

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

1. As ocean temperatures continue to rise, they create favourable conditions for hurricanes to rapidly intensify—an increasingly common phenomenon that ---- itself through wind speeds surging by over 35 mph within just 24 hours.

- A) terminates
B) regards
C) assigns
✓ D) displays manifest
E) irritates

more than

2. Once believed to be extinct, the ---- Anatolian leopard has recently been captured on camera, and it exhibits behaviours remarkably consistent with those of other solitary big cats in rugged, mountainous habitats.

- A) deliberate
B) exploited
C) abundant
D) ambiguous
✓ E) elusive

3. The **recent** ---- of the **Anatolian leopard** have **reignited** **conservation efforts**, highlighting the critical importance of preserving its natural habitat to ensure the survival of this rare and majestic predator.

- A) claims
B) affirmations
C) justifications
D) sightings
E) minorities

4. The material that defines the Industrial Revolution is undoubtedly steel, but **it was not** **until** **a particular process was developed** **that** **steel was able to be** ----mass-produced.

- A) literally = really
B) strangely
C) urgently
D) paradoxically
E) duly

properly

strongly

5. Flu shots work by priming the immune system to make **antibodies that are ready to ---- the selected flu strains** if a vaccinated person is **exposed**.

A) wind down

B) go over

✓ C) hold off

D) draw on

E) put out

decrease

word off

protect

against

ferd

off

1'

6. The Luddite movement **came into ----** during the difficult economic period of Napoleonic Wars, when wage bills were cut by employers, workers were sacked and machines were **optimised to drive down costs**.

A) demise **death**

B) calamity **disaster**

C) achievement

✓ D) prominence

E) reliance

7-16: For these questions, choose the best word(s) or expression(s) to fill the space(s).

7. Since it began operations in 2020, the Mars Perseverance Rover ---- valuable data about the planet's surface and climate, which ---- scientists to better understand its potential for past life.

- A) was collecting / helped
 ✓ B) has collected / is helping
 C) collected / helps
 D) had collected / was helping
 E) is collecting / had helped

8. Europa, one of Jupiter's moons, seems ---- a subsurface ocean beneath its icy crust, ---- hopes for the potential existence of microbial life.

- A) to be hiding / raising
 B) having / to raise
 ✓ C) to have / raising
 D) to have had / increased
 E) have / to be raised

9. **The fact that the hikers survived for days in such harsh weather conditions** ---- that they ---
- **excellent survival training beforehand.**

- A) suggests / **must have received**
B) would suggest / could have received
C) has suggested / had to receive
D) suggested / should receive
E) is suggesting / might receive

earlier
previously
before

10. Researchers **recently found** microbes
surviving ---- **extreme conditions deep** ----
Antarctica's ice sheets, raising new questions
about life on other planets.

- A) below / at
B) under / onto
C) **in / beneath** *
D) on / over
E) over / across

↑

11. The newly proposed policy, **introduced** ----
pressure from environmental groups and
implemented in coordination **with** international
agencies, aims to **drastically reduce** carbon
emissions ---- a decade.

- A) with / over
✓ B) under / within
C) by / through
D) against / at
E) into / for

Kuyas

1' =

12. ---- **researchers** have **long recognized** that
species adapt their ranges in response to
environmental changes, **the accelerating pace**
of the climate crisis has intensified the
urgency of studying these shifts.

- A) Only if
B) Whereas
C) Since
✓ D) Even though
E) As if

can we do... more

M&Kup

13. ---- many aspects of Bosnian culture have been shaped by centuries of foreign influence, the country has preserved a distinct identity through its language, traditions, and communal values.

- A) Even if
B) As if
C) Only if
D) If
E) Unless

Although

devrik

14. Turkish hospitality is widely regarded as one of the most heartfelt in the world and welcomes anyone ---- visitors approach local traditions with sincerity, humility, and cultural sensitivity.

- A) even if
B) so long as
C) unless
D) although
E) because

tevazu

↑

15. Istanbul, which **straddles** two continents and has served as the capital of multiple empires, is **--- rich in** historical and **cultural heritage** --- visitors often **feel as if** they are walking through a living museum spanning empires, faiths, and centuries.

- A) as / as
B) **such** / that
C) neither / nor
D) **so** / that
E) both / and

16. --- being **merely** a political centre, Ankara has **evolved into** a vibrant cultural and academic hub, offering museums, theatres, and universities that reflect the city's modern and intellectual spirit.

- A) As well as
B) According to
C) In terms of
D) On behalf of
E) **Rather than**

den çok
den ziyade
dense

instead of** in place of / as a substitute

rather than = not*

yakın anlamda aynı

rather than = instead of
9/10 😊

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

In recent years, digital communication has undergone a significant transformation, with asynchronous messaging platforms becoming increasingly dominant. (17) ---- relying solely on real-time interactions such as phone calls or video chats, people now favour tools like email, voice notes, and messaging apps that allow them to respond (18) ---- their convenience. This shift reflects not only the fast-paced nature of modern life but also a growing emphasis on flexibility and autonomy in both personal and professional exchanges. (19) ----, the rise of artificial intelligence in communication tools—such as predictive text, auto-translation, and smart replies—has begun to reshape how we compose and interpret messages. While these technologies can (20) ---- efficiency, they also raise concerns about the loss of nuance and authenticity in human interaction. Nevertheless, the trend toward more adaptable and tech-assisted communication methods appears (21) -- --, driven by globalization, remote work, and the evolving preferences of digitally native generations who prioritize speed, accessibility, and minimal disruption in their communication habits.

17.

- A) As well as B) According to
C) In terms of D) On behalf of
E) Rather than

18.

- A) to B) about
C) amid D) by
E) at

19.

- A) Therefore B) Otherwise
C) Additionally D) In contrast
E) However

20.

- emerge, appear
A) arise B) revive
C) enhance D) obstruct
E) reduce

21.

- in the past/ before
A) to have accelerated B) having accelerated
C) to be accelerated D) to be accelerating
E) accelerating

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

In today's rapidly evolving world, existential concerns have gained renewed prominence, particularly (22) --- global challenges such as climate change, artificial intelligence, and political instability. Many individuals are (23) ---- questions not only about personal purpose, but also about humanity's long-term survival and moral responsibilities. The growing visibility of environmental degradation, for example, has intensified fears (24) ---- the future of the planet and the ethical consequences of human activity. Similarly, advancements in AI have sparked debates about the nature of consciousness, free will, and what it means to be human in an increasingly automated world. Together with coupled with compounded by current social fragmentation and a perceived erosion of traditional belief systems, these developments (25) ---- both individuals and societies to reexamine their core values. While some respond with anxiety or nihilism, others are turning to philosophy, activism, and community engagement as means of reclaiming a sense of meaning. (26) ----, these concerns reflect a deep and growing need for clarity, connection, and purpose in uncertain times.

23.

bring up= raise = voice ✓

4'

22.

- A) for the sake of
C) on behalf of
E) in pursuit of

- B) in the face of
D) in spite of

23.

lead to
sebebi olmak

- A) leaning against
C) bringing about
E) adding up

- B) abstaining from
D) grappling with

24.

- A) in
C) for
E) around

- B) regarding
D) across

25.

- A) was prompting
C) prompt
E) are prompting

- B) had prompted
D) will be prompting

26.

- A) Ultimately
C) Similarly
E) Conversely

- B) However
D) Otherwise

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

$$2 + 2 = 4$$

1. Following Christopher Columbus' first voyage across the Atlantic in 1492, Spain and other European countries engaged in large-scale colonization that resulted in European settlers and their descendants colonizing most of the Western Hemisphere.

2. However, they weren't the first Europeans to make the voyage to North America. After establishing settlements in Iceland and Greenland in the ninth and 10th centuries A.D., the Vikings reached what is now Newfoundland, Canada in around A.D. 1000. They built an outpost at L'anse aux Meadows and used it to explore other areas of north-eastern North America, with historical records indicating that they created another outpost called "Hop" somewhere in what is now the province of New Brunswick. However, the Vikings did not colonize North America on a large scale, at least compared to what Europeans did after 1492. So why didn't the Vikings colonize North America? In short, it is unclear if the Vikings wanted to expand their outposts into colonies, and the Vikings' outposts were sparsely populated when they came into conflict with Indigenous Americans, prompting them to leave it all behind. But other factors, including the arduous ocean route and the level of urbanization in both Europe and North America at the time, also played a role.

43. According to the passage, the colonization of the Western Hemisphere by European countries, ----.

- A) took place long before 1492 by the Vikings, who colonized the whole of what is now Canada
- B) paved the way for the Vikings, who made voyages to the Eastern coast of what is now Canada
- C) came right after the colonization of Iceland and Greenland
- D) did not come to a halt after the expedition led by Christopher Columbus took place in 1492
- E) was made possible by the high level of urbanization in Europe at the time

Following Christopher Columbus' first voyage across the Atlantic in 1492, Spain and other European countries engaged in large-scale colonization that resulted in European settlers and their descendants colonizing most of the Western Hemisphere. However, they weren't the first Europeans to make the voyage to North America. After establishing settlements in Iceland and Greenland in the ninth and 10th centuries A.D., the Vikings reached what is now Newfoundland, Canada in around A.D. 1000. They built an outpost at L'anse aux Meadows and used it to explore other areas of north-eastern North America, with historical records indicating that they created another outpost called "Hop" somewhere in what is now the province of New Brunswick. However, the Vikings did not colonize North America on a large scale, at least compared to what Europeans did after 1492. So why didn't the Vikings colonize North America? In short, it is unclear if the Vikings wanted to expand their outposts into colonies, and the Vikings' outposts **were sparsely populated** when they came into conflict with Indigenous Americans, prompting them to leave it all behind. But other factors, including the **arduous** ocean route and the level of urbanization in both Europe and North America at the time, also played a role.

44. Which of the following is true about the Vikings according to the passage?

- A) The outpost they built at L'anse aux Meadows in Canada is still there.
- B) They intended to colonize North America on a large scale but denied by native Americans.
- C) They would have facilitated the colonization of North America had they had big ships. "if they had"
- D) Their first settlement was Hop, which was later demolished by Native Americans.
- E) The settlements they built in North America **were not crowded.**

1

Following Christopher Columbus' first voyage across the Atlantic in 1492, Spain and other European countries engaged in large-scale colonization that resulted in European settlers and their descendants colonizing most of the Western Hemisphere. However, they weren't the first Europeans to make the voyage to North America. After establishing settlements in Iceland and Greenland in the ninth and 10th centuries A.D., the Vikings reached what is now Newfoundland, Canada in around A.D. 1000. They built an outpost at L'anse aux Meadows and used it to explore other areas of north-eastern North America, with historical records indicating that they created another outpost called "Hop" somewhere in what is now the province of New Brunswick. However, the Vikings did not colonize North America on a large scale, at least compared to what Europeans did after 1492. So why didn't the Vikings colonize North America? In short, it is unclear if the Vikings wanted to expand their outposts into colonies, and the Vikings' outposts were sparsely populated when they came into conflict with Indigenous Americans, prompting them to leave it all behind. But other factors, including the arduous ocean route and the level of urbanization in both Europe and North America at the time, also played a role.

45. The underlined word 'arduous' is closest in meaning to ----.

- A) effortless —
- B) gruelling —
- C) undemanding —
- D) progressive —
- E) inconsistent —

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

- A) Why the Vikings Didn't Colonize North America
- B) Urbanization Shaped by the Expansion of Viking Colonies
- C) The Difficult Journey from Iceland to Greenland
- D) European Settlers and Indigenous North Americans
- E) The Complete History of Viking Exploration

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

Empathy is commonly understood as the ability to understand and share another person's feelings, but its role in cognition goes deeper. Neuroscience shows that empathy involves both automatic, emotional responses (via the mirror neuron system) and more deliberate, cognitive processes, such as perspective-taking. These systems combine to allow humans not just to feel what others feel but also to evaluate and navigate complex emotional landscapes, enhancing decision-making, emotional regulation, and social interactions. In a fascinating review article on the neurobiology of empathy, authors found that empathy activates regions of the brain critical for higher-order thinking, like the anterior cingulate cortex and the insula. These areas support perspective-taking, conflict resolution, and social cognition. Importantly, this research highlights that empathy isn't just about emotions – it is an integral part of how we process information, solve problems, and make decisions. Empathy appears to act as a cognitive enhancer. By incorporating emotional understanding into intellectual reasoning, humans gain a more nuanced perspective that pure logic can't provide. This is a key reason why empathy is vital in fields like healthcare, leadership, and diplomacy, where decision-making often involves moral and emotional dimensions.

47. It is clear from the passage that the common definition of empathy ----.

- A) is broad and covers a wide range of fields
- B) helps neuroscientists in processes like decision making
- C) doesn't do justice to the role it plays in cognition
- D) allows us to activate the mirror neuron system
- E) involves a mutual understanding and sharing of feelings

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48. Which of the following is not something that empathy contributes to?

- A) emotional landscapes
- B) processing information
- C) problem solving
- D) decision making
- E) improving cognition

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49. What can be inferred about the role of empathy in decision-making?

- A) Empathy is primarily an emotional response, with little effect on complex reasoning.
- B) Empathy is essential in decision-making because it adds a moral and emotional dimension.
- C) The mirror neuron system is the sole part of the brain responsible for decision-making.
- D) Empathy has negligible impact in fields like healthcare, leadership, and diplomacy.
- E) Pure logic alone is sufficient for making nuanced decisions without the need for empathy.

Empathy is commonly understood as the ability to understand and share another person's feelings, but its role in cognition goes deeper. Neuroscience shows that empathy involves both automatic, emotional responses (via the mirror neuron system) and more deliberate, cognitive processes, such as perspective-taking. These systems combine to allow humans not just to feel what others feel but also to evaluate and navigate complex emotional landscapes, enhancing decision-making, emotional regulation, and social interactions. In a fascinating review article on the neurobiology of empathy, authors found that empathy activates regions of the brain critical for higher-order thinking, like the anterior cingulate cortex and the insula. These areas support perspective-taking, conflict resolution, and social cognition. Importantly, this research highlights that empathy isn't just about emotions – it is an integral part of how we process information, solve problems, and make decisions. Empathy appears to act as a cognitive enhancer. By incorporating emotional understanding into intellectual reasoning, humans gain a more nuanced perspective that pure logic can't provide. This is a key reason why empathy is vital in fields like healthcare, leadership, and diplomacy, where decision-making often involves moral and emotional dimensions.

50. What is the main purpose of the author?

- A) To highlight the limitations of empathy in social interactions and conflict resolution
- B) To argue that empathy is more important than logic in decision-making
- C) To describe the various ways empathy is used in healthcare and leadership
- D) To suggest that empathy is solely an emotional response to others' feelings
- E) To explain how empathy enhances both emotional and cognitive processes

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

The carved rock niches and stone walls of the mysterious Teniky archaeological site in Madagascar have long puzzled scientists. An early theory held that shipwrecked Portuguese sailors were the original architects in the 1500s, when the so-called Age of Discovery started. But a new study suggests that Zoroastrian exiles from Persia constructed the site centuries earlier, perhaps hoping to create a remote paradise on this almost mythical island. Now abandoned amid a landscape of tropical forests, rocky hillsides and towering mountain ridges in the southwest of Madagascar, Teniky is more than 100 miles from the nearest coast and about as far from anywhere that you can get on this Texas-sized island in the Indian Ocean. The dozens of niches carved into its cliffs look like small elevated rooms, a few feet wide and deep; many of their entrances are surrounded by circular recesses, possibly so they could be closed with doors of wood or stone. The niches are completely unlike anything else found on Madagascar or in East Africa. But they are remarkably similar to burial niches at Zoroastrian archaeological sites in Iran. Satellite photographs show the remote archaeological site, also called Tenika, is much larger than suspected, and recent expeditions there have discovered more carved niches, ritual locations and stone terraces hidden in the surrounding landscape.

51. According to the passage, scientists studying Teniky archaeological site in Madagascar ----.

- A) have long believed that the site was built by the Zoroastrian exiles stranded on the island
- B) might have come up with an answer to its possible origins
- C) have been led to believe that the site was built by Persian exiles
- D) have all visited Iran to prove that the site was built by Zoroastrian exiles
- E) have long known that there is more to Teniky than meets the eye

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52. It can be understood from the passage that an early theory about the origins of Teniky ----.

- A) paved the way for the questioning of the so-called Age of Discovery"
- B) played an essential role in the unearthing of the archaeological site
- C) has led scientists to believe that the place was limited to a small area
- D) disregarded the presence of Zoroastrian exiles in Madagascar in the 1500s
- E) might well be disproven by a new one suggested by a new study

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53. Which of the following is true about the Teniky archaeological site in Madagascar?

- A) The site has been occupied by local communities and is used for ceremonial purposes today.
- B) The carved niches there are similar to those found in East African sites.
- C) It covers a much bigger area than assumed by archaeologists.
- D) Teniky is located less than 10 miles from the coast, making it easily accessible by boat.
- E) It is thought to have been constructed by Portuguese explorers in the 1500s during the Age of Discovery.

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54. What is the primary purpose of the author?

- A) To advocate for increased tourism to the Teniky archaeological site in Madagascar
- B) To argue that the site was built by shipwrecked Portuguese sailors in the 1500s
- C) To describe the cultural significance of Madagascar's coastal communities, with a focus on an archaeological site
- D) To present new research suggesting Zoroastrian origins for the mysterious Teniky archaeological site in Madagascar
- E) To highlight Madagascar's diverse wildlife and natural landscapes by contrasting them to a barren archaeological site

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

Sheltered by towering rock walls, the sacred site now known as Deir el Bahri is where the commemorative temple to Pharaoh Hatshepsut was built in the 15th century B.C. Hatshepsut ruled Egypt, first as co-regent and then as pharaoh, for a total of 21 years. She was one of the few women in Egyptian history to retain power for so long. She reigned during one of ancient Egypt's golden ages, when Egypt was awash with wealth. Hatshepsut built monumental works all over the nation: a myriad of temples and shrines, four giant obelisks at the Temple of Amun at Karnak, and countless artworks celebrating her accomplishments and immortalizing her prayers. But many of these works were defaced and destroyed after her death in 1458 B.C. Hatshepsut's successor, Thutmose III, one of Egypt's greatest pharaohs, led the charge to erase her name from history. Her likeness was chiselled away from monuments, and her statues and works destroyed. Nevertheless, following a major, 20th-century reconstruction, Hatshepsut's massive temple at Deir el Bahri (Arabic for "northern monastery") still stands today, sheltered beneath the red rocks of a cliff face. This architectural wonder captivated the ancient world with its beauty and is a testament to Hatshepsut's glory and her devotion to the gods.

55. What can be understood about Hatshepsut from the passage?

- A) She would have become the greatest pharaoh had she not been assassinated.
- B) Once she became the ruler, she started to erase the traces of her predecessor from temples.
- C) Her rule started one of the most glorious periods in ancient Egypt.
- D) She was a self-centered ruler who wasted money in artworks celebrating her accomplishments.
- E) The time she spent as a leader was exceptional for a female ruler.

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56. Which of the following best describes the writer's attitude towards Deir el Bahri?

- A) Hostile
- B) Admiring
- C) Indifferent
- D) Skeptical
- E) Optimistic

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57. The underlined word 'awash' is closest in meaning to ----.

- A) astonishing
- B) comparable
- C) overflowing
- D) derogatory
- E) inherent

Sheltered by towering rock walls, the sacred site now known as Deir el Bahri is where the commemorative temple to Pharaoh Hatshepsut was built in the 15th century B.C. Hatshepsut ruled Egypt, first as co-regent and then as pharaoh, for a total of 21 years. She was one of the few women in Egyptian history to retain power for so long. She reigned during one of ancient Egypt's golden ages, when Egypt was awash with wealth. Hatshepsut built monumental works all over the nation: a myriad of temples and shrines, four giant obelisks at the Temple of Amun at Karnak, and countless artworks celebrating her accomplishments and immortalizing her prayers. But many of these works were defaced and destroyed after her death in 1458 B.C. Hatshepsut's successor, Thutmose III, one of Egypt's greatest pharaohs, led the charge to erase her name from history. Her likeness was chiselled away from monuments, and her statues and works destroyed. Nevertheless, following a major, 20th-century reconstruction, Hatshepsut's massive temple at Deir el Bahri (Arabic for "northern monastery") still stands today, sheltered beneath the red rocks of a cliff face. This architectural wonder captivated the ancient world with its beauty and is a testament to Hatshepsut's glory and her devotion to the gods.

58. Which of the following cannot be inferred about Hatshepsut from the passage?

- A) Hatshepsut's works were preserved unscathed after her death.
- B) Hatshepsut built a temple at Deir el Bahri when she was co-regent.
- C) Hatshepsut's name was erased from history by Thutmose III.
- D) Hatshepsut was one of Egypt's many female rulers.
- E) Hatshepsut ruled Egypt as pharaoh for 21 years.

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

Earthen homes have a deep history throughout the world, from pit cave dwellings in northern China to the mud homes of Sana'a, Yemen. Indigenous communities in the south-western US states of Colorado and New Mexico used adobe, or "mud brick" in Spanish, to build earthen homes for thousands of years, using their thick walls to keep homes cool during hot summers and retain the sun's heat during cold winters. While earthen construction has been largely neglected by US builders for decades, the material has an increasingly relevant use in modern times. As climate change increases the risk of wildfires through the western US, homeowners like Melanie Glover, who lost her house in New Mexico to a wildfire, are beginning to turn to it for a new reason: as a strategy to protect themselves from fire. Their intuition is backed up by early research, which has found earthen homes could show extraordinary promise in resisting wildfires – and could even strengthen after exposure. Properly done and more historically done, an adobe house has a better chance of surviving a wildfire. That said, traditional adobe homes in New Mexico are hardly fireproof – they generally use protruding wooden beams called vigas, which can easily catch fire. But when adobe homes are constructed with the threat of fire in mind, builders can eliminate things like exposed wood and air vents, often adding earthen beams or in some cases large planks of wood that don't protrude from the house.

59. It is pointed out in the passage that earthen homes ----.

- A) have been popular in China in the form of adobe
- B) are currently in use by Spanish settlers in the USA
- C) can keep heat inside during hot summer months
- D) have been used all around the world for a long time
- E) have been popular among US builders for ages

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60. One reason homeowners in the USA are starting to build earthen homes is their being - ---.

- A) climate friendly
- B) fire resistant
- C) resilient to storms
- D) immune to cold
- E) extremely strong

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61. According to the passage, adobe homes in New Mexico ----.

- A) can well set an example for those who are building a new house after they lost theirs in a fire
- B) have been traditionally built according to the plans inherited from indigenous communities in Yemen
- C) show potential in resisting wildfires owing to the protruding wooden beams used in their construction
- D) gave Melanie Glover an idea and she started to build her new house old Spanish style
- E) are prone to fires due to the materials that are used in their construction and the way they are built

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62. The passage is mainly about ----.

- A) the aesthetic appeal of traditional adobe homes in the southwestern United States
- B) how adobe homes are used to lower construction costs in modern architecture
- C) the resurgence of adobe homes as a fire-resistant building option in response to climate change and wildfires
- D) the history of indigenous adobe home-building techniques in the United States, with a focus on New Mexico
- E) a comparison between adobe homes and other types of earthen homes globally