

2

1. It is impossible for us not to face ---- in life, but it is achievable to build up the mental resilience to handle them better.

- A) assaults
- B) requirements
- ✓ C) challenges
- D) advances
- E) attributes

E x 3

2. New social media outlets have ---- the way people interact with each other, so much so that even protests are taking place online.

- A) diminished
- B) concealed
- ✓ C) transformed
- D) appeared
- E) gained

1. hatta bile
2. ekleme
also /too /
as well
3. pekiştirme
a lot cold-er
much
far
way
even çok

1. ortaya çıkmak emerge S v2
a new tool has appeared
2. seem /sound / look like
tanımlama

how

öyle ki

3. As the majority of countries are ---- to use military force against Russia, sporting bans have become an alternative method of asserting pressure.

exert
impose

- A) parallel to
- ✓ B) unwilling
- C) vulnerable
- D) common 1 ortak 2 . yaygın
- E) likely

4. At the end of the First Indochina War in 1954, Vietnam was ---- divided into North and South Vietnam, and then North Vietnam came under the control of Vietnamese Communists.

- A) roughly about / some /estimated 500 visitors
- B) unequivocally tartısmasız/ equivocal: controversial
- C) chronologically
- D) severely extreme /excessive
- ✓ E) temporarily provisionally*

5. Some communities **tend to resist change for the better even when there is no room or need for further** ---- **considering the obvious benefits the given change offers.**

- ad geçen
- A) abolition **fesih**
 B) elucidation **explanation**
 C) allegation **iddia**
 D) association **link**
 E) reservation **ayirtma - çekince**

6. Social scientists **are looking for ways to improve the poor living conditions of groups of people who** ---- **a category called "untouchables."**

- of vs
- seek
- ✓ A) **fall into**
 B) set up
 C) let off
 D) deal with
 E) make up

7. **Though** great white sharks ---- the most widely feared predators in the ocean, great white sharks themselves may **have something** ---- -- namely, orcas, also acknowledged as killer whales.

- A) **can** be / fearing
 ✓ B) **may** be / **to fear**
 C) **could** be / to be feared
 D) must be / fear
 E) should be / feared

sth to eat /drink
nothing to do/say

8. The Romany language ---- with central and northern India **and** ---- **a significant part of its linguistic heritage from Sanskrit alongside modern Indian languages such as Hindi, Urdu and Gujarati.**

- A) had been associated / inherited
 B) **is** associated / would inherit
 ✓ C) **has been associated** / **inherits** **hold /have /enjoy /bear**
 D) would be associated / has inherited
 E) was associated / will inherit

9. Published research on pilot psychology tends to focus on terms such as stability, and also often **points out** that the professional pilot lifestyle can **put a lot of stress** ---- relationships, which is true ---- a **certain degree**.

extent

- ✓ A) on / to
B) in / under
C) over / of
D) beneath / onto
E) for / at

10. One way a large corporation might **cause harm** ---- a society is ---- **not meeting** the conditions of its social contract.

threat
menace
damage
harm

- A) among / at
B) at / with
C) with / of
D) for / toward
✓ E) to / by

11. Google has claimed that informal chats ---- **queues** for coffee machines and those **at** lunch tables ---- **its campus** were **responsible for** innovations such as Street View and Gmail.

line

- A) under / within
✓ B) in / on
C) among / from
D) by / during
E) into / above

1,25

12. ---- reducing car use **should be an urgent priority to improve** health outcomes, meet climate targets and create more liveable cities, **many governments in the US and Europe continue to heavily subsidise driving**.

- ✓ A) Although
B) Because
C) Now that
D) Unless
E) Until

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13. With gas prices soaring, motorists are having to pay much more to fill their tanks, --- many households are struggling with their power bills.

- A) even if -
B) although -
C) given that -
D) now that -
E) while -

hem zıtlık hem paralellik anlatır

14. What discussions about AI and creativity often overlook is the fact that creativity is not an ----- quality that can be defined, measured and reproduced objectively.

- A) outstanding
B) desirable
C) absolute
D) variable
E) inferior

not
superior

15. Intuitively, ethical rules have exceptions; ---, you can lie to an assassin who asks you for the location of their target.

- A) nevertheless
B) in contrast
C) therefore
D) for instance
E) meanwhile

16. Women in football are becoming increasingly visible --- as players and fans, --- as pundits, match officials, journalists and club workers.

- A) either / and
B) more / than
C) not only / but also
D) so / that
E) just as / so

2'

17. When people do something wrong while they are **under the influence of** alcohol, the general tendency is **to attribute this behaviour to** the effects of alcohol, --- **hold them accountable for** their actions.

- A) despite
- B) with a view to
- C) rather than
- D) unlike
- E) in view of

V3

18. --- asked by somebody else **to define** money, many **would probably think of** the coins and banknotes in their wallet.

- A) As
- B) As if
- C) If
- D) Although
- E) While

when V3 gibi

V3

19. Cases of injury and death --- **motor vehicle** crashes have steadily declined over the last 20 years thanks to improvements in driving safety technologies.

- A) in spite of
- B) regardless of
- C) with respect to
- D) in addition to
- E) as a consequence of

V2

20. **For the first time** --- **records began**, there **are more job vacancies** in the UK than unemployed people, according to the latest monthly labour market figures.

- A) ~~when~~
- B) since
- C) ~~as~~
- D) ~~though~~
- E) ~~before~~

since V3 s here V3

21. - 25. sorularda, boş bırakılan yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

A new study suggests ancient humans (21) ---- giant mole rats high in the mountains of Ethiopia to survive the last ice age. Previous research had suggested that high-altitude regions like Tibet and the Andes were among the last places (22) ---- by humans. The air is low in oxygen, resources are scarce, and the weather can get harsh. Increasingly, (23) ----, archaeological finds at high places around the world are beginning to show that humans could have colonized high altitudes earlier than previously thought. For example, a jawbone unearthed in a sacred cave in China reveals that a mysterious extinct human (24) ---- or ancestry known as the Denisovans reached the Tibetan Plateau as early as 160,000 years ago. Still, (25) ---- the suggested presence of humans in these areas, the findings said little about whether people actually inhabited them.

21.

- A) gave up
B) adhered to diet
C) put out a fire
D) lived off live on feed on depend on
E) called for require

22.

- A) to populate
B) populated
C) to have populated
D) populating

23.

- A) namely
B) hence
C) though
D) subsequently
E) otherwise

24.

- A) lineage
B) influence
C) accuracy
D) aspect
E) ritual

25.

- A) due to
B) in contrast to
C) except for
D) even with
E) with the aim of

26. - 30. sorularda, boş bırakılan yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

The cost-effective electric scooters now found in many cities **come** (26) ---- **a** high environmental **cost**. To find out whether scooters are indeed a "green" form of transportation, a group of scientists took a scooter apart in the lab and calculated what it **took** (27) ---- it. Aluminium in the scooter frame and lithium in the battery must be extracted, and all components of the vehicle must be manufactured. **Those steps** (28) ---- **about half** of the greenhouse gases an electric scooter is responsible for over its lifetime. Almost as significant are the environmental costs of collecting discarded scooters and transporting them to charging stations, a task typically performed by scooter company employees driving personal vehicles. So, (29) ---- **the hype**, or **propaganda**, it **turns out that riding** an e-scooter is **more** carbon intensive **than** walking or cycling. Scooters are **green** **only when** people use them for trips that they **would** (30) ---- **take in cars**.

26.

- A) on
C) in

E) about

at a price /cost /expense
at the expense of

- ✓ B) at
D) off

Only if

27.

- A) producing
C) to produce it
B) produced
D) to be produced
E) produce

28.

- A) give up
C) depend on
draw on
B) put off
D) account for
E) look after

29.

- A) thanks to
C) due to
B) other than
D) but for

30.

- A) thus
C) otherwise
B) so
D) for example
E) in addition

Fail to otherwise

require

it takes 3 hours to go to Konya by car from Ankara

3+

Fuss

despite

///

21
31. ----, **whereas** women displaying the same qualities may well be **criticized for** being masculine.

- A) Men's abilities make it necessary **for them to** have a variety of physical **attributes**
- ✓ B) Men are often considered natural leaders when they **exhibit traits like** aggression
- C) What men do **in the times of** crisis, such as **raising their voice**, is mostly inappropriate
- D) The perception male dominance in many societies has a **rather dark tint**
- E) Men's quick-thinking skills are **not necessarily superior** to those of women

32. **Some websites will not allow their customers to use simple passwords like birth years** ----.

- A) given that many users prefer complicated passwords that include symbols
- B) while many customers insist on not going online due to safety concerns
- ✓ C) so that **they** can protect **them** from online perils like identity theft
- D) and some others follow a more relaxed approach
- E) in case people who are tech-savvy decide to help those who are afraid of it

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33. Previous child development research usually disregarded fathers, ----.

- A) and now researchers are finding it hard to find reliable data in current studies
- B) since many of them chose to become stay-at-home fathers
- C) otherwise, they are actually doing their best to raise example kids
- ✓ D) but new studies are demonstrating that they play a decisive role in children's behaviour
- E) as long as they do whatever they can to play an important part in their children's lives

34. As proud as they are about the large number of people over the age 100, ----.

- ✓ A) the Japanese are concerned that the younger generation is increasing more slowly
- B) one concern widespread in Japan is that the elderly are becoming the minority
- C) the traditional view in Japan about the elderly has never changed
- D) the Japanese are quite happy to meet the increasing needs of the elderly
- E) Japanese culture has always held the elderly in high esteem

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21

35. A large ruling class has never been able to have its presence felt in Finland ----.

- A) as it is a popular subject in the curricula of the country's universities
- ✓ B) and the ones who seldom did mostly came to Finland from other countries
- C) yet the first ruler of Finland had its roots in the peasantry
- D) given that a small amount of the territory in the country was covered in icy lakes
- E) so much of the wealth in the country typically goes to a handful of elite companies

do so

36. Though it might seem a good idea to set strict TV rules about what children can and cannot watch at home, ----.

- A) the way children watch media content has changed dramatically in recent years
- B) this has been a matter of concern for many a parent in developed countries
- C) parents want to limit the freedom of their kids as much as they can
- D) it may require the implementation of some unspoken rules at school
- ✓ E) this may actually encourage them to watch the programs we forbid elsewhere

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21
37. ---; **in fact**, they are **even worse** for those who have **less** education.

- A) Youngsters with a decent university degree stand a higher **chance in finding jobs** + in terms of / in + field
- B) Opportunities to find internship for young people have increased recently
- C) Job **prospects** for young men who only have a **high school diploma** are next to **none**
- D) Companies have switched to employing young men instead of ones with experience
- E) People with great faith in the potential of youngsters give them opportunities

38. **Given that almost half of the world's population rely on rice as a principal source of food**, ---.

- A) rice-producing countries in South east Asia are having financial difficulties
- B) the production of other **staple foods** should be decreased
- C) the way people find daily food for their house-hold has changed a lot
- D) a shortage in rice production can cause a **dreadful famine**
- E) baking breads from wheat flour should also be considered seriously

39. ----, so entire cities, sparing not a single individual, were destroyed during acts of total warfare.

- ✓ A) The ancient Maya were ^{fierce / cruel / brutal} violent towards civilian and military groups
- B) The burial rituals of the ancient Maya were complex events
- C) The ancient Maya had a quite advanced way of calculating the positions of stars
- D) What we know about the ancient Maya settlements does not amount to much
- E) The hierarchical system in the ancient Maya was a little bit strict

40. Just as isolation from others can bring about a range of physical illnesses and even premature death, ----.

- A) how individuals handle the effects of social disconnection varies a lot
- B) the occurrence of suicidal attempts in society is under close scrutiny by sociologists
- C) the perceptions people have regarding loneliness haven't changed a bit
- D) authorities are doing their best to ensure everyone lives the life they want
- ✓ E) the problem of social disconnection can also lead to certain mental disorders

45 sn

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

- A) some philosophers had great difficulty 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

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42. Flying across the world on airplanes is still a privilege, not a right, so a good way of curbing its impact on environment is to fly less often.

- A) Uçakla dünyanın birçok yerine gitmek hala bir hak değil ayrıcalık olduğundan bunun çevre üzerindeki etkisini azaltmanın iyi bir yolu daha az sıklıkta uçmaktır.
- B) Dünyanın birçok noktasına uçaklarla gitmenin bir hak değil hala bir ayrıcalık olması, bizim daha az sıklıkta uçarak çevre üzerindeki etkisini azaltmamızı sağlamak için iyi bir yoldur.
- C) Uçakla dünyanın birçok yerine gitmek hala bir ayrıcalık, hak değil, bu yüzden bunun çevre üzerindeki etkisini azaltmanın iyi bir yolu daha az sıklıkta uçmaktır.
- D) Uçakların dünyanın birçok yerine gitmesinin çevre üzerindeki etkisini azaltmanın güzel bir yolu uçakla daha az seyahat etmek olabilir.
- E) Uçakla dünyanın birçok yerine gitmek hala bir hak değil ayrıcalık olabilir, yine de bunun çevre üzerindeki etkisini azaltmanın iyi bir yolu daha az sıklıkta uçmaktır.

43. Results of surveys show that people appear ready to accept the loss of car ownership, provided alternative transport goes fast and far enough.

- A) Araştırmaların sonuçları, alternatif ulaşım, hızlı ve yeterince uzağa gittiği sürece insanların araç sahipliği kaybını kabullenmeye hazır görüldüğünü göstermektedir.
- B) Araştırmaların sonuçlarına göre, alternatif ulaşım hızlı ve yeterince uzağa gittiği sürece insanlar, araç sahipliğini kaybetmeyi kabullenmeye hazır görünüyor.
- C) Araştırma sonuçlarının gösterdiği şey, insanların sadece alternatif ulaşım hızlı ve yeterince uzağa gittiğinde araç sahipliğini kaybetmeyi kabullenmeye hazır olduğudur.
- D) İnsanlar, alternatif ulaşım hızlı ve yeterince uzağa gittiği sürece araç sahipliğini kaybetmeyi kabullenmeye hazır ve araştırma sonuçları da bunu gösteriyor.
- E) Alternatif ulaşım hızlı ve yeterince uzağa gittiği sürece insanların araç sahipliği kaybını kabullenmeye hazır olduğunu birçok araştırmanın sonucu göstermektedir.

44. Numerous countries have passed plastic-straw bans as a way to start addressing the global plastic waste problem.

- A) Çok sayıda ülke tarafından küresel plastik atık sorununu ele almaya başlamanın bir yolu olarak plastik pipet yasakları yürürlüğe konulmuştur.
- B) Plastik pipet yasaklarının birçok ülke tarafından yürürlüğe konulması, küresel plastik atık sorununu ele almaya başlamanın bir yoludur.
- C) Çok sayıda ülke, küresel plastik atık sorununu ele almaya başlamak için plastik pipet yasaklarını yürürlüğe koymuştur.
- D) Çok sayıda ülke tarafından yapılan, küresel plastik atık sorununu ele almaya başlamanın bir yolu olarak plastik pipet yasaklarını yürürlüğe koymaktır.
- E) Çok sayıda ülke, küresel plastik atık sorununu ele almaya başlamanın bir yolu olarak plastik pipet yasaklarını yürürlüğe koymuştur.

45. Though Niger, an impoverished African country, is surrounded by conflict zones where some terrorist groups have taken root, it is relatively stable.

- A) Terörist grupların kök saldıđı çatışma bölgeleri ile çevrili olan Nijer, fakir bir Afrika ülkesi olmasına rağmen görece bir istikrara sahiptir.
- B) Fakir bir Afrika ülkesi olan Nijer, terörist grupların kök saldıđı çatışma bölgeleri ile çevrili olmasına rağmen nispeten istikrarlıdır.
- C) Nijer, terörist grupların kök saldıđı çatışma bölgeleri ile çevrili olduđu için fakir kalmış bir Afrika ülkesidir ama yine de nispeten istikrarlıdır.
- D) Terörist grupların kök saldıđı çatışma bölgeleri ile çevrili olan Nijer'in nispeten istikrarlı olması biraz da fakir bir Afrika ülkesi olmasıyla bağlantılıdır.
- E) Nijer, terörist grupların kök saldıđı çatışma bölgeleri ile çevrili bir Afrika ülkesi olabilir ama bu ilke nispeten istikrarlıdır.

46. A lot of research focuses on students' motivation and the role of positive expectations by teachers, but not much is known about how students handle pressure due to these expectations.

- A) Birçok araştırma, öğrencilerin motivasyonuna ve öğretmenlerin olumlu beklentilerinin rolüne odaklanmasına rağmen öğrencilerin bu beklentilerden kaynaklanan baskıyla nasıl başa çıktığı hakkında pek bir şey bilinmemektedir.
- B) Birçok araştırmanın odaklandığı şey, öğrencilerin motivasyonu ve öğretmenlerin olumlu beklentilerinin rolüdür ama öğrencilerin bu beklentilerden kaynaklanan baskıyla nasıl başa çıktığı hakkında pek bir şey bilinmemektedir.
- C) Birçok araştırma, öğrencilerin motivasyonuna ve öğretmenlerin olumlu beklentilerinin rolüne odaklansa da öğrencilerin bu beklentilerden kaynaklanan baskıyla nasıl başa çıktığı hakkında bilinen çok az şey vardır.
- D) Birçok araştırmanın kaçırdığı nokta, öğrencilerin öğretmenlerinin olumlu beklentilerinin yaratmış olduğu baskıyla nasıl başa çıktığıdır – bu beklentilerin getirdiği motivasyon değil.
- E) Birçok araştırma, öğrencilerin motivasyonuna ve öğretmenlerin olumlu beklentilerinin rolüne odaklanmaktadır ancak öğrencilerin bu beklentilerden kaynaklanan baskıyla nasıl başa çıktığı hakkında pek bir şey bilinmemektedir.

47. The common conception of the Vikings may be that they were all Nordic tribes, but they were actually formed of groups of different peoples.

- A) Vikinglerle ilgili yaygın görüşe göre hepsi Kuzeyli kabileler olmasına karşın onlar aslında farklı milletlerden oluşan gruplardan oluşmaktaydı.
- B) Vikinglerle ilgili, hepsinin Kuzeyli kabilelerden geldiklerine dair yaygın görüşün aksine onlar aslında farklı milletlerden oluşan gruplardan oluşmaktaydı.
- C) Vikingler, aslında farklı milletlerden oluşan gruplardan oluşmasına rağmen onlarla ilgili yaygın görüş hepsinin Kuzeyli kabileler olduğudur.
- D) Vikinglerle ilgili yaygın görüş, hepsinin Kuzeyli kabileler olduğu olabilir ancak onlar aslında farklı milletlerden oluşan gruplardan oluşmaktaydı.
- E) Vikinglere dair hepsinin Kuzeyli olduğu iddiasındaki yaygın görüş, onlar aslında farklı milletlerden oluşan gruplardan oluştuğu için yanlıştır.

48. Okullar, spor turnuvalarına katılıma diğer okullara karşı kazanmaktan daha fazla değer verdiğiinde Beden Eğitimi derslerinin doğası değişecek.

- ✓ A) When schools value taking part in sports tournaments above winning against other schools, the nature of Physical Education classes will change.
- B) When there are schools that value taking part in sports tournaments above winning against other schools, the nature of Physical Education classes will change.
- C) In the event that schools stop valuing winning against other schools and start valuing participation, there will be a change in the nature of Physical Education classes.
- D) If taking part in sport tournaments is valued by schools rather than winning against other schools, the nature of Physical Education classes will change.
- E) That schools will value taking part in sports tournaments above winning against other schools means there will be changes in the way Physical Education classes are held.

49. Çoğu insan stresle başa çıkamazken üst düzey iş adamları kolayca başa çıkar ve hayatlarının bir parçası haline getirir.

- A) Most people can't cope with stress, but business executives can handle it easily by making it a part of their lives.
- B) Business executives can easily handle stress and make it a part of their daily lives, while ordinary people can't cope with it.
- C) That business executives can easily handle stress and make it a part of their daily lives doesn't mean most people can cope with it.
- D) Whereas most people can't cope with stress, business executives can handle it easily and make it a part of their lives.
- E) Stress cannot be handled by many people, but business executives can cope with it so easily that they make it a part of their lives.

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50. Eşitsizlikteki son 60 yıldır devam eden artış sebebiyle Asya'daki fakirliğin azalması devlet adamlarının beklentisini karşılamayı beceremedi.

- A) There has been an ongoing increase in inequality in the last six decades, so poverty reduction in Asia has failed to meet the expectations of statesmen.
- B) Because of the ongoing increase in inequality in the last six decades, poverty reduction in Asia has failed to meet the expectations of statesmen.
- C) The ongoing increase in inequality in the last six decades means that poverty reduction in Asia has failed to meet the expectations of statesmen.
- D) The main reason why poverty reduction in Asia has failed to meet the expectations of statesmen is that there has been an ongoing increase in inequality in the last six decades.
- E) If it weren't for the ongoing increase in inequality in the last six decades, poverty reduction in Asia could have met the expectations of statesmen.

51. 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.

52. Gine, göze çarpan konut programıyla dünya çapında meşhurdur ve şehirlerini geliştirmek için azımsanmayacak çaba harcamıştır.

- A) What is Guinea famous around the world is its significant housing program and it is also making substantial efforts to develop its cities.
- B) Not only is Guinea famous around the world for its remarkable housing programme, but it also has made substantial efforts to develop its cities.
- C) Guinea has been making substantial efforts to develop its cities, and thus they are also becoming famous worldwide for their housing program.
- D) Guinea has made substantial efforts to develop its cities and it is famous around the world for its remarkable housing programme.
- E) Guinea is famous around the world for its remarkable housing programme, and it has made substantial efforts to develop its cities.

53. Şu andaki ısı artışına dayalı olarak 1 milyar insanın önümüzdeki 30 yılda kontrolden çıkmış iklim değişikliği ile bağlantılı kuraklıklar, seller, yangınlar ve kıtlıklar tarafından evlerinden zorla çıkartılacağı tahmin edilebilir.

- A) It is possible to estimate, taking current temperature increase into account, that in the next 30 years, 1 billion people will have to leave their homes by droughts, floods, fires and famines associated with climate change.
- B) Current increase in temperatures enable us to estimate that 1 billion people will lose their homes due to the droughts, floods, fires and famines associated with runaway climate change over the next 30 years.
- C) Based on current temperature increase, it can be estimated that 1 billion people will be forced out of their homes by the droughts, floods, fires and famines associated with runaway climate change over the next 30 years.
- D) It is easy to estimate based on current increase in temperature that 1 billion people will be made to leave their homes due to the droughts, floods, fires and famines associated with runaway climate change over the next 30 years.
- E) 1 billion people are estimated to leave their homes due to the droughts, floods, fires and famines associated with runaway climate change over the next 30 years based on current temperature increase

31
54. Keeping private data in the cloud means handing over control to other people's computers, which may sound foolish. — However, the cloud is safer than many people think ---- Thus, your data often is more secure in the cloud than in the hands of smaller companies that keep their data on-site.

- A) Celebrities are often victims of cloud services due to leaks of their personal data.
- B) Many companies that provide cloud services fail to heed safety measures.
- C) As long as you take necessary precautions, keeping your data on your PC safe is easy.
- ✓ D) Public providers employ hundreds of people just to maintain and secure the cloud.
- E) Some people like to keep their data on dedicated external hard disks.

55. Some 40,000 years ago, a slender bone flute was abandoned in a Central European cave. Carved with five finger holes and a conical mouthpiece, the instrument dates from around the dawn of human settlement on the continent. ---- Thus, even that flute is probably a recent example of our musical development.

- A) But humans have been making music for a very long time. distant past / remote
- B) Music might have been a part of animals' lives – especially those of birds.
- C) The roots of music can be found in archaeological sites all around the world.
- D) A new interest in how music was first produced is looking into ancient artefacts.
- E) So the first music was most certainly made with the body and voice, dying with its creators.

56. ---- That is time that kids could be playing sports, reading books or just taking a break after a long day. It is common for high school students to devote twice as much time, about two hours daily, to their homework. And some schools require much more homework. In some school systems, even kindergartners do some homework.

- A) Homework appears to work best when the teacher and students are clear about what it is for and the assignments are worthwhile.
- B) The nightly hour many middle schoolers spend on homework adds up to about 180 hours over a school year.
- C) There is a huge debate about homework and whether it helps kids learn during the school year.
- D) Educationalists have started to wonder whether making kids study in what could be their personal time pays off or not.
- E) Some guidelines recommend one hour of homework for middle school and two hours for high school.

57. King Khufu's Pyramid, also known as the Great Pyramid, lies in the desert west of Giza. The work of digging up, moving, setting, and sculpting the huge amount of stone used to build the Great Pyramid was most probably done by several crews of 2,000 workers each. Teams of bakers, carpenters, water carriers, and others probably served the pyramid builders, so that a total of about 25,000 men and women may have lived year-round near the construction site. ---- Most of them were probably farmers, contracted to work for a limited period.

- A) Specialists filled the positions that required the most skill in building the pyramid.
- B) When newly completed, the Great Pyramid rose 146.7 m – nearly 50 stories high.
- C) Researchers estimate that 2.3 million blocks were used to build it.
- D) It might sound unbelievable, but none of the workers were slaves.
- E) Slaves accounted for the majority of workers during its construction.

58. Until factories were introduced, most manufacturing was done at home, where people had control over the way they worked, particularly their movements and their time. With factories, workers lost all control over their jobs. ---- Work, for instance, began at a fixed time in the morning and workers had to keep machines operating all day. They were not allowed to be late or absent as that could interfere with production.

- A) Industrialization had direct consequences on the American labour force.
- B) The industrial system left no room for personal invention or creativity for workers.
- C) A stricter sense of time was forced upon workers with the new modes of production.
- D) The exploitation of poor workers' labour started a little later, with the corporate companies.
- E) Industrialization not only made a difference in the way work was organized, it also completely changed the nature of work.

59. According to new research, people who lived in the Palaeolithic Era may not have had cold-rooms or supermarkets, but they stocked up on food whenever they could. ---- Instead, they stored bones packed with fat and tasty, nutrient-rich marrow to crack open and eat later – just as people today might open and enjoy a can of soup. These are the earliest clues about food storage in ancient human societies, hinting that their survival was not as hand-to-mouth as once thought.

- A) Not all of the deer bones were brought back to the cave; most of them were left behind when the animal was butchered.
- B) A detailed analysis of archaeological and chemical data shows that humans were storing food as long ago as 400,000 years.
- C) Food preservation can now be added to the list of other culinary activities we know our ancestors were involved in.
- D) Evidence suggests that after butchering their animal prey, Palaeolithic humans didn't eat everything immediately.
- E) It offers insights into the socio-economy of the human groups and may give hints about new modes of Palaeolithic human adaptation.

21

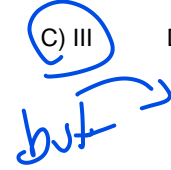
60. (I) In a survey a couple of thousand Americans were asked about their travel patterns and experiences. (II) When asked about what stopped them from travelling, the top responses included finances and work. (III) The results were pretty stunning – Americans tend to stay close to home. (IV) While over half of responders said they had visited ten states or fewer, 11 percent of survey respondents have never travelled outside of the state where they were born. (V) And when it comes to international travel, 40 percent of responders said that they had never left the United States.

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



61. (I) Lougaje is the main vehicle of transport in Tunisia for travelling between smaller cities and towns. (II) These vehicles are often cheaper than buses and many types of trains. (III) Trains connect the larger cities in Tunisia, but there are not many smaller train lines. (IV) They leave as soon as they have at least five people who want to go to the same place. (V) The destination of the lougaje is generally written on a sign on the roof.

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



62. (I) Various kinds of city travel passes are available in Paris. (II) Some are good for a day, while others are for three days or a week. (III) They all allow unlimited travel on the local buses and subway. (IV) Going from one part of the city to another costs around €5, and unlimited intercity travel costs only €30. (V) However, Paris Pass is a different story as it allows unlimited travel throughout the city transportation network and free entrance to some city landmarks.

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

63. (I) The American middle child can be deemed an endangered species, like the white rhinoceros in Africa. (II) This is because people born in 1980s and 1990s are waiting longer to get married and have children. (III) As a result, today, nearly two-thirds of women with children have only one or two. (IV) Middle children, the most populous birth-order demographic throughout most of history, will soon be the tiniest. (V) The list of famous middle children includes figures as diverse as Warren Buffett and Jennifer Lopez.

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

64. (I) There are a few reasons for men's not getting involved in household chores like cleaning and cooking. (II) Although they have made tremendous improvement in equal education and employment, women still shoulder a larger share of the housework than men. (III) They spend, on average, approximately an hour and 20 minutes per day cooking, cleaning and doing laundry. (IV) Men, on the other hand, spend about half an hour performing these duties – and only 10 minutes scrubbing and tidying. (V) This household chore – or duty – inequality is evident over time, across professions and even when women work longer hours and make more money.

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

65. (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

66. - 68. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız. 4

The world will soon lose its last great undeveloped coal deposit as the host country will start developing the deposit in full capacity. That country is Botswana and it is sitting on vast amounts of coal and thus increasing its efforts to mine and export it. However, climate scientists disagree with the goals of Botswana officials and they warn that to meet the world's climate goals most of it has to stay below the ground. The great deposit of coal was discovered in the 1960s, but the governments have barely touched it, largely due to the country's small population and lack of infrastructure for exports. However, several firms are now developing the coalfields and the country's first commercial shipment has just been exported to neighbouring South Africa. It is difficult to estimate coal deposits, yet Botswana's are large. According to a recent analysis, it is 28.5 billion tonnes, which would be the world's number one undeveloped coal resource as well as putting Botswana in the global top five. One thing that is not certain is the quality of coal in the reserve. 4

66. It can be concluded from the passage that the government officials in Botswana ----

- obey
- A) will heed the words of scientists and not touch much of the coal reserves X
- B) probably won't listen to climate scientists and they will try to benefit from coal deposits ✓
- C) became aware of the potential of coal reserves almost a century ago ✓
- D) have already made a lucrative deal with South Africa to sell most of the coal ✓
- E) are pretty sure about the high quality of the coal in their great reserve X

4

The world will soon lose its last great undeveloped coal deposit as the host country will start developing the deposit in full capacity. That country is Botswana and it is sitting on vast amounts of coal and thus increasing its efforts to mine and export it. However, climate scientists disagree with the goals of Botswana officials and they warn that to meet the world's climate goals most of it has to stay below the ground. The great deposit of coal was discovered in the 1960s, but the governments have barely touched it, largely due to the country's small population and lack of infrastructure for exports. However, several firms are now developing the coalfields and the country's first commercial shipment has just been exported to neighbouring South Africa. It is difficult to estimate coal deposits, yet Botswana's are large. According to a recent analysis, it is 28.5 billion tonnes, which would be the world's number one undeveloped coal resource as well as putting Botswana in the global top five. One thing that is not certain is the quality of coal in the reserve.

67. One reason why the great coal deposit has remained almost intact so far is ----.

- A) that neighbouring countries are reluctant to buy coal
- B) the unwillingness of companies to extract it due to political instability
- ✓ C) the lack of necessary means and people to mine and process it
- D) that developed countries found a way to stop Botswana from extracting it
- E) the uncertainty about the quality of the coal in the deposit

The world will soon lose its last great undeveloped coal deposit as the host country will start developing the deposit in full capacity. That country is Botswana and it is sitting on vast amounts of coal and thus increasing its efforts to mine and export it. However, climate scientists disagree with the goals of Botswana officials and they warn that to meet the world's climate goals most of it has to stay below the ground. The great deposit of coal was discovered in the 1960s, but the governments have barely touched it, largely due to the country's small population and lack of infrastructure for exports. However, several firms are now developing the coalfields and the country's first commercial shipment has just been exported to neighbouring South Africa. It is difficult to estimate coal deposits, yet Botswana's are large. According to a recent analysis, it is 28.5 billion tonnes, which would be the world's number one undeveloped coal resource as well as putting Botswana in the global top five. One thing that is not certain is the quality of coal in the reserve.

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

- A) It is Time to Say Goodbye to the Planet's Last Undeveloped Coal Deposit
- B) The Way a Great Coal Deposit is Opened to Commercial Use
- C) Botswana's Bold Plan to Extract Its Mines
- D) The Effects of Burning Coal on Climate Change
- E) The Reason Why Botswana Failed to Extract Coal for All These Years

The world will soon lose its last great undeveloped coal deposit as the host country will start **developing** the deposit in full capacity. That country is Botswana and it is sitting on vast amounts of coal and thus increasing its efforts to mine and export it. However, climate scientists disagree with the goals of Botswana officials and they warn that to meet the world's climate goals most of it has to stay below the ground. The great deposit of coal was discovered in the 1960s, but the governments have barely touched it, largely due to the country's small population and lack of infrastructure for exports. However, several firms are now developing the coalfields and the country's first commercial shipment has just been exported to neighbouring South Africa. It is difficult to estimate coal deposits, yet Botswana's are large. According to a recent analysis, it is 28.5 billion tonnes, which would be the world's number one undeveloped coal resource as well as putting Botswana in the global top five. One thing that is not certain is the quality of coal in the reserve.

Bonus

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

- A) humiliating
- B) hampering
- C) harnessing
- D) evaluating
- E) embracing

69. - 71. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

In the past, a typical business boardroom included one woman and several men, including the chairman. That sounds pretty standard – except the suggestions made by the female member had to be voiced by a male member. This is a typical example for the debate around unconscious, or automatic, bias. This bias, or unfairness, can happen when people insensibly favour people who appear to be more like themselves, and discriminate against those who appear “different.” This might happen, for example, when white people find black male faces more threatening or when applicants with ethnic minority sounding names are less likely to get a job interview, even when they have the same qualifications. **However**, this is changing as many employers now require their employees to take courses that aim at making them aware of this bias. As **gender**, **race** or whether people use a wheelchair are **unrelated to** competence and expertise, **weighing** **another person’s capability** or **credibility** based on such characteristics **is apparently discriminatory**.

69. The underlined word in the passage 'weighing' is closest in meaning to ----.

- A) ruining
B) hindering
C) enhancing
D) judging **assess degerlendirmek**
E) stressing

31

In the past, a typical business boardroom included one woman and several men, including the chairman. That sounds pretty standard – **except** the suggestions **made by the female member had to be voiced by a male member**. This is a typical example for the debate around unconscious, or automatic, bias. This bias, or unfairness, can happen when people insensibly favour people who appear to be more like themselves, and discriminate against those who appear “different.” This might happen, for example, when white people find black male faces more threatening or when applicants with ethnic minority sounding names are less likely to get a job interview, even when they have the same qualifications. However, this is changing as many employers now require their employees to take courses that aim at making them aware of this bias. As gender, race or whether people use a wheelchair are unrelated to competence and expertise, **weighing** another person’s capability or credibility based on such characteristics is apparently discriminatory.

70. We learn from the passage that the female member of the board in the business boardroom from the past ----.

- 21
- A) was chosen from among the mute members of the society
 - B) was basically discriminated against with respect to her skin colour
 - C) was free to make suggestions and voice them when necessary
 - ✓ D) did **not have equal rights** with the male members of the board
 - E) was considered lucky to be a part of an all-male environment

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In the past, a typical business boardroom included one woman and several men, including the chairman. That sounds pretty standard – except the suggestions made by the female member had to be voiced by a male member. This is a typical example for the debate around unconscious, or automatic, bias. This bias, or unfairness, can happen when people insensibly favour people who appear to be more like themselves, and discriminate against those who appear “different.” This might happen, for example, when white people find black male faces more threatening or when applicants with ethnic minority sounding names are less likely to get a job interview, even when they have the same qualifications. However, this is changing as many employers now require their employees to take courses that aim at making them aware of this bias. As gender, race or whether people use a wheelchair are unrelated to competence and expertise, weighing another person’s capability or credibility based on such characteristics is apparently discriminatory.

71. The passage is mainly about ----.

- A) the typical business boardrooms in the past versus now
- B) what unconscious bias is and what is being done in companies to address it
- C) why the white majority keep discriminating against black people
- D) the underlying reason for people’s favouring those who are similar to them
- E) how we can get rid ourselves of the effects of unconscious bias

72. - 74. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Many developed countries are planning to exert a ban on the sale of new conventional petrol and diesel cars as early as 2030. They want all their citizens to drive electric or hybrid-electric cars, or ride bicycles. This brings to mind a question: Can electrification help cut emissions from that other carbon-intensive form of passenger transport, flying? The answer to this question is a little complicated because size is a crucial component here. Small aircraft can easily be powered by electricity. Indeed, several companies are already developing small electric aircraft and they could come on the market within the next few years. However, for the large aircraft that are used more frequently, it is unlikely to happen anytime soon. The problem is not about the technology to fly the large aircraft, but it is about the energy storage. Jet fuel contains around 30 times more energy per kilogram than the most advanced lithium-ion battery currently available. The biggest commercial aircraft, can fly 600 passengers 15,000 kilometres in a single flight. Yet, according to calculations, with batteries it could only fly a little over 1,000 kilometres. Even if we could replace all the passengers and cargo with batteries, the range would still be less than 2,000 kilometres.

72. It is implied in the passage that the ban on the sale of conventional petrol and diesel cars will be put into practice because ----.

- A) governments of developed countries want to prepare themselves for the all-electric future
- B) these cars are not as fuel-efficient as electric ones and their range is shorter
- C) the production of electric engines is much more cost-effective
- D) the new all-electric production technology will make it easier to produce electric aircraft
- E) these vehicles are carbon-intensive and harm the environment

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73. According to the passage, as opposed to large aircraft, small aircraft ----.

- A) can have a lot more battery capacity
- B) can be electrified without much effort
- C) are used more frequently every day
- D) benefit from a better flying technology
- E) will make huge profits in the near future

Many developed countries are planning to exert a ban on the sale of new conventional petrol and diesel cars as early as 2030. They want all their citizens to drive electric or hybrid-electric cars, or ride bicycles. This brings to mind a question: Can electrification help cut emissions from that other carbon-intensive form of passenger transport, flying? The answer to this question is a little complicated because size is a crucial component here. Small aircraft can easily be powered by electricity. Indeed, several companies are already developing small electric aircraft and they could come on the market within the next few years. However, for the large aircraft that are used more frequently, it is unlikely to happen anytime soon. The problem is not about the technology to fly the large aircraft, but it is about the energy storage. Jet fuel contains around 30 times more energy per kilogram than the most advanced lithium-ion battery currently available. The biggest commercial aircraft, can fly 600 passengers 15,000 kilometres in a single flight. Yet, according to calculations, with batteries it could only fly a little over 1,000 kilometres. Even if we could replace all the passengers and cargo with batteries, the range would still be less than 2,000 kilometres.

74. Which of the following is the main purpose of this passage?

- A) To discuss why electrification of large aircrafts won't be possible anytime soon
- B) To prove the pointlessness of electrification of petrol and diesel cars
- C) To make a point about the flexibility of small aircraft in terms of electrification
- D) To reach a conclusion about the usefulness of electrification schemes
- E) To inform the reader about new technologies about electrification

Many developed countries are planning to exert a ban on the sale of new conventional petrol and diesel cars as early as 2030. They want all their citizens to drive electric or hybrid-electric cars, or ride bicycles. This brings to mind a question: Can electrification help cut emissions from that other carbon-intensive form of passenger transport, flying? The answer to this question is a little complicated because size is a crucial component here. Small aircraft can easily be powered by electricity. Indeed, several companies are already developing small electric aircraft and they could come on the market within the next few years. However, for the large aircraft that are used more frequently, it is unlikely to happen anytime soon. The problem is not about the technology to fly the large aircraft, but it is about the energy storage. Jet fuel contains around 30 times more energy per kilogram than the most advanced lithium-ion battery currently available. The biggest commercial aircraft, can fly 600 passengers 15,000 kilometres in a single flight. Yet, according to calculations, with batteries it could only fly a little over 1,000 kilometres. Even if we could replace all the passengers and cargo with batteries, the range would still be less than 2,000 kilometres.

Bonus:

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

- A) impose
- B) lift
- C) abandon
- D) strive
- E) avoid

75. - 77. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

When Homo sapiens evolved 260,000-350,000 years ago, there were eight other species. Today, Homo sapiens is the only one that has survived. As early as 10,000 years ago, all the other eight had been wiped out, which sounds like a mass extinction. Without any obvious environmental catastrophes such as cataclysmic earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, climate change, and asteroid impact, we cannot connect it to a mass extinction, though. Instead, the extinctions' timing suggests they were caused by Homo sapiens. Modern humans are a uniquely dangerous species. We were responsible for the extinction of woolly mammoths and ground sloths. We destroyed plains and forests for farming, which transformed over half the planet's land area. We also altered the planet's climate. Nevertheless, we inflict the most harm to other human populations as we compete for resources and land. History is full of examples of people warring, displacing and wiping out other groups over territory. Famous examples include Rome's destruction of Carthage, the American conquest of the West and the British colonisation of Australia. As a result, we cannot come to the conclusion that early Homo sapiens were less territorial, less violent, less intolerant, or less human.

75. Which of the following environmental catastrophes that can cause mass extinctions is not clearly stated in the passage?

- A) volcanic eruptions
- B) climate change
- C) cataclysmic earthquakes
- D) destroyed plains
- E) asteroid impact

When Homo sapiens evolved 260,000-350,000 years ago, there were eight other species. Today, Homo sapiens is the only one that has survived. As early as 10,000 years ago, all the other eight had been wiped out, which sounds like a mass extinction. Without any obvious environmental catastrophes such as cataclysmic earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, climate change, and asteroid impact, we cannot connect it to a mass extinction, though. Instead, the extinctions' timing suggests they were caused by Homo sapiens. Modern humans are a uniquely dangerous species. We were responsible for the extinction of woolly mammoths and ground sloths. We destroyed plains and forests for farming, which transformed over half the planet's land area. We also altered the planet's climate. Nevertheless, we inflict the most harm to other human populations as we compete for resources and land. History is full of examples of people warring, displacing and wiping out other groups over territory. Famous examples include Rome's destruction of Carthage, the American conquest of the West and the British colonisation of Australia. As a result, we cannot come to the conclusion that early Homo sapiens were less territorial, less violent, less intolerant, or less human.

76. Which of the following is true about eight extinct species?

- A) They most probably died out due to an obvious environmental catastrophe.
- B) They went extinct long before Homo sapiens evolved.
- C) They were most probably victims of the last evolving human species.
- D) They went extinct one by one in the order they had evolved.
- E) They got wiped out as a result of a cataclysmic earthquake.

When Homo sapiens evolved 260,000-350,000 years ago, there were eight other species. Today, Homo sapiens is the only one that has survived. As early as 10,000 years ago, all the other eight had been wiped out, which sounds like a mass extinction. Without any obvious environmental catastrophes such as cataclysmic earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, climate change, and asteroid impact, we cannot connect it to a mass extinction, though. Instead, the extinctions' timing suggests they were caused by Homo sapiens. Modern humans are a uniquely dangerous species. We were responsible for the extinction of woolly mammoths and ground sloths. We destroyed plains and forests for farming, which transformed over half the planet's land area. We also altered the planet's climate. Nevertheless, we inflict the most harm to other human populations as we compete for resources and land. History is full of examples of people warring, displacing and wiping out other groups over territory. Famous examples include Rome's destruction of Carthage, the American conquest of the West and the British colonisation of Australia. As a result, we cannot come to the conclusion that early Homo sapiens were less territorial, less violent, less intolerant, or less human.

77. The writer has given the examples of Romans, American and the British in order to ----.

- A) prove a point about the cruelty of early Homo sapiens
- B) discuss why human beings are so cruel to each other
- C) explain why modern humans altered the planet's climate
- D) convince the readers that eight other human species went extinct due to natural reasons
- E) explain in detail why destroying forests for farmland is harmful

78. - 80. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Almost a century ago, before commercial airplanes began crossing the Atlantic, airships (known as zeppelins at the time) promised to change the way people travelled. Whereas the fastest ocean liner took five days to cross the Atlantic, airships did it in less than 48 hours. Nonetheless, what killed the promise of airships was the Hindenburg disaster: when it **plummeted** from the New Jersey sky in 1937, killing 36 people, it ended the dream that hydrogen-filled airships would be the future of transportation. The current image of zeppelins is hovering billboards like the Goodyear Blimp. But now scientists and others are starting to change this outlook because of a benefit that went unrecognized a century ago: Airships can be more fuel efficient than cargo ships and airplanes. Though most modern airships use helium, a non-flammable but expensive and rare gas, technological advances have lessened the explosive danger associated with hydrogen, which is endlessly abundant. For this reason, the military, space agencies and others are increasing their efforts to do research on hydrogen-filled airships. Who knows? Maybe one day cargo transport could be speedy as well as efficient.

78. The underlined word in the passage 'plummeted' is closest in meaning to ----.

- A) rose
- B) differed
- C) fell
- D) climbed
- E) accelerated

Almost a century ago, before commercial airplanes began crossing the Atlantic, airships (known as zeppelins at the time) promised to change the way people travelled. Whereas the fastest ocean liner took five days to cross the Atlantic, airships did it in less than 48 hours. Nonetheless, what killed the promise of airships was the Hindenburg disaster: when it **plummeted** from the New Jersey sky in 1937, killing 36 people, it ended the dream that hydrogen-filled airships would be the future of transportation. The current image of zeppelins is hovering billboards like the Goodyear Blimp. But now scientists and others are starting to change this outlook because of a benefit that went unrecognized a century ago: Airships can be more fuel efficient than cargo ships and airplanes. Though most modern airships use helium, a non-flammable but expensive and rare gas, technological advances have lessened the explosive danger associated with hydrogen, which is endlessly abundant. For this reason, the military, space agencies and others are increasing their efforts to do research on hydrogen-filled airships. Who knows? Maybe one day cargo transport could be speedy as well as efficient.

79. According to the passage, the Hindenburg disaster ----.

- A) focused the attention of the world to the feasibility of ocean liners
- B) was the decisive moment for the future of hydrogen-filled airships
- C) caused companies like Goodyear to opt for zeppelins for advertisement purposes
- D) made it impossible for airships to cross the Atlantic in a short time
- E) happened because the airship was using helium as fuel

Almost a century ago, before commercial airplanes began crossing the Atlantic, airships (known as zeppelins at the time) promised to change the way people travelled. Whereas the fastest ocean liner took five days to cross the Atlantic, airships did it in less than 48 hours. Nonetheless, what killed the promise of airships was the Hindenburg disaster: when it **plummeted** from the New Jersey sky in 1937, killing 36 people, it ended the dream that hydrogen-filled airships would be the future of transportation. The current image of zeppelins is hovering billboards like the Goodyear Blimp. But now scientists and others are starting to change this outlook because of a benefit that went unrecognized a century ago: Airships can be more fuel efficient than cargo ships and airplanes. Though most modern airships use helium, a non-flammable but expensive and rare gas, technological advances have lessened the explosive danger associated with hydrogen, which is endlessly abundant. For this reason, the military, space agencies and others are increasing their efforts to do research on hydrogen-filled airships. Who knows? Maybe one day cargo transport could be speedy as well as efficient.

80. What is the passage mainly about?

- A) The impossibility of using airships for cargo transport due to the high cost of helium
- B) The way airships are transforming cargo transport in terms of speed and efficiency
- C) The dire consequences brought about by the Hindenburg disaster
- D) The possible future where hydrogen-powered airships are used for cargo transport
- E) The promise of helium as a fuel in airships that will be used for cargo transport