

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

27. Just as the Euphrates and the Tigris are big rivers offering great benefits over a large and fertile territory,-----.

afford /grant

- A) they enclose a huge area between them, thus supporting several countries
- B) they cannot compete with the rivers used for transporting goods and people
- ✓ C) the Danube yields certain advantages to those who follow a merchant trade along the long way it runs
- D) the Danube and Volga rivers have their sources within a hundred miles of each other
- E) the former receives approximately all its waters while within the Turkish highlands

flow

passive to ✓
mak isin / for Ving
islev

angora
inSilizce

angora
enSilish

1

28. When Christopher Columbus brought two dozen Andalusian horses on his second voyage to the New World in 1493, ----.

- A) no one could have imagined how reintroducing the horse to North America would transform Native American life
- B) the re-introduction of the horse had had a profound impact on Native American culture and cave paintings
- C) some animals are portrayed as they escape from predators in the wild, whether human or beast, to their caves
- D) more Native tribes encountered the horse and that initial fear gave way to awe for the animal's speed and power
- E) the Native American horse in particular had no immunity against the diseases European settlers brought

angora
inSilizce

angora
enSilish

white → paralellik

29) The COVID-19 pandemic **is intensifying** the vulnerabilities and inadequacies of global food systems ----.
exacerbate / worsen

- A) so we must examine the problems in rural areas
- B) as food aid is best delivered with local services +
- C) whereas the Food Aid Program is better at fulfilling its mission at hand
- D) ^{it is} while continuing to claim lives throughout the world present in question given
- E) if it is to be eliminated over the long term in

angora
inEnglish

angora
inEnglish

11

2. yüzyıl

30. **Contrary to what we might think, the first signs of disordered eating will likely not be performance-related for athletes, ----.**

A) therefore, young athletes have fun in the most important competitions

✓ B) **instead** one of the **initial implications** (that an athlete is not fueling adequately) is that they become **moody, irritable,** and have a **short temper**

C) however, they will either be **unable to hit a planned level of intensity during workouts** or will **find themselves at a plateau**

D) likewise, the **need for water increases,** but one should be **warned not to consume too much**

E) **indeed,** eating **within two hours of competition** is **strictly forbidden**

pekiştirme

x before

43-48: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

For decades, the cultural norms in many Western countries focused on working hard **for your employer**, and **getting rewarded in return**. If the striving was for a job you love, **the pay would be satisfaction**. And if the job involved climbing the rungs of a corporate ladder, **the pay would be, accordingly, a lot of money**. **Though different in motivation**, both paths share the same **narrative**. Work becomes an **obsession**, an **identity** even; something workers traditionally felt lucky to have. Those were the days. However, increasingly, Generation Z workers – those born between 1997 and 2012 – are insisting we write a new script for work. Having observed older workers experience burnout, time poverty and economic insecurity at the grindstone, they are demanding more from workplaces: bigger pay cheques, more time off, the flexibility to work remotely and greater social and environmental responsibility. It is also worth remembering and adding their desire to get out of the confines of traditional social roles and norms. Many of these values were merely millennial preferences, whereas for Gen Zers, they have become expectations – and they are willing to walk away from employers and explore new shores if their needs aren't met.

43. According to the passage, **the common narrative about work in the past is that work ----**. account /story
point

- A) should be done for the sake of a good pay
- B) is done for the employer
- C) can give someone an identity **(and /or obsession)**
- D) is all about getting away from exhaustion
- E) must bring either money or appreciation

result in
←
result from
4

For decades, the cultural norms in many Western countries focused on working hard for your employer, and getting rewarded in return. If the striving was for a job you love, the pay would be satisfaction. And if the job involved climbing the rungs of a corporate ladder, the pay would be, accordingly, a lot of money. Though different in motivation, both paths share the same narrative. Work becomes an obsession, an identity even; something workers traditionally felt lucky to have. Those were the days. However, increasingly, Generation Z workers – those born between 1997 and 2012 – are insisting we write a new script for work. Having observed older workers experience burnout, time poverty and economic insecurity at the grindstone, they are demanding more from workplaces: bigger pay cheques, more time off, the flexibility to work remotely and greater social and environmental responsibility. It is also worth remembering and adding their desire to get out of the confines of traditional social roles and norms. Many of these values were merely millennial preferences, whereas for Gen Zers, they have become expectations – and they are willing to walk away from employers and explore new shores if their needs aren't met.

44. Which of the following is **not** a reason why **Generation Z workers demand more from workplaces?**

- A) Their observation of older workers who need more personal time.
- B) That they benefit from current flexibility to work remotely.
- C) That they have come to realize that older workers suffer from economic insecurity.
- D) That they witness older workers feel exhaustion.
- E) Their craving for a break up with conventional expectations of the society.

For decades, the cultural norms in many Western countries focused on working hard for your employer, and getting rewarded in return. If the striving was for a job you love, the pay would be satisfaction. And if the job involved climbing the rungs of a corporate ladder, the pay would be, accordingly, a lot of money. Though different in motivation, both paths share the same narrative. Work becomes an obsession, an identity even; something workers traditionally felt lucky to have. Those were the days. However, increasingly, Generation Z workers – those born between 1997 and 2012 – are insisting we write a new script for work. Having observed older workers experience burnout, time poverty and economic insecurity at the grindstone, they are demanding more from workplaces: bigger pay cheques, more time off, the flexibility to work remotely and greater social and environmental responsibility. It is also worth remembering and adding their desire to get out of the confines of traditional social roles and norms. Many of these values were merely millennial preferences, whereas for Gen Zers, they have become expectations – and they are willing to walk away from employers and explore new shores if their needs aren't met.

45. What is the primary purpose of the author?

- A) To criticize the overwhelming demands of the working life
- B) To inform people about the change in the perception of working life
- C) To compare and contrast how people view working hard
- D) To explain expectations of Gen Zers referring to potential dangers in working life
- E) To raise public awareness about changing views as to work and life balance

↑
—

For decades, the cultural norms in many Western countries focused on working hard for your employer, and getting rewarded in return. If the striving was for a job you love, the pay would be satisfaction. And if the job involved climbing the rungs of a corporate ladder, the pay would be, accordingly, a lot of money. Though different in motivation, both paths share the same narrative. Work becomes an obsession, an identity even; something workers traditionally felt lucky to have. Those were the days. However, increasingly, Generation Z workers – those born between 1997 and 2012 – are insisting we write a new script for work. Having observed older workers experience burnout, time poverty and economic insecurity at the grindstone, they are demanding more from workplaces: bigger pay cheques, more time off, the flexibility to work remotely and greater social and environmental responsibility. It is also worth remembering and adding their desire to get out of the confines of traditional social roles and norms. Many of these values were merely millennial preferences, whereas for Gen Zers, they have become expectations – and they are willing to walk away from employers and explore new shores if their needs aren't met.

46. Which of the following can be the best title for the passage?

- A) Differences Between Older Workers and Gen Zers
B) Gen Zers Versus Older Employers
C) A Radical Shift in working Life
D) The Future of Working Life and Gen Zers
E) New Generation, New Expectations

For decades, the cultural norms in many Western countries focused on working hard for your employer, and getting rewarded in return. If the striving was for a job you love, the pay would be satisfaction. And if the job involved **climbing the rungs of a corporate ladder**, the pay would be, accordingly, a lot of money.

Though different in motivation, both paths share the same narrative. Work becomes an obsession, an identity even; something workers traditionally felt lucky to have. Those were the days. However, increasingly, Generation Z workers – those born between 1997 and 2012 – are insisting we write a new script for work. Having observed older workers experience burnout, time poverty and economic insecurity at the grindstone, they are demanding more from workplaces: bigger pay cheques, more time off, the flexibility to work remotely and greater social and environmental responsibility. It is also worth remembering and adding their desire to get out of the confines of traditional social roles and norms. Many of these values were merely millennial preferences, whereas for Gen Zers, they have become expectations – and they are willing to walk away from employers and explore new shores if their needs aren't met.

47. Which of the following is implied by the phrase "**climbing the rungs of a corporate ladder**"?

- A) There **might be prospects of promotion** in a given company.
- B) The workers need to invest much personal time.
- C) The novice workers should walk in the footsteps of older workers.
- D) **Workers may encounter and have to bear certain difficulties.**
- E) There might be a hierarchy that **curtails** a brighter future for young workers.

For decades, the cultural norms in many Western countries focused on working hard for your employer, and getting rewarded in return. If the striving was for a job you love, the pay would be satisfaction. And if the job involved **climbing the rungs of a corporate ladder**, the pay would be, accordingly, a lot of money. Though different in motivation, both paths share the same narrative. Work becomes an obsession, an identity even; something workers traditionally felt lucky to have. Those were the days. However, increasingly, Generation Z workers – those born between 1997 and 2012 – are insisting we write a new script for work. Having observed older workers experience burnout, time poverty and economic insecurity at the grindstone, they are demanding more from workplaces: bigger pay cheques, more time off, the flexibility to work remotely and greater social and environmental responsibility. It is also worth remembering and adding their desire to get out of the confines of traditional social roles and norms. Many of these values were merely millennial preferences, whereas for Gen Zers, they **have become expectations** – and they **are willing to walk away from employers** and **explore new shores** if their **needs aren't met**.

48. The underline phrase "**walk away from employers**" probably means-----.

- A) come to terms
- B) look for promotion
- C) have a row with
- D) give up working
- E) remain loyal to

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

Formerly, you might have thought that like many other character traits, generosity was something deeply established by life experiences or even decided by a person's family. As intriguing as it may seem, research in *Current Biology* suggests that a person's tendency to share is highly dependent on one thing: how much the people around them – currently – are sharing. A noticeable outcome of the research is that a person's generosity, for example, of a year ago bears no resemblance to his generosity of now. Scientists learned this while studying cooperation in the Hadza hunter-gatherer societies of Tanzania. The Hadza live in camps of about 30 people, each made up of a few nuclear families. The camps move geographically every few weeks, and families move between camps regularly. This structure makes Hadza society a perfect example for investigating whether a personality trait is maintained over time, or if it changes with new social surroundings. The researchers learned that members of a camp were always similar to one another in how much they shared. But across camps, sharing varied significantly – camps were easily sorted into those with good sharers and bad. But Hadza people had not sorted themselves into like-minded groups over time, with the good sharers looking for other good sharers. Instead, individuals' generosity changed over time. In other words, a previously selfish person became generous when they joined a generous camp, and the other way around.

51. It can be concluded from the passage that, open-handedness ----.

- A) is, as believed by many, firmly fixed by their genetic make-up that they inherit from their parents
- B) rests on their financial status or the kind of life that they go through
- C) is one of the traits that is difficult to change though it varies from one person to another
- D) is subject to change depending on the community in which one lives
- E) has little to do with other people with whom one interacts

4

Formerly, you might have thought that like many other character traits, generosity was something deeply established by life experiences or even decided by a person's family. As intriguing as it may seem, research in *Current Biology* suggests that a person's tendency to share is highly dependent on one thing: how much the people around them – currently – are sharing. A noticeable outcome of the research is that a person's generosity, for example, of a year ago bears no resemblance to his generosity of now. Scientists learned this while studying cooperation in the Hadza hunter-gatherer societies of Tanzania. The Hadza live in camps of about 30 people, each made up of a few nuclear families. The camps move geographically every few weeks, and families move between camps regularly. This structure makes Hadza society a perfect example for investigating whether a personality trait is maintained over time, or if it changes with new social surroundings. The researchers learned that members of a camp were always similar to one another in how much they shared. But across camps, sharing varied significantly – camps were easily sorted into those with good sharers and bad. But Hadza people had not sorted themselves into like-minded groups over time, with the good sharers looking for other good sharers. Instead, individuals' generosity changed over time. In other words, a previously selfish person became generous when they joined a generous camp, and the other way around.

52. The research published in *Current Biology* ----.

- A) has given rise to a considerable controversy among scientists
- B) is considered to be the most ground-breaking of its kind ever conducted on generosity
- C) has produced some interesting findings about peoples' everyday lives
- D) casts light on a misunderstanding as to the characteristics of a personality trait generosity
- E) has inspired few scientists who hold a different opinion on generosity

intrigue
interest*
puzzle*

Formerly, you might have thought that like many other character traits, generosity was something deeply established by life experiences or even decided by a person's family. As intriguing as it may seem, research in *Current Biology* suggests that a person's tendency to share is highly dependent on one thing: how much the people around them – currently – are sharing. A noticeable outcome of the research is that a person's generosity, for example, of a year ago bears no resemblance to his generosity of now. Scientists learned this while studying cooperation in the **Hadza hunter-gatherer societies** of Tanzania. The Hadza live in camps of about 30 people, each made up of a few nuclear families. The camps move geographically every few weeks, and families move between camps regularly. This structure makes Hadza society a perfect example for investigating whether a personality trait is maintained over time, or if it changes with new social surroundings. The researchers learned that members of a camp were always similar to one another in how much they shared. But across camps, sharing varied significantly – camps were easily sorted into those with good sharers and bad. But Hadza people had not sorted themselves into like-minded groups over time, with the good sharers looking for other good sharers. Instead, individuals' generosity changed over time. In other words, a previously selfish person became generous when they joined a generous camp, and the other way around.

53. Which of the following is true according to the passage?

- A) The Hadza are members of a society that draws on **hunting** and **collecting** wild food **rather than farming.**
- B) Change in a character trait cannot be observed in small communities due to limited data available.
- C) Hunter-gatherer societies no longer exist in Tanzania due to government's efforts to make them settle.
- D) In Tanzania, the Hadza are known to be the **only** hunter-gatherer society left in spite of constraints that they face in modern life.
- E) Members of a camp **bear little similarity to one another** in how much they shared.

one another = each other birbirine

the other camp ✓

Formerly, you might have thought that like many other character traits, generosity was something deeply established by life experiences or even decided by a person's family. As intriguing as it may seem, **research in Current Biology suggests** that a person's tendency to share is highly dependent on one thing: how much the people around them – currently – are sharing. A noticeable outcome of the research is that a person's generosity, for example, of a year ago bears no resemblance to his generosity of now. Scientists learned this while studying cooperation in the Hadza hunter-gatherer societies of Tanzania. The Hadza live in camps of about 30 people, each made up of a few nuclear families. The camps move geographically every few weeks, and families move between camps regularly. This structure makes Hadza society a perfect example for investigating whether a personality trait is maintained over time, or if it changes with new social surroundings. The researchers learned that members of a camp were always similar to one another in how much they shared. **But across camps, sharing varied significantly – camps were easily sorted into those with good sharers and bad. But Hadza people had not sorted themselves into like-minded groups over time, with the good sharers looking for other good sharers. Instead, individuals' generosity changed over time. In other words, a previously selfish person became generous when they joined a generous camp, and the other way around.**

and vice versa.

ve tam tersi.

54. **In the light of the research carried out in Tanzania, it can be asserted that ----.**

- A) today sharing seems more common among small hunter-gatherer communities than it was previously
- B) Hadza people sorted themselves into compatible groups, with the good sharers sided with other good sharers
- C) the effect of the group one lives in can be likened to a double-edged knife in terms of generosity
- D) the level of generosity tends to increase as time passes in both camps
- E) the idiom "birds of a feather flock together" hardly supports the moral of the text

message
stance
view

mean → mean
stingy

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

63.

Jerome:

- Why do you think some people are turning to electric cars despite their price tags?

Dorothy:

- To my way of understanding, in our fast moving lives, people want to stand out, attract attention and some want to it with their environmentally-friendly approach.

Jerome:

- -----

Dorothy:

- **Definitely!** A positive perception as a conservationist makes them noticeable and respectable in the eyes of general public.

A) There is also a trend at the moment among people to wear products made from recycled materials.

B) Are you implying that these so-called environmentalists pay so much to be deemed an environmentalist and get respected?

C) It is good to see you keeping up with the latest issues as to the environmental calamities and their consequences on our future.

D) If one is to receive more attention from the public, then they must do something worthy of praise, not focus on publicity.

E) This is the real problem of our age all they do is perception management, be it respect, politics or the environment.

64.

Tom:

- Recently, I have been reading some articles on perception management, and the bizarre properties of it make me all the more interested in the subject.

Billy:

Tom:

- Perception management is a type of strategy that is aimed at guiding the motives, emotions, and conclusions of another party by means of using different approaches to alter that party's perception of past events and the projections of future events.

Billy:

- Oh, it sounds threatening given that it can even change the past with false allegations.

it is all Greek to me

A) Could you elaborate on the term as I am a stranger to what you are talking about?

B) To be frank, I am not into that area of psychology in the slightest.

C) I hate those who are engaged in perception management as it is not my cup of coffee.

D) I once showed some interest in that field but, in the end, I got bored and abandoned it.

E) Well, there is no end to the greed of people and the means they want to use to justify their aspirations.

65.

Daniel:

- Did you happen to watch a short film prepared by the ministry of health?

Jim:

- I'm afraid not. Please go ahead and tell me what it is about?

Daniel:

- ----

Jim:

- That sounds deadly scary! From now on we should think twice before taking antibiotics next time we fall ill.

before Vig

- A) The short film focuses on raising public awareness about the indiscriminate use of antibiotics that results in antibiotic-resistant bacteria that are feared to kill 10 million people by 2050.
- B) Antibiotics are not effective against viruses, which cause colds and flu, and therefore should not be used to treat people.
- C) It tells about an innovative study that demonstrates how predatory bacteria could be an important additional alternative to antibiotics in the fight against resistance.
- D) It is important not to dispose of the medication by pouring it down the drain or flushing it down the toilet, which is bad for the environment and also contributes to bacterial resistance.
- E) The most important way to reduce or prevent antibiotic resistance is by educating yourself about the proper use of antibiotics.

66.

Martin:

- ----

Amanda:

- **What do you mean by that?**

Martin:

- **For instance, the ancient Greek physician Hippocrates prescribed extract of willow tree bark to treat pains.**

Amanda:

- **It is a perfect choice as the outer covering of a willow tree contains a chemical substance that relieves pain.**

- A) Like Willow tree bark, many herbs provide an easy and inexpensive method to alleviate pain.
- B) Certain drugs work in the body as an anti-inflammatory agent.
- C) It seems interesting that to relieve suffering, humans have a long history of turning to nature.
- D) Ancient civilizations in Mesopotamia used several methods to diagnose diseases.
- E) As far as I know, Hippocrates recommended chewing on willow tree bark to patients suffering from pain.

angora
inEnglishangora
inEnglish

68. There is some difference of opinion regarding whether the task of perception management must remain firmly rooted in the use of verifiable information, or if the strategy allows for the selective use of certain facts.

- A) Whether the job of perception management is the use of verifiable information or the selective use of certain facts has led to certain controversies among the scholars in the field.
- B) There exists a long-standing debate over whether the task of perception management is rooted in the use of verifiable information, or if the strategy lets the selective use of certain facts.
- C) An ongoing debate over whether the perception management is ingrained in the use of provable information, or if the strategy should depend on the selective use of certain facts.
- D) There are different opinions as to the task of perception management: should it remain deeply rooted in the use of verifiable information, or should the strategy let the selective use of some facts?
- E) The question that still awaits an answer in perception management is this: is the job of perception management ingrained in the use of verifiable information, or can we allow the selective use of certain facts?

big house

angora
inSilizce

angora
enlish

21
place /

69. The best product ideas are often born from hobbies and passions, where you discover an opportunity in a niche that no one is serving.

- A) The greatest product concepts are known to be born from hobbies and passions only if you learn an opportunity in a niche that no one is serving. deal with look after
- B) Thanks to the pastimes and passions in which you discover an opportunity in a place that no one is seeing to your service, the finest product notions are frequently born.
- C) Since you often discover an opportunity in a place that no one is seeing to your service, it takes time for the best product ideas to emerge from hobbies and passions.
- D) Although it takes time for the best product ideas to emerge from hobbies and passions, you can also discover an opportunity in a place that no one is seeing to your service.
- E) Given the time for the best product ideas to emerge from hobbies and passions, you had better discover an opportunity in a place that no one is seeing to your service.

angora
inSilizceangora
enSilish

1121
70. Before horses came to the Plains, Native hunters pursued large herds on foot, but it was dangerous, difficult work with low odds of success. 2 3 4 5

- angora inSilizce
- 1121
- A) Prior to the introduction of horses to the Plains, however perilous it was, Native hunters chased huge herds on foot, which was a challenging work, with low likelihood of success.
- B) Before horses were introduced to the Plains, Native hunters would chase large herds on foot, no matter how dangerous and difficult work it was with little odds of success.
- C) Until horses were introduced to the Plains, Native hunters used to chase large herds on foot even if it presented danger and difficulty with little odds of accomplishment. = did not chase
- D) It was not until horses were introduced to the Plains that native hunters chased large herds on foot, however it was perilous, challenging work with low likelihood of success. 5 4
- E) Until horses were introduced to the Plains, Native hunters chased huge herds on foot, however it was perilous, challenging work with low likelihood of success.
- angora inSilizce
- angora inSilizce

angora
inSilizce

angora
enSilizce

21

71. While the thought of consuming acids may seem a little dangerous, not all acids are harmful to you in the proper amounts.

- A) When you think of consuming acids, it might appear slightly dangerous, but there are certain acids not detrimental to you if consumed in the right quantities.
- B) Although it has been claimed by many that consuming acids is dangerous, not every acid type is harmful to you if consumed in the proper amounts.
- C) Even the moderate consumption of acids may be irritating and dangerous considering the fact that all acids may be harmful to you unless consumed in the right quantities.
- D) As long as they are consumed in the right quantities, not all acids are harmful to you and it is pointless to think acids are dangerous you.
- E) When you consume acids, you should bear in mind that they may be slightly dangerous as there are certain acids detrimental to you even when consumed in the right quantities.

angora
inSilizceangora
enSilizce

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

72. Under the Civil Rights Act of 1964, segregation on the grounds of race was banned at all places of public accommodation, including courthouses, parks, restaurants, theaters, sports arenas and hotels. No longer could Black people and other minorities be denied service simply based on the color of their skin. ---- . Title VII of the Civil Rights Act **barred race, religious, national origin and gender discrimination** by employers and labor unions, and created an Equal Employment Opportunity Commission with the power to file lawsuits on behalf of aggrieved workers. **Additionally**, the act forbade the use of federal funds for any discriminatory program, authorized the Office of Education (now the Department of Education) to assist with school desegregation, and prohibited the unequal application of voting requirements.

- A) In contrast, there were those who openly demanded the continuation of segregation laws
- B) Therefore, the act holds a special place in American history
- C) For example, people of African origin were denied even the most basic human rights
- D) A growing number of people, in other words, suffered from race segregation for decades
- E) However, it was not limited to segregation on the grounds of race alone**

angora
inSilizceangora
enSilizce

73. Prehistoric Earth was a place of monsters. There were 2.5-metre-long millipedes, flying reptiles with 11-metre wingspans and snakes that weighed over a tonne. ---- The blue whale is already known to reach 30 metres in length and to weigh 199 tonnes. Nothing else in more than half a billion years of animal evolution comes close, not even the largest dinosaur. Conventional wisdom might be wrong. The fossil record may be concealing an animal that was even bigger than a blue whale. For decades there has been a slow trickle of evidence that a truly enormous super-predator swam the seas between 200 and 250 million years ago. Now, a string of discoveries and reanalysis of previous findings has dramatically bolstered the case. The implications are far-reaching. We don't know exactly what this huge animal looked like and it doesn't even have a name. We have, however, begun to work out how such a gigantic creature could feed itself in the prehistoric seas.

- A) Thus, confirmation that it outgrew the blue whale would tell us that we may have drastically underestimated how large toothed carnivores can grow
- B) However, we may need to rethink the factors that drive evolution on such an epic scale
- C) Then, the definition of the Earth as a place of monsters would seem far-fetched and we would be looking for solid evidence
- D) But if it is the biggest animal of all time you are looking for, conventional wisdom says you don't need to step back in time
- E) Developing such theories has required input from a number of different but interrelated fields

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

76. (I) Diet research is always messy, and study results on nutrition and bone health have been wildly inconsistent. (II) Gradually some clarity is emerging, though. (III) It is useful to look at new data on vitamins, as well as recent research on coffee and other foods. (IV) Bone is quite a dynamic tissue, constantly replenished with new cells via proper nutrition. (V) Calcium is the key nutrient for building bone, and vitamin D enables the gut to absorb calcium from the food we eat, so doctors often recommend D supplements to counteract age-related bone loss.

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

angora
inSilizceangora
enSilizce

12 dıgı

77. (I) Eons ago, a star more than 10 times as massive as our sun died in a spectacular explosion, giving birth to one of the strangest objects in the universe: a neutron star. (II) A celestial body compressed to extreme densities can take forms we do not understand. (III) The neutron star might have cooled forever in the depths of space, and that would have been the end of its story. (IV) In a dance that went on for millennia, the stars spiralled in, slowly at first and then rapidly. (V) As they drew closer together, tidal forces began to rip them apart, flinging neutron-rich matter into space at velocities approaching one-third the speed of light.

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

END OF THE TEST
CHECK YOUR ANSWERS

angora
inSilizce

angora
enSlish