us know everything about the terms type 1 and type 2 diabetes.
- E) Most of us are acquainted with type 1 and type 2 diabetes, but it is possible that you haven't come across the term 'type 3 diabetes' yet.

**37-38: For these questions, choose the best option to complete the missing part of the passage.**

**37. Many U.S. adults aren't able to find help because of a shortage of therapists. Nearly 40% are struggling with mental health or substance abuse issues, according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. ---- Often backed by venture capital firms, these online for-profit businesses offer a wide mix of services, including one-on-one and group video therapy visits with licensed professionals, supportive texting, coaching videos, and prescriptions for medications.**

- A) However, expert therapists say there is limited evidence of the new online providers' effectiveness.
- B) In other words, research suggests therapy delivered online can be effective and many individual therapists are offering online sessions.
- C) In contrast, online companies flood the internet with appealing ads that make promises about treating depression and anxiety.
- D) On the contrary, studies have found face-to-face video psychotherapy visits and other mental health sessions to be just as effective as in-person encounters.
- E) Thus, millions of people are turning to online companies that have sprung up in the past several years, advertising quick access to therapy.

**38. The family tree of the Habsburgs, a German-Austrian ruling family whose domain stretched from Portugal to Transylvania, is a tangled, or confusing, one. ---- And while the dynasty's regalia was glittery and their palaces splendid, the royals themselves were markedly distinguished with their peculiar facial features as result of such marriages. They were less easy on the eyes as people commented: Generation after generation, Habsburg monarchs had sharply jutting jaws, bulbous lower lips and long noses. This distinctive "Habsburg jaw," a new analysis published in the Annals of Human Biology finds, most likely resulted from inbreeding.**

- A) There were many illustrations of the Habsburgs royal family tree, all of whom had the Habsburg jaw.
- B) The average Habsburg was measured to have a 0.093 inbreeding coefficient, meaning about 9% of their maternal and paternal genes were identical.
- C) Like many royal families, the Habsburgs made strategic marriages to consolidate their power, often to close relatives.
- D) Many other royals, like the Habsburgs, faced the dire consequences of intermarriage.
- E) At the time that marriages between close relatives were common, the participants didn't know their descendants would bear the consequences.

**39-40: For these questions, choose the irrelevant sentence in the passage.**

39. **(I)** The term “learning loss” – referring to what pupils are judged to have failed to learn as a result of the pandemic lockdowns – has been used widely in the media as well as in government documents. **(II)** However, labelling a generation of school pupils as having suffered “learning loss” is likely to affect their self-esteem and self-belief. **(III)** Due to the extended period at home, children learned many new skills that they may not have had the time for before lockdown. **(IV)** They will leave the education system thinking they are not good enough and that they are, somehow, academically damaged. **(V)** In the light of their pandemic experiences, it seems inappropriate to stigmatise them for their futures.
- A) I      B) II      C) III      D) IV      E) V

40. **(I)** Pick up a book from a young child’s bookshelf and you’re more likely to find an animal protagonist than a human one. **(II)** From very hungry caterpillars to great big humpback whales, children seem universally fascinated by animals. **(III)** Many parents intuitively feel that looking after an animal can offer children valuable lessons about caregiving, responsibility and empathy. **(IV)** But while characters in a picture book are often far removed from reality, the pets many of us share a home with offer children a more realistic glimpse of the animal world – and a meaningful relationship that influences them in a whole host of other ways, too. **(V)** Understanding that relationship may not only help parents choose the right pet for their child, but also give them deeper insights into the factors that make for a truly successful bond.

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