

1. Roald Amundsen is acknowledged as one of the pillars of the 'Heroic Age' of polar exploration, and his extensive studies, which ---- Earth's both polar regions in the early 20th century, are legendary even by today's standards.

- A) extended over
- B) relieved from
- C) called for
- D) pulled over
- E) went through

2. Broad distinctions that exist ---- every known form of living substance and every other component of the material world justify the separation of the biological sciences ---- all others.

- A) forward / to
- B) behind / by
- C) from / with
- D) between / from
- E) among / into

3. The climate crisis poses an escalating threat to all kinds of life forms on Earth, ---- those in Australia following the unprecedented wildfires.

- A) cautiously
- B) constantly
- C) elaborately
- D) predominantly
- E) virtually

4. Ecosystems are not static things since wetlands, forests, and landscapes constantly evolve ---- changing temperatures, light availability and activities of plants, animals and other forms of life.

- A) thanks to
- B) in response to
- C) with a view to
- D) in place of
- E) in case of

5. Violence, though ---- to many causes, is due mainly to frustration, exposure to violent media, violence in the home, and a tendency of certain people ---- other people's actions as hostile even when they are not.

- A) attributing / seeing
- B) being attributed / see
- C) attributed / to see
- D) being attributed / see
- E) to be attributed / to be seen

6. In Canada, indigenous peoples ---- the majority of the total homeless population in large cities and are eight times more likely to be homeless than non-indigenous people.

- A) cope with
- B) take up
- C) make out
- D) come about
- E) make up

7. Mahatma Gandhi, the leader of the Indian nationalist movement, ---- a nonviolent protest against British rule called *Salt March*, thanks to which he ---- international attention.

- A) has initiated / has received
- B) initiates / receives
- C) initiated / received
- D) had initiated / would receive
- E) was initiating / had received

8. Gobekli Tepe, actually a complex ---- of many temples, can be the first temple in the world and evidence ---- at the site suggests that it for religious purposes.

- A) comprising / finding
- B) to comprise / to be found
- C) comprise / having found
- D) comprised / found
- E) to be comprised / to find

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9. British Parliament, like many others that demanded full authority across the country they ruled, once passed a law ---- all books ---- prior to publication.

- A) to require / to approve
B) to be required / approved
C) require / being approved
D) required / having approved
E) requiring / to be approved

10. Earth is known to be only a small ball of rock in a ---- of unimaginable vastness and the birth of the solar system was probably only one event among many that occurred at that time.

- A) velocity B) space
C) mission D) fluid
E) gravity

11. According to a new study, individuals ---- relatively elevated symptoms of Adult Separation Anxiety Disorder respond more favourably ---- adverts with home concepts.

- A) with / to B) from / in
C) for / of D) upon / by
E) into / on

12. ---- large numbers of teachers are reaching retirement age, there is a high demand for new ones in the challenging and rewarding profession of teaching.

- A) Unless B) Since
C) Whether D) Until
E) Although

13. ---- there are laws and regulations to combat human trafficking, the fight against this crime that turns many people into modern-day slaves has not been won.

- A) Just as B) Until
C) Although D) When
E) Given that

14. A new drug which proves to prolong human life will not receive regulatory approval ---- health authorities accept that ageing is a treatable medical condition that needs to be treated.

- A) so that B) provided that
C) unless D) in case
E) since

15. From its origins in women's suffrage to its influential role in the Russian Revolution, the International Women's Day has been ---- a call for change ---- a time of celebration.

- A) rather / than B) as / as
C) just as / so D) such / that
E) both / and

16. As a sedentary lifestyle could increase your levels of exhaustion, taking the stairs ---- taking the elevator, and adding a daily walk can make you feel more energized.

- A) in spite of B) instead of
C) in excess of D) in excess of
E) as well as

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

Serendipity and fate differ (1)---- meaning in a number of important ways. The former is defined as "the (2)---- or phenomenon of finding valuable or agreeable things and these are predominantly things not (3)---- for." While fate (4)---- may be concerned with "something that happens to a person," it need not - in fact, often is not- be pleasant. (5)---- the meanings of fate are "an inevitable and often adverse outcome, condition, or end," "final outcome," and "the circumstances that (6)---- someone or something. Yet another question that awaits us is this: What is the difference between serendipity and luck? There is considerable similarity between luck and serendipity, (7)---- there are *settings* in which one word might be more *apt* than the other. Serendipity has a (8)---- narrow meaning, one that is concerned with finding pleasing things that one had not been looking for, while luck has a somewhat broader range, (9)---- meanings such as "a force that brings good fortune or adversity," "success," and "the events or circumstances that (10)---- for or against an individual." One might easily be said to have luck that is bad, which one (11)---- of serendipity.

1.

- A) from B) in
C) on D) beyond
E) by

2.

- A) location B) discipline
C) faculty D) case
E) sake

3.

- A) sought B) seeking
C) to be sought D) to seek
E) seek

4.

- A) likewise B) therefore
C) in contrast D) however
E) for example

5.

- A) Of B) Through
C) From D) Among
E) Beyond

6.

- A) locate B) regulate
C) befall D) obey
E) appear

7.

- A) however B) thus
C) in contrast D) similarly
E) for instance

8.

- A) severely B) thoroughly
C) fairly D) luckily
E) fundamentally

9.

- A) from B) with
C) of D) as
E) by

10.

- A) struggle B) operate
C) improve D) realize
E) narrate

11.

- A) would not say B) needn't say
C) must not say D) don't have to say
E) had better not say

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

Pangolin, also called scaly anteater, are one of the eight species of armoured mammals. (17) ---- all eight species, adult tail length ranges from about 26 to 70 cm. (18) ---- the sides of the face and underside of the body, where there are no hairs, these animals are all covered with brownish scales composed of hairs. Some pangolins, such as the African black-bellied pangolin live in trees, (19) ---- others, such as the giant ground pangolin of Africa, are terrestrial. Pangolins (20) ---- termites but also eat ants and other insects. In most species, only one offspring is born at a time. Their life span in the wild is unknown; however, some captive animals are known (21) ---- the age of 20.

17.

- A) From
B) Across
C) Upon
D) Beyond
E) Below

18.

- A) Except for
B) Thanks to
C) Regardless of
D) In case of
E) For the sake of

19.

- A) because
B) namely
C) while
D) unless
E) thus

20.

- A) bring about
B) put off
C) break into
D) live on
E) took on

21.

- A) to be reached
B) to reach
C) reached
D) reaching
E) to have been reached

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

While over a century of social resistance and hard work has helped to improve the lives of many women, they still face bias and prejudice in almost every aspect of life. The United Nations says they **(22)** ---- a long way to ensure that women have the same access to life's basic needs as men over the last decades. But gender gaps are still too obvious in other areas, particularly those that **(23)** ---- power relations. **(24)** ---- men's positive behaviour to achieve gender equality for the last two decades, some of the biggest progress has been seen in Chile, Australia, the US, and the Netherlands. **(25)** ----, the United Nations says most countries have showed a backlash, with men in Sweden, Germany, India, and Mexico showing the biggest increase in bias against women. Progress **(26)** ---- gender equality has been made in some countries, but there is still a lot of work to do.

22.

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| A) came | B) come |
| C) have come | D) will come |
| E) would come | |

23.

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| A) enhance | B) challenge |
| C) postpone | D) relieve |
| E) dedicate | |

24.

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------------|
| A) In search for | B) In comparison with |
| C) Instead of | D) In response to |
| E) In terms of | |

25.

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------|
| A) However | B) Therefore |
| C) For instance | D) Otherwise |
| E) Furthermore | |

26.

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| A) against | B) across |
| C) from | D) towards |
| E) along | |

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27-36: For these questions, choose the best option to complete the given sentence.

27. Because of the diverse subject matter anthropology encompasses, ----.

- A) it mainly focuses on understanding the human condition both culturally and biologically
- B) the sporadic use of the term has caused further misunderstanding among scholars
- C) sociocultural anthropologists examine social patterns rather than practices across cultures
- D) it has become a collection of more specialized fields especially since the mid-20th century
- E) other related fields are the intellectual results of the comparative methods used in the 19th century

28. The advent of the Internet has brought with it the convenience of shopping in the comfort of our own home; ----.

- A) furthermore, these include spending excessive amounts of money on things we do not need
- B) however, for many, the allure of shopping for the latest bargains and treats can turn into an addiction
- C) thus, researchers believe this condition should be recognized by the medical profession as an illness
- D) for instance, the number of people shopping online is on the increase despite the risks it may pose
- E) otherwise, online shoppers would not be able to afford the things they wish to purchase

29. Although epidemics, like the recent coronavirus, are not uncommon phenomena considering the long course of history, ----.

- A) it is just a matter of time before another major outbreak occurs in this region of the world
- B) an unprecedented rise in the human population is one reason why it claims more lives than wars
- C) they now seem to have been on the increase especially in the past two decades
- D) tropical regions, rich in biodiversity, greatly increase the chance that a novel pathogen will emerge
- E) they are forced to move to cities and inevitably encounter more risks due to high population

30. It is no surprise that Mozart, the greatest composer in the 18th century, was rarely, if any, impressed by other musicians, ----.

- A) though he showed extraordinary ability from his earliest childhood
- B) so that he could compose many of his best-known symphonies, concertos, and operas
- C) even if he was four years old when he created his first musical compositions
- D) as he became intimately acquainted with the work of Johann Sebastian Bach
- E) given that he was so far ahead of his peers in talent and accomplishments

31. ---- unless the users of biological resources are given incentives to use them sustainably.

- A) Invaluable biodiversity is likely to be lost
- B) Nature should be preserved at all costs
- C) It is possible to alleviate the pressure of harmful human activities on nature
- D) The conservation of freshwater reserves and strict measures are not two separate things
- E) Nature has the potential to heal itself someday

32. ----, but the two buildings were constructed by monarchs for different purposes.

- A) Castles, unlike palaces, were built throughout Europe for protection of the king and his people
- B) Castles and palaces have almost nothing in common in our modern day
- C) Kings and queens usually took up residence in palaces rather than castles
- D) Castles and palaces barely differ in their grandiose architecture and splendid structure
- E) Today's palaces are built to impress visitors unlike castles that were built to keep enemies away

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33. Though it makes sense for masses to embark on panic buying due to the fears of war, crisis or epidemic, ----.

- A) other people watch the news of items being bought in bulk and immediately rush out to the stores
- B) psychologists say this is an irrational behaviour that is part of a condition called the fear of missing out
- C) footage of shoppers quarrelling with each other over some products in supermarkets has gone viral across social media
- D) people in some countries have been emptying supermarket shelves of canned foods in particular
- E) some experts say herd mentality sets in during disasters and this causes people to copy the actions of others

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34. Any problem caused by working conditions at a workplace should be detected and solved in no time ----.

- A) but high and prolonged levels of stress are associated with severe disorders
- B) although sleep deprivation is a common feature in many psychiatric disorders
- C) as if it can lead one to experience a range of health problems such as heart disease
- D) though repeated stress is a major trigger for depression
- E) so that losses in revenue in the long run can be prevented

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37-42: For these questions, choose the most accurate Turkish translation of the sentences in English, and the most accurate English translation of the sentences in Turkish.

37. The various stages of geologic time are defined by visible changes in fossils which are handy tools in this dating work.

- A) Jeolojik zamanın çeşitli aşamaları, bu zaman belirleme çalışmasında kullanışlı araçlar olan fosillerdeki görünür değişikliklere bakarak tanımlanır.
- B) Zaman belirleme çalışmalarında yararlı araçlar olan fosillerdeki görülebilir değişiklikler sayesinde jeolojik zamanın çeşitli aşamaları tanımlanır.
- C) Jeolojik zamanın çeşitli aşamaları fosillerdeki görünür değişiklikler ile tanımlanır ve bu da fosilleri bu zaman belirleme çalışmasında kullanışlı araçlar haline getirir.
- D) Yararlı araçlar olan fosiller kullanılarak jeolojik zamanın çeşitli aşamaları tanımlanabilir çünkü bu zaman belirleme çalışmasında fosillerdeki değişiklikler açıkça görülebilir.
- E) Jeolojik zamanın çeşitli aşamaları, bu zaman belirleme çalışmasında kullanışlı araçlar olan fosillerdeki görünür değişiklikler ile tanımlanır.

38. In its heyday, the Mongol Empire, founded by Genghis Khan, covered some 23 million square kilometres of territory, which made it the largest empire in world history.

- A) En parlak döneminde dünya tarihinin en büyük imparatorluğu olan Moğol imparatorluğu Cengiz Han tarafından kurulmuştu ve yaklaşık 23 milyon kilometrekarelik bir alanı kaplıyordu.
- B) Cengiz Han tarafından kurulan Moğol İmparatorluğu, en parlak döneminde, yaklaşık 23 milyon kilometrekarelik bir alanı kaplıyordu ve bu da onu dünya tarihinin en büyük imparatorluğu haline getirdi.
- C) En parlak döneminde, yaklaşık 23 milyon kilometre karelik alanda Cengiz Han tarafından kurulan Moğol İmparatorluğu dünya tarihinin en büyük imparatorluğudur.
- D) Cengiz Han tarafından kurulan Moğol İmparatorluğu, en parlak döneminde dünya tarihindeki en büyük imparatorluk haline geldi ve yaklaşık 23 milyon kilometrekarelik bir alanı kaplıyordu.
- E) En parlak döneminde, Cengiz Han'ın kurduğu Moğol İmparatorluğu yaklaşık 23 milyon kilometrekarelik bir alanı kaplıyordu ve bundan dolayı da dünya tarihindeki en büyük imparatorluk haline gelmişti.

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39. Promoting the development of intellectual faculties in young people while teaching the values and the accumulated knowledge of a society is no easy task, and it is one that carries great responsibility.

- A) Gençlerin entelektüel becerilerinin gelişimini teşvik etmek ve aynı zamanda bir toplumun değerlerini ve birikmiş bilgisini öğretmek kolay değildir ve aynı zamanda büyük sorumluluk taşıyan bir iştir.
- B) Bir toplumun değerlerini ve birikmiş bilgisini öğretmenin yanı sıra gençlerde entelektüel becerilerin gelişimini teşvik etmek kolay bir iş değildir; aslında büyük sorumluluk taşıyan bir iştir.
- C) Bir toplumun değerlerini ve birikmiş bilgisini öğretirken gençlerde entelektüel becerilerin gelişimini teşvik etmek kolay bir iş değildir ve büyük sorumluluk taşıyan bir iştir.
- D) Gençlerde entelektüel becerilerin gelişimini teşvik ederek bir toplumun değerlerini ve birikmiş bilgisini öğretmek kolay olmayacaktır ve bu iş büyük sorumluluk almayı gerektirir.
- E) Bir toplumun değerlerini ve birikmiş bilgisini gençlere entelektüel becerileri gelişsin diye öğretmek kolay bir iş değildir ve büyük sorumluluk gerektirir.

40. Modern telekomünikasyon, gürültü ve parazit nedeniyle ciddi kayıplar olmadan, uzun mesafelerde büyük hacimli bilgi aktarımında söz konusu olan sorunlara odaklanmaktadır.

- A) Modern telecommunication centres on the problems involved in transmitting large volumes of information over long distances without serious loss due to noise and interference.
- B) Modern telecommunication focuses on the problems that involve transmitting large volumes of information over long distances without noise and interference that might cause serious loss.
- C) The focus of modern telecommunication is to transmit a great deal of information over long distances without serious loss caused by noise and interference.
- D) Modern telecommunication centres on the problems that might arise during the transmission of a large amount of information over long distances due to noise and interference.
- E) The focus of modern telecommunication is to deal with the problems caused mainly by noise and interference during the transmission of huge amounts of information over long distances.

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41. Bahçecilik, hem bitkileri kendi çevrelerinde uyumlu bir şekilde düzenlemekle ilgili bir sanat, hem de bitki yetiştirme ilke ve tekniklerini kapsayan bir bilim olarak düşünülebilir.

- A) Gardening is not only an art that is concerned with the harmonious arrangement of plants but can also be a science that encompasses the principles and techniques of plant cultivation.
- B) Gardening can be considered both as an art, concerned with arranging plants harmoniously in their surroundings and as a science, encompassing the principles and techniques of plant cultivation.
- C) Gardening can be considered both an art and a science as it is concerned with arranging plants harmoniously in their surroundings in addition to the principles and techniques of plant cultivation.
- D) Gardening can be thought of as a science, encompassing the principles and techniques of plant cultivation, rather than an art concerned with arranging plants harmoniously in their surroundings.
- E) Gardening can be regarded as an art because it is concerned with the harmonious arrangement of plants in their surroundings and can also be considered as a science since it encompasses the principles and techniques of plant cultivation.

42. Sigmund Freud bir zamanlar psikolojinin en tanınmış yüzlerinden biri olsa da, bu bilimsel disiplin onun hâkimiyetinden bu yana önemli ölçüde gelişti.

- A) Even though Sigmund Freud was once one of the most recognizable faces of psychology, this scientific discipline has made impressive progress since the time of his predominance.
- B) Sigmund Freud, one of the most recognizable faces of psychology, contributed largely to psychology, though this scientific discipline has developed dramatically since his predominance at the time.
- C) Although Sigmund Freud was once one of the most recognizable faces of psychology, this scientific discipline has developed significantly since the time of his predominance.
- D) Being one of the most recognizable faces of psychology at the time, Sigmund Freud both dominated and made a great deal of contribution to this scientific discipline.
- E) Sigmund Freud was once one of the most recognizable faces of psychology; however, this scientific discipline has considerably matured since the time of his predominance.

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

Etruscan civilization, lasting from the 8th century BCE to the 2nd century BCE, is the modern English name given to a civilization of ancient Italy. In ancient times there was a strong belief that the Etruscans had emigrated from Lydia, on the eastern coast of present-day Turkey. However, modern historians have largely discounted this idea, and maintain that the Etruscans were an indigenous population – a belief largely confirmed by modern DNA studies. The sudden flowering of Etruscan civilization at a date earlier than other indigenous peoples of Italy probably points to the blossoming of strong trading relations between the peoples of the area and merchants from the eastern Mediterranean. Mining of metals, especially copper and iron, might have led to early enrichment for the Etruscans, and higher material culture than other Italic peoples. They founded city-states in northern Italy, and to the south, reached down into Latium and beyond. Early Rome was deeply influenced by Etruscan culture – the very word “Rome” is Etruscan. However, between the late 6th and early 4th centuries BCE, Etruscan power declined. To the south, the rising power of the Greek city-states of Sicily and southern Italy weakened Etruscan political and military influence, and cities which they had either dominated or founded, such as Rome, threw out their overlords and became independent city-states.

43. Which of the following is TRUE of the Etruscans, according to the passage?

- A) Indigenous peoples in Rome united against them with the aim of putting an end to their rule.
- B) The uprising overlords ruling the city-states contributed to their dramatic decline.
- C) Their wealth declined gradually when they had a conflict with the Greek city-state of Sicily.
- D) They ruled the early Rome along with the Greeks until their decline.
- E) They had a profound impact on the culture of Rome.

44. Which of the following can be concluded from the passage?

- A) Before the Etruscans dominated much of Italy, there was a collection of small settlements in the region.
- B) Modern historians proved through DNA studies that the Etruscans migrated to Italy from a region what is now modern-day Turkey.
- C) That the Etruscans were descended from the peoples inhabiting the part of modern-day Turkey has no scientific backing.
- D) The Etruscans adopted the city-state as their political unit from the Greeks, earlier than their neighbours in central Italy.
- E) Literature and art were the major aspects of the everyday life of the Etruscans.

45. It can be understood from the passage that the Etruscans ----.

- A) failed to grow rich despite trade with the peoples from all over the world
- B) flourished quickly thanks to commercial activities as well as mining of metals
- C) became assimilated into the cultures of the independent city-states after their decline
- D) based their economy on agriculture instead of trade and mineral resources
- E) changed the names of the major cities into the names derived from the Etruscan language

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

- A) The Etruscan Heritage and Beyond
- B) The Rise and Fall of the Etruscans
- C) Factors Leading to the Decline of the Etruscans
- D) The Historical Importance of the Etruscans
- E) The Main Reasons Why the Etruscans Flourished

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

Cell phones may be convenient, but when you are behind the steering wheel, they seem to do more harm than good. Research shows that when drivers use cell phones, whether hand-held or hands-off, their attention to the road decreases, and driving skills become even worse than if they have had too much to drink. Research shows that cell-phone use is associated with a four-fold increase in the odds of getting into an accident – a risk comparable to that of driving with blood alcohol at the legal limit. Much research has found that cell-phone conversations disrupt driving performance. Human attention has a limited capacity, and studies suggest that talking on the phone causes a kind of "inattention blindness" to the driving scene. Listening to the radio or books on tape does not impair driving performance, showing that listening as such is not enough to interfere. However, being involved in a conversation, whether on the phone or talking to a passenger in the car takes attention away from the ability to process information about the driving environment well enough to safely operate a motor vehicle. But cell phones are not the only cause for concern. A host of emerging in-car technologies, such as navigational displays and internet browsers developed to make long commutes more productive also present challenges for drivers similar to cell phone use according to initial studies. Yet, research on how exactly these new gadgets affect driving performance and traffic safety is still in its infancy.

47. Which of the following behaviours is not considered risky while driving, according to the studies mentioned in the passage?

- A) Talking on the phone on hands-free mode
- B) Being engaged in a conversation on the phone
- C) Chatting with your friend sitting next to you
- D) Listening to audio-books in the car
- E) Driving with blood alcohol at the legal limit

48. Which of the following is true of the use of cell phones while driving?

- A) It has become the leading cause of traffic accidents.
- B) It has been shown to be more dangerous than drink-driving.
- C) Using hands-free mode is less dangerous than using hand-held mode.
- D) It is more dangerous than using in-car technologies such as navigational displays.
- E) It can be more deadly compared to inexperience and a lack of driving skills.

49. It is understood from the passage that ----.

- A) studies carried out on the use of phone while driving have yielded conflicting results
- B) listening to loud music while driving is inherently more dangerous than talking on the phone
- C) research on in-car technologies has yet to yield convincing evidence regarding traffic accidents
- D) reckless driving is the main culprit that leads to traffic accidents
- E) research shows that "inattention blindness" triggers even more cell phone use while driving

50. What is the passage is mainly about?

- A) The comparison of cell phone use with emerging in-car technologies in terms of traffic accidents
- B) How to avoid the use of cell phone while driving
- C) How emerging in-car technologies and cell phone use affect the psychology of drivers
- D) Different technologies developed for the comfort of drivers
- E) The threats that using cell-phones while driving poses

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63-67. For these questions, choose the best option to complete the dialogue.

63.

Megan:

- I've read that as many as 100 million people in the world today have migrated to other countries as a result of war, poverty, or just the dream of a better life.

John:

- True, and as the number of immigrants has increased, so has controversy about immigration policies which often centre on economic issues, overlooking the psychological concerns of immigrants adjusting to a new culture.

Megan:

- ----

John:

- **Well, I can say feelings of loss, culture shock, separation from family, and language difficulties are among the reasons.**
- A) What should they do to integrate their culture of origin with that of their new home?
- B) Why do refugees and immigrants fall victim to discrimination easily?
- C) What other factors do you think can contribute to their distress?
- D) How do the policies on immigration should promote keeping their families together?
- E) What should the governments do to address the issues that immigrants encounter?

64.

TV Presenter:

- **Thank you for joining our program. Nowadays, workplace issues are of great interest to psychologists. Why do you think this is so?**

Psychologist:

- **Well, because people spend nearly one-third of their adult lives at work, workplace issues are a common source of stress for many.**

TV Presenter:

- **To my experience, it is impossible to have a workplace where everyone's roles, expectations, and personalities work perfectly together, without conflict. What do you think?**

Psychologist:

- ----
- A) You're right. It helps people identify and change unhealthy thoughts, which often results in improved mood and overall well-being.
- B) Exactly, negative psychological symptoms such as depression and anxiety emerge due to the clash between individuals and roles most of the time.
- C) Well, research shows that all employees have the right to be treated fairly and to feel safe in the workplace and these can lead to legal troubles.
- D) No, but some people like firefighters, airline pilots, military personnel, police officers, and event coordinators are particularly under too much stress.
- E) I agree. Therapists can also teach healthy coping skills that employees may use so that they can manage work-related stress and other issues.

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65.

Student:

- **What is considered good memory sir?**

Instructor:

- **Well, although most people think that good memory means good retrieval, it is actually good learning, which means forming a strong association to recall something.**

Student:

- **So, how can people do that?**

Instructor:

- ----

Student:

- **I see. In this way, it will be easier to remember something.**

- A) Psychologists are studying everything from memory-related brain-activation patterns to mobile internet devices to help the brain repair itself.
- B) In fact, the field of memory rehabilitation has made remarkable strides for the last 25 years thanks to new scientific insights.
- C) Well, experts can help people adapt to, understand, bypass, and compensate for their memory difficulties through some awareness-raising campaigns.
- D) For instance, they can learn to habitually take a mental snapshot when they put down their keys, let's say, next to the fruit bowl on the kitchen table.
- E) Well, scientists teach people with early-stage dementia to pay attention to routine, actively process information, avoid being distracted, and write notes.

66.

Jack:

- ----

Melinda:

- **Really! I didn't know that. Could you give me an example?**

Jack:

- **Sure, in 1973, engineer Henry Smolinski wanted to create a commercially viable flying car but was killed during the first flight test.**

Melinda:

- **It is really dramatic! What a pity!**

- A) In the book I'm reading, there are interesting stories about how some inventions we take for granted today were made by accident.
- B) The book I'm reading tells the story of some inventors who lost their motivation due to the many failures they encountered.
- C) Did you know that in order to become a successful inventor, you need to first consider whether your ideas are profitable or not?
- D) According to the article I've just read, 90 per cent of patented inventions are never commercialized, licensed, or sold.
- E) I've read in an article that not all inventions lead to glory; some of them fail, while others might have a tragic end.

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67.

Angela:

- I'm really fed up with the misinformation that spread across social media sites.

Mary:

- I couldn't agree more. There is so much fake news that it becomes way too hard to differentiate between what is true and what is wrong.

Angela:

- ----

Mary:

- It is good to know because now we finally have the chance to reveal the truth behind the posts at last.

- A) The spread of online misinformation has gained mainstream attention in recent years so it will be useful to be informed about the consequences.
- B) So, it is important to reduce social media users' exposure to low-quality news content posted too often on some well-known social media sites.
- C) Social media is an appealing way to get the news, but it can also be a source of misinformation and bad advice – some of it even dangerously wrong.
- D) But help is at hand because there are some websites like *firstconfirm.net* where volunteers check whether a piece of news posted on social media is genuine or not.
- E) And, that's why reducing the spread of misinformation, especially on social media, is a major challenge even for researchers.

68-71: For these questions, choose the best rephrased form of the given sentence.

68. The Brazil nut tree can reach the heights of 160 feet, but it is an extremely sensitive plant as it refuses to grow anywhere other than undisturbed areas of the Amazonian rainforest.

- A) If it is undisturbed, the Brazil nut tree can grow as long as 160 feet, and as it is an extremely sensitive plant, it can only be found in the Amazonian rainforest.
- B) Due to the lush habitats throughout the intact areas of the Amazonian rainforest, some trees such as the Brazil nut tree can reach over 160 feet despite being a sensitive plant.
- C) The Brazil nut tree can grow up to 160 feet, but it cannot be found anywhere in the world except for the intact areas of the Amazonian rainforest as it is a tremendously delicate plant.
- D) The Amazonian rainforest is home to distinct plants such as the Brazil nut tree, which can reach heights of 160 feet despite being a highly sensitive plant.
- E) The Brazil nut tree is unique to the Amazonian rainforest as it is the only habitat where it can reach heights of 160 feet, yet it can be cultivated elsewhere in the world only if it is left undisturbed.

69. Despite their tendency to produce a short term boom, there is evidence that big infrastructure investments can aggravate economic fragility.

- A) Large infrastructure investments may bring some economic benefits in the short run; however, evidence suggests that they may also make economic instability worse.
- B) Although huge investments in infrastructure are highly important for the economy in the long run, they may also aggravate the delicate balance of the economic condition in a given country.
- C) It may make sense to encourage huge investment projects to improve the economic condition, but it is evident that they can only be successful in the short term.
- D) Since there is evidence that big infrastructure investments can trigger economic fragility, they should be avoided at all costs regardless of the benefits they may bring in the short term.
- E) Governments tend to invest in big infrastructure projects for the sake of their immediate benefits; however, it has been proven that they actually intensify economic fragility.

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70. Evidence suggests that hard-working scientists are more of a source of inspiration for the youth than the gifted scientists are.

- A) Hardworking scientists set better role models for the youth than the highly intelligent ones as the former are far more successful than the latter.
- B) Evidence shows that scientists credited for their exceptional intelligence influence the youth more than those who have worked hard to be successful.
- C) Evidence shows that young people are more motivated by scientists whose success was associated with effort than those whose success was attributed to exceptional intelligence.
- D) Evidence shows that the youth draw inspiration from scientists whose success derives from pure intelligence rather than scientists whose success derives from hard work.
- E) Evidence shows that hardworking scientists appeal less to the youth than the ones who are highly intelligent despite their success.

71. The fact that history is full of real stories and conspiracies is one of the challenges that makes conspiracy theories difficult to explain.

- A) One difficulty in separating fact from fiction is that there are too many conspiracy theories in history that have turned out to be true.
- B) One of the difficulties of refuting conspiracy theories is that they have always been more attractive for people than real plots are throughout history.
- C) Throughout history, there have been many conspiracy theories, but still, it is difficult to tell what a conspiracy is.
- D) There have been many conspiracy theories in history, but some have been debunked despite the difficulties in defining them.
- E) One of the difficulties with justifying conspiracy theories is the fact that history is littered with real plots and conspiracies.

72-75: For these questions, choose the best option to complete the missing part of the passage.

72. Ageing is a subject that everyone is interested in, and finding ways to slow it down would help reduce some kinds of diseases. Now scientists have made a substantial breakthrough, extending the lifespan of worms by 500 per cent through altering their cellular pathways. *C. elegans* is a humble little worm species that often finds itself at the heart of ageing studies. ---- Furthermore, it typically lives for three or four weeks, meaning any changes to that lifespan are quickly apparent and easy to measure.

- A) If applied to the average human lifespan of about 80 years, that would be like living to 400 years.
- B) Though it cannot ensure that the same applies to humans, it may help scientists develop anti-ageing techniques.
- C) Yet, this finding may not mean that a specific gene can bestow a longer life in humans.
- D) Therefore, scientists have managed to use genetic engineering to increase their lifespan.
- E) That is because it shares many features with humans in terms of cell structure.

73. For decades, the Inuit woman, a victim of the 1918 Spanish flu, lay buried in a mass grave under six feet of Alaskan permafrost. But when the frozen ground began to thaw in the 1990s, the Inuit town gave scientists permission to dig her up. It was found that her ample body fat kept her lungs insulated against warmer temperatures, helping to preserve the fragments of the virus that lay within. ---- Thus, this process allowed them to understand why the 1918 flu had been so lethal. Researchers say their insights will help them better prepare for the next pandemic.

- A) But as the earth melted, it revealed the origins of many diseases, such as scarlet fever.
- B) Thanks to this discovery, researchers were able to decipher the genetic makeup of the virus.
- C) However, it was not enough for them to figure out how it can be used to develop a flu vaccine.
- D) It was also found that the 2009 pandemic was caused by viruses descended from the 1918 strain.
- E) Therefore, climate change revealed a biological mystery that helped them combat future strains.

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74. If you are hoping to head to the beach until the climate catastrophe ends, think again. ---- A new research used 35 years of satellite coastal observations, paired with over 80 years of climate and sea-level rise projections, to predict how our planet's coastlines fade over the next 80 years. Their models suggest that up to 50 per cent of the world's sandy beaches could be gone if greenhouse gas emissions are not cut. Even within 30 years, around 14 per cent of the world's sandy beaches could face severe degradation.

- A) Many sandy beaches are also close to highly populated areas and serve as important hubs for recreation, tourism, and industry.
- B) The countries with sandy beaches are important tourist attractions and still attract millions of tourists.
- C) Around half of the world's sandy beaches could be gone by the end of this century if climate change is left unchecked.
- D) Considering their invaluable role as a habitat for wildlife, beaches provide natural barriers against marine storms and cyclones.
- E) Sandy beaches line around a third of the world's coastlines, accounting for over 28,000 square kilometres.

75. Children who live in poverty tend to perform worse in school than children from more privileged backgrounds. In the early 20th century, researchers attributed this difference to inherent cognitive deficits. At the time, the prevailing belief was that the course of child development was dictated solely by biology and genes. ----There was very little research at the time to support this but a few psychologists had begun to study whether environmental manipulation could prevent poor cognitive outcomes.

- A) Parents' early intervention could also improve children's cognitive skills and academic achievement.
- B) By the early 1960s, however, this approach gave way to the notion that intelligence could easily be shaped by the environment.
- C) The idea that a school readiness program for poor children should focus on breaking the cycle of poverty became popular in the late 20th century.
- D) *Head Start*, a program that allowed low-income parent involvement in school operations yielded positive results in the 20th century.
- E) Early childhood intervention programs were designed to mitigate the factors that place children at risk of poor outcomes.

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76-80: For these questions, choose the irrelevant sentence in the passage.

76. (I) The Maya Empire, centred in the tropical lowlands of what is now Guatemala, reached the peak of its power and influence around the 6th century A.D. (II) They are known to have excelled at agriculture, pottery, hieroglyph writing, calendar-making and mathematics, and left behind an astonishing amount of impressive architecture and symbolic artwork. (III) Their choice of location helped many civilizations, like the Maya, remain relatively secure from invasion by other indigenous people around. (IV) However, most of the great stone cities of the Maya were suddenly abandoned by 900 A.D. (V) Thus, scholars have been debating what might have caused this dramatic fall.

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

77. (I) The primary goal of running-shoe engineers is to achieve an optimal shoe design for the "average" athlete. (II) Although this goal is hard to attain and is not a very straightforward process like putting a shoe together once the specifications have been set, many brands claim to have achieved this. (III) In terms of human biomechanics, average is a very tricky concept, since each individual is unique and all people are anatomically and functionally different. (IV) Add to this the critical factors to be considered in the design of each shoe: shock absorption, flexibility, fit, breathability, weight, etc. (V) Given the diversity of the human form and factors as such, it is impossible to provide one-for-all solution for the needs of individual runners on the planet.

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

78. (I) On 15 June 1215, King John of England signed Magna Carta, a document or agreement that safeguarded the basic freedoms, rights, and privileges of the clergy and the nobles. (II) In addition to this, it also placed limits on the power of the crown and asserted a fundamental principle: that the king was subject to the law. (III) Magna Carta was drawn up after King John's barons rebelled and forced him to agree to limitations on his power. (IV) The signing of Magna Carta, which contains 63 clauses, was a turning point in British history. (V) The king used to demand heavy taxes to fund his unsuccessful ventures, like wars in France, which would no longer be the case with this pact.

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

79. (I) In many species, females have a tendency to live longer than males. (II) The reason why they live longer than males has been a matter of fierce debate for centuries. (III) And our own species is no exception: the average human life expectancy for females is nearly 74 years compared to almost 70 years for males. (IV) This gap in lifespan is often explained by our environmental or social factors, such as males undertaking more dangerous jobs or taking less care of their health. (V) However, a new study has found that having two copies of the same sex chromosome is associated with having a longer lifespan.

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

80. (I) Many pharmaceutical companies support the position of less government involvement. (II) For a while now, pharmaceutical companies have been criticized for their priorities despite regulations by governments. (III) They carry out research on such non-vital things as baldness and impotence, rather than diseases affecting millions of poor people across the globe. (IV) They, in fact, develop products that can sell and thus target wealthier consumers though there are billions of poor people unable to afford expensive drugs. (V) Some other pharmaceutical companies, on the other hand, thanks to government support, try to produce low-priced generic medicines that work the same as brand-name medicines to this end.

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

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END OF THE TEST
CHECK YOUR ANSWERS.

