

**1 – 20. Choose the best option.**

- 1. Immature and even dangerous technologies are pressed into service because the risks of doing nothing are bigger in times of crises, and decisions that in normal times could take years of ---- are passed in a matter of hours.**  
A) autonomy                      B) dictation  
C) manipulation                D) evolution  
E) reflection
  
- 2. After the agricultural revolution, human societies grew ever larger and more complex, while the imagined constructs sustaining the social order also became more ----.**  
A) deceitful                      B) independent  
C) deliberate                      D) elaborate  
E) complementary
  
- 3. In modern India, matters of marriage and work are still ---- influenced by the caste system, despite all attempts by the democratic government of India to break down such distinctions.**  
A) purely                          B) heavily  
C) respectively                D) tentatively  
E) properly

4. The division of people into 'superiors' and commoners' is a kind of ----, yet the idea that all humans are equal is also a myth.

- A) ignorance                      B) authenticity  
C) consent                        D) restoration  
E) delusion

5. Until the Scientific Revolution, most human cultures did not believe in progress as they thought the golden age remained in the past, and that the world was ----, if not deteriorating.

- A) stagnant                        B) successive  
C) terminal                         D) deceitful  
E) decisive

6. As every person carries a somewhat different genetic code and is exposed from birth to different environmental influences, the process of evolution ---- difference, not equality.

- A) makes out                      B) breaks into  
C) takes up                         D) draws on  
E) cuts off

7. ---- about one thousand years ago, the Japanese epic *The Tale of Genji* is often called the world's first novel to follow the life and romances of **Hikaru Genji** and ---- by a woman, **Murasaki Shikibu**.

- A) To write / is penned
- B) Having been written / had been penned
- C) Being written / has been penned
- D) Written / was penned
- E) Having written / would be penned

8. In a set of early Moon formation theories, Earth -- -- to have once spun so rapidly that chunks of material flew from its surface, most of which later ---- into the Moon.

- A) was thought / condensed
- B) thought / had condensed
- C) has been thought / condenses
- D) had been thought / was condensing
- E) is thought / will condense

9. Most people have a hard time ---- modern science because its mathematical language causes our minds to have difficulty ---- its findings which often contradict common sense.

- A) having digested / to grasp
- B) to digest / to be grasping
- C) digesting / grasping
- D) digested / grasp
- E) digest / grasped

10. ---- the past 500 years, modern science has achieved wonders thanks largely ---- the willingness and efforts of governments, businesses, foundations and private donors.

- A) During / into                      B) Over / to  
C) For / through                      D) In / for  
E) Along / into

11. ---- the revolutionary use of fire, the hunter-gatherer tribes made few deliberate changes to the lands where they roamed in the prehistoric times.

- A) Similar to                      B) Unlike  
C) As for                      D) But for  
E) Aside from

12. ---- people in all cultures and eras have felt the same type of pleasures and pains, the meaning they have ascribed to their experiences has probably varied widely.

- A) Unless                      B) When  
C) Although                      D) Given that  
E) As long as

13. Science is not an enterprise that takes place on some superior moral or spiritual plane above the rest of human activity; ----, it is shaped by economic, political and religious interests.

- A) indeed                      B) instead  
C) namely                      D) otherwise  
E) hence

14. For decades, the field of statistics has offered us many instruments to make better investments, whether personal or corporate, ---- it was the need for prediction of how many clergymen would die in a given year that accounts for its birth and infancy.

- A) though                      B) as  
C) rather                      D) whether  
E) after

15. Prior to the Industrial Revolution, the daily life of most humans ran its course ---- three ancient frames: the nuclear family, the extended family and the local intimate community ---- little or no interest in the outer world.

- A) along / by                      B) from / for  
C) in / without                    D) for / of  
E) within / with

16. Named after a figure from Greek mythology, narcissistic personality disorder causes patients to have an inflated view of self or their importance, often ---- the companionship of those around them or even the whole society at large.

- A) in terms of                      B) in favour of  
C) on the heels of                    D) on the threshold of  
E) at the expense of

The industrial revolution **(17)** ---- new ways to convert energy and to produce goods, largely liberating humankind **(18)** ---- its dependence on the surrounding ecosystem. Humans cut down forests, drained swamps, dammed rivers, flooded plains, laid down tens of thousands of kilometres of railroad tracks, and built sky scraping metropolises. **(19)** ---- the world was moulded to fit the needs of human beings, habitats were destroyed and species went extinct. Today, we only watch our once green and blue planet **(20)** ---- into a concrete and plastic shopping centre day by day. The continents are home to almost 7 billion people. If you took all these people and put them on a large set of scales, their combined mass would be about 300 million tons. **(21)** ---- if you took all our domesticated farmyard animals like cows, pigs, sheep and chickens and placed them on an even larger set of scales, their mass would amount to about 700 million tons.

17.

- A) took over                      B) made out  
C) opened up                    D) turned down  
E) went through

18.

- A) from                              B) on  
C) for                                D) to  
E) with

19.

- A) Although                        B) By the time  
C) Whereas                        D) As  
E) Even after

20.

- A) turn  
B) to have turned  
C) to turn  
D) turning  
E) having turned

21.

- A) In addition                      B) On the other hand  
C) Otherwise                        D) Therefore  
E) That is

**22 – 26. Choose the best option.**

Surveillance is everywhere now. By closely monitoring people's smartphones, making use of hundreds of millions of face-recognizing cameras, and obliging people to check and report their body temperature and medical condition, the authorities can not just quickly identify suspected coronavirus carriers, (22)---- track their movements and identify anyone they came into contact with. You might argue that there is nothing new (23) ---- all this. In recent years, both governments and corporations (24) ---- ever more sophisticated technologies to track, monitor and manipulate people. Yet, if we are not careful, the epidemic might (25) ---- mark an important turning point in the history of surveillance. Not only because it might normalize the (26) ---- of mass surveillance tools in countries that have so far rejected them, but even more so because it signifies a dramatic transition from "over the skin" to "under the skin" surveillance.

**22.**

- |        |        |
|--------|--------|
| A) so  | B) for |
| C) but | D) if  |
| E) or  |        |

**23.**

- |           |          |
|-----------|----------|
| A) behind | B) into  |
| C) above  | D) about |
| E) from   |          |

**24.**

- A) had used  
B) have been using  
C) were using  
D) used  
E) are using

**25.**

- |                 |                   |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| A) similarly    | B) otherwise      |
| C) nevertheless | D) in other words |
| E) to this end  |                   |

**26.**

- A) entitlement  
B) recurrence  
C) interpretation  
D) opposition  
E) deployment



27. – 36. Choose the best

27. Since they associate the need to eat with the need to socialize rather than food quality, ----.

- A) a new trend called social eating is used by a variety of customers
- B) those in favour of social eating highlight the importance of eating together
- C) people who wash the dishes in soup kitchens go unnoticed and feel overshadowed
- D) eating together is an important way of fostering social connections
- E) soup kitchens in poorer neighbourhoods at least offer a nutritious breakfast

**28. Like all other mental states, our well-being is not determined by external parameters such as salary, social relations or political rights alone, -**  
---

- A) but exercising in a natural environment may also help relieve the symptoms of mild depression and reduce the effects of stress
- B) however, it can have an impact on all aspects of your life, including your performance at work and the quality of your relationships
- C) rather, a complex system of nerves, neurons, and various biochemical substances such as serotonin and dopamine affect it more
- D) therefore indoor plants offer improved mental and physical well-being, with benefits including improved mood and reduced stress levels
- E) as a lack of exposure to natural light, particularly during the winter months, can lead to the feeling of depression

**29. Although it may appear to many that it must be torture for women to wear brass rings to lengthen their necks, ----.**

- A) this is really just a myth as they create a visual illusion, making the neck simply appear longer
- B) they begin wearing the rings by the age of four or five, with more rings added as they age
- C) the weight of the rings pushes down the collar bone as well as the upper ribs
- D) the seemingly odd practice makes a woman more attractive to a possible mate
- E) they are heavier than you even can imagine, most of which can weigh up to 25 pounds

30. ----, it must incorporate different cellular mechanisms beyond the changes that occur in synapses in our brains.
- A) Although strengthening a synapse cannot produce a memory on its own
  - B) As if learning and memory require the coupling of information from different brain regions
  - C) Because learning encompasses so many elements of our experiences
  - D) If synaptic changes in the brain are not sufficient on their own
  - E) Since disorders that damage myelin, such as multiple sclerosis can cause serious disability

**31. It would have been impossible for humanity to thrive as a civilization ----.**

- A) as nothing can stop humans with the right mental attitude from achieving their goals
- B) if we set goals on something before we go ahead and achieve them
- C) imagine that our life was a race and that winning was equivalent to achieving success
- D) but ambitious people know there are no short cuts, and it is only persistence that will get them what they want
- E) but for our ambition, which gives us a purpose in life and allows us to fight for what we believe in

32. ----; still, they tend to be extremely difficult to change.

- A) One interesting fact about first impressions is that they are permanent
- B) Handshakes, facial expressions, and general appearance help to create first impressions
- C) In many cases, first impressions may take days to form
- D) We do not form our first impressions of someone consciously
- E) Sometimes it isn't easy to form firm impressions

**33. In previous eras, the standard of beauty was set by the handful of people who lived next door to you, ----.**

- A) whereas beauty ideals are not immutable, natural or unavoidable as they are socially constructed
- B) yet the media and the fashion industry expose us to a totally unrealistic standard of beauty at present
- C) so beauty ideals can be challenged and transformed contrary to what mainstream culture may have us believe
- D) although popular culture shapes and magnifies natural preference of beauty in these days
- E) in fact what people take to be normal and fixed facts about the beauty are actually determined by social norms, culture and social interaction

- 34. While voice assistants allow smartphone users to snap a photo or send a text with a spoken command, ----.**
- A) you can activate your voice assistant placed on the table-top and read your private messages
  - B) they also let hackers do the same by bombarding the device's microphone with ultrasonic waves
  - C) it picks up audible commands through the microphone on a smart speaker or cellular device
  - D) inaudible to humans, these signals could still work with a device's speech-recognition system
  - E) any object that comes between the signal source and target device can disrupt this signal



**35. Choosing the most important events in history is one of the most difficult and controversial things to do ----.**

- A) but some historical events literally touched every culture and brought a new way of thinking
- B) sois the future of the world, which is much easier to foresee when compared to the past
- C) though there is so much bias that it is impossible to pin the major events in history shaping the world
- D) because history is more than a few hundred years long, and there is way too much bias
- E) therefore some of the events were very profound rather than impacting only a continent or two

**36. People who are in favour of the death penalty say it is important for preserving law and order, deters crime, and costs less than life imprisonment ----.**

- A) however they state that lifetime jail sentences are a more severe and less expensive punishment than death
- B) as there is not a slightest credible statistical evidence that capital punishment reduces the rate of homicide
- C) while most death penalty cases involve the execution of murderers, primarily through lethal injection
- D) even if studies of the death penalty have reached various conclusions about its effectiveness in deterring crime
- E) others, on the other hand, think that it has no deterrent effect on crime, even wrongly gives governments the power to take human life

People are so worried about security that they're mentally building walls around themselves, says Liz Zeidler, chief executive of the Happy City Initiative. "We need to be doing the opposite: we need to be creating more and more spaces where people can connect, learn across their differences." Happy City has designed impartial ways to measure the local conditions in terms of housing, education, green space, safety and community cohesion. If designed well, cities can be good for us. Perhaps, however, a good measure for the happiness of a place, Zeidler says, is the status of the "indicative species". For ponds, she says, it might be that the presence of a certain type of birds tells you whether or not the water is healthy. In cities, the indicative species are children. If you can see children, it's probably a healthy and happy city. The way a city is laid out can also foster this environment by the closing of streets, making it more pedestrianized, more green spaces, having more what urban planners would call 'bumping spaces', where you can literally bump into people. Slowing places down is really good for everybody's well-being and, obviously, you then see more children on the streets. If you look at urban dwellers epidemiologically, they tend to be richer, better educated, with better access to healthcare, and they also tend to be somatically healthier with a smaller carbon footprint.

1. According to the passage, ----.

- A) the existence of ponds is a good indicator of a city's well-being
- B) people have good reasons to be worried about security in today's cities
- C) city planners should avoid allocating more spaces for interaction among crowds
- D) the criteria put forward by Happy City Initiative are far from being objective
- E) in order to determine the happiness level of a place, symptomatic factors can be helpful

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2. According to the passage, the plan of a city ----.
- A) should be based more on financial efficiency as well as environmental concerns
  - B) can be regarded as good if it allows its citizens to run into one another in crowded streets
  - C) should offer the best path for more green spaces where people are far enough from each other
  - D) fails to take security aspects into consideration in the newly proposed Happy City Initiative
  - E) has more to do with housing, education, green space and safety than community cohesion

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3. From the passage, we can infer that ----.

- A) community cohesion cannot be achieved in city centers where people bump into each other
- B) in contrast to people living in rural areas, most people lead sedentary lives in cities
- C) it is not difficult to have access to healthcare in cities only if one is rich
- D) the effect of those living in cities on the environment is less than those living elsewhere
- E) urban planners oppose the notion that slowing places down is really good for everybody

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**4. The main aim of the writer is to ----.**

- A) give detailed information as to the foundation of Happy City Initiative
- B) emphasize what we need when deciding as to planning new cities
- C) make the reader aware of the importance of children in determining the happiness level of cities
- D) highlight the real motives behind our preferences for secure cities
- E) explain the epidemiology of city dwellers with references to effective city design

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**5. The text is mainly about----**

- A) the dilemma of security concerns and children's happiness
- B) how to design green cities without security concerns
- C) the comparison and contrast between Happy City Initiative and conventional city plans
- D) what makes a city eligible to bear the title a happy and healthy city
- E) the importance of housing, education, green space, safety and community cohesion