



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 sky is littered with metal pollution from bits of space junk that burn up as they reenter the atmosphere, and this unexpected level of contamination, which will likely rise sharply in the coming decades, could change our planet's atmosphere in ways we still don't fully understand.

- A) Gökyüzü, atmosfere yeniden girdiklerinde yanan uzay çöplerinden kaynaklanan metal kirliliği ile doludur ve önümüzdeki on yıllarda keskin bir şekilde artması muhtemel olan bu beklenmedik kirlilik seviyesi, gezegenimizin atmosferini hala tam olarak anlayamadığımız şekillerde değiştirebilir.
- B) Gökyüzü, atmosfere yeniden girdiklerinde yanan uzay çöplerinden kaynaklanan metal kirliliği ile dolu olduğu için önümüzdeki on yıllarda keskin bir şekilde artması muhtemel olan bu beklenmedik kirlilik seviyesi, gezegenimizin atmosferini hala tam olarak anlayamadığımız şekillerde değiştirebilir.
- C) Gökyüzünde atmosfere yeniden girdiklerinde yanan uzay çöplerinden kaynaklanan metal kirliliği bulunmaktadır ve önümüzdeki on yıllarda keskin bir şekilde artması muhtemel olan bu beklenmedik kirlilik seviyesi, gezegenimizin atmosferini değiştirme potansiyeline sahiptir.
- D) Gezegenimizin atmosferi, hala tam olarak anlayamadığımız şekillerde değişebilir; bunun sebebi de gökyüzünün atmosfere yeniden girdiklerinde yanan uzay çöplerinden kaynaklanan metal kirliliği ile dolu olması ve bunun önümüzdeki on yıllarda keskin bir şekilde artmasının muhtemel olmasıdır.
- E) Gökyüzünün atmosfere yeniden girdiklerinde yanan uzay çöplerinden kaynaklanan metal kirliliği ile dolu olması ve bunun önümüzdeki on yıllarda keskin bir şekilde artmasının muhtemel olması nedeniyle gezegenimizin atmosferi, hala tam olarak anlayamadığımız şekillerde değişebilir.

38. Water is essential for life, but with 96% of all Earth's water found in the oceans, most of it is almost entirely undrinkable by many of the species that live in it.

- A) Su, yaşam için gereklidir ancak Dünya'daki suyun %96'sı okyanuslarda bulunur ve bu suyun büyük bir kısmı, içinde yaşayan türlerin çoğu tarafından neredeyse tamamen içilemez durumdadır.
- B) Yaşam için gerekli olan suyun %96'sının okyanuslarda bulunması yüzünden bu suyun büyük bir kısmı, içinde yaşayan türlerin çoğu tarafından neredeyse tamamen içilemez durumdadır.
- C) Su, yaşam için gereklidir ancak Dünya'daki suyun %96'sının okyanuslarda bulunmasıyla bu suyun büyük bir kısmı, içinde yaşayan türlerin çoğu tarafından neredeyse tamamen içilemez durumdadır.
- D) Su, yaşam için gerekli olsa da Dünya'daki suyun %96'sı okyanuslarda bulunur ve bu suyun büyük bir kısmı, içinde yaşayan türlerin çoğu tarafından neredeyse tamamen içilemez durumda olabilir.
- E) Dünya! da yaşam için gerekli olan suyun %96'sının okyanuslarda bulunması, bu suyun büyük bir kısmının içinde yaşayan türlerin çoğu tarafından neredeyse tamamen içilemez durumda olması anlamına gelmektedir.

39. **While children have the capacity to learn quickly, they will find challenges if they are not well supported by caring and compassionate adults who shape their environment and experiences.**

- A) Çocuklar hızlı öğrenme kapasitesine sahip olabilir ama çevrelerini ve deneyimlerini şekillendiren şefkatli ve merhametli yetişkinler, onları desteklemezse zorluklarla karşılaşacaklardır.
- B) Hızlı öğrenme kapasitesine sahip çocukların çevrelerini ve deneyimlerini şekillendiren şefkatli ve merhametli yetişkinler tarafından iyi bir şekilde desteklenmeleri gerekir, aksi taktirde zorluklarla karşılaşacaklardır.
- C) Çocuklar hızlı öğrenme kapasitesine sahiptir ancak çevrelerini ve deneyimlerini şekillendiren şefkatli ve merhametli yetişkinler tarafından iyi bir şekilde desteklenmezlerse zorluklarla karşılaşacaklardır.
- D) Çocuklar hızlı öğrenme kapasitesine sahip olsalar da çevrelerini ve deneyimlerini şekillendiren şefkatli ve merhametli yetişkinler tarafından iyi bir şekilde desteklenmezlerse zorluklarla karşılaşacaklardır.
- E) Hızlı öğrenme kapasitesine sahip çocuklar, çevrelerini ve deneyimlerini şekillendiren şefkatli ve merhametli yetişkinler tarafından iyi bir şekilde desteklenmezlerse zorluklarla karşılaşacaklardır.

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40. İklim nedeniyle işten ayrılma, işverenin iklim üzerindeki etkisine ilişkin endişeleriniz nedeniyle veya doğrudan iklim sorunlarını ele almak için çalışmak istediğiniz için işinizden ayrılmanız anlamına gelir.

- A) Climate quitting refers to the act of resigning from your job either because of apprehensions regarding your employer's influence on the environment or to actively engage in initiatives aimed at tackling climate-related challenges.
- B) Climate quitting entails resigning from your job either because you are concerned about your employer's environmental impact or because you wish to focus on directly addressing climate-related issues.
- C) The term "climate quitting" means quitting one's job owing to concerns about the employer's negative impact on the climate or because one wishes to work in jobs that directly address climate issues.
- D) The term "climate quitting" refers to the act of resigning from one's job due to concerns about the adverse environmental impact of their employer or a desire to work in roles that directly tackle climate-related issues.
- E) Climate quitting means leaving your job due to concerns about your employer's impact on the climate or because you want to work directly on addressing climate issues.

41. Kronik böbrek hastalığına yakalanma riski, genellikle yaşla birlikte artar ve bu durum genellikle böbrek fonksiyonlarına zarar verebilecek tıbbi durumlara veya ilaçlara daha uzun süre maruz kalmaktan kaynaklanır.
- A) The likelihood of developing chronic kidney disease rises as people grow older, often because they are exposed to medical conditions or medications that can have a detrimental effect on kidney function for a longer duration.
- B) The risk of developing chronic kidney disease generally increases with age, and this often results from a longer exposure to medical conditions or medications that can harm the kidney function.
- C) The possibility of developing chronic kidney disease typically rises as people grow older, because they have been exposed to medical conditions or medications that can potentially harm kidney function for a longer duration.
- D) The risk of developing chronic kidney disease generally increases with age, and this is mostly due to a longer exposure to medical conditions or medications that can harm the kidney function.
- E) As people are exposed for a longer time to medical conditions and medications that can potentially harm their kidneys as they grow older, they are more likely to end up with chronic kidney disease.

42. İzlanda gibi cinsiyetler arası ücret farkını azaltmaya odaklanmış **ülkelerde** bile kadınlar, **ev işleri ve bakım işlerinin omuzlarına yüklenmesi**, toplumda değer görmemesi ve kariyerlerini etkilemesi konusunda **hala endişe duymaktadır**.

- A) In **countries** like Iceland, which have **made efforts to reduce the gender pay gap**, women continue to express concerns about the **disproportionate** burden of household and caregiving **responsibilities they bear**; in fact, these responsibilities are often undervalued in society and can have a negative **impact on** their careers.
- B) Even in **countries** such as Iceland that have focused on narrowing the gender pay gap, **women are still concerned about how housework and caregiving falls on their shoulders**, is undervalued in society and impacts their careers.
- C) Even in **nations** like Iceland, where efforts have been concentrated on reducing the gender pay disparity, women still express concerns about the **unequal burden** of housework and caregiving **they shoulder**, its societal undervaluation, and the subsequent impact it has on their careers.
- D) Among **nations** that have **prioritized** narrowing the gender pay gap, Iceland included, women are still concerned as they have to deal with housework and caregiving and their efforts are undervalued in society despite harming their careers.
- E) Iceland is the **foremost** among the **countries** that have solved the gender pay gap issue, but even there, women are concerned that the housework and caregiving they shoulder will undermine their careers and their perception in society.

(which)

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

The moon is 40 million years older than we thought. A reanalysis of lunar rock has pushed back the age of the moon by 40 million years. This means it formed at least 4.46 billion years ago. Scientists think the moon came into existence after a Mars-sized planet smashed into Earth and launched a ball of molten rock into space. As the magma surface of this object cooled and solidified, silicon crystals called zircons were formed. Because of their resilience to heat and harsh environments, the crystals have survived and can be used to identify the moon's earliest moments. Zircon crystals contain radioactive uranium, which decays into lead at a well-defined rate, so scientists can determine a rock sample's age by measuring the amount of lead and uranium in it. Philipp Heck at the University of Chicago and his colleagues have now re-analysed a sample of zircons from lunar rock brought back from NASA's Apollo 17 mission in 1972, using a technique called atom probe tomography, and found that the zircons are 4.46 billion years old. "We now have a date of the zircons, so we can tell the time by which the magma ocean must have been solidified, or largely solidified," says Heck. "It essentially anchors the entire lunar chronology. It's almost like putting a nail into the lunar timeline."

43. Why did scientists analyze zircon crystals from lunar rock according to the passage?

- A) To understand the rate of heat transfer on the moon
- B) To investigate the possibility of water on the moon
- C) To determine the age of the moon
- D) To study the geological composition of the moon
- E) To discover the exact location where lunar rock was formed

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44. According to the passage, **zircon crystals** ----.

- A) can be found on the surface of any planet or celestial body
- B) survive the impact of another planet on the planet they are found most of the time
- C) **can outlive even the harshest environments thanks to their potency and flexibility**
- D) are mainly composed of lead and radioactive uranium
- E) need a Mars-sized planet to hit another planet to be able to form

1



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45. What technique was used to re-analyze the zircon crystals from lunar rock in the passage?

- A) Radiocarbon dating
- B) Carbon-14 analysis
- C) Crystallography
- D) Atom probe tomography
- E) Spectroscopy

46. The passage is mainly about ----.

- A) the way the Apollo 17 mission collected samples
- B) developments in moon research in the last 50 years
- C) various studies to specify the exact age of the moon
- D) a new explanation for the formation of the moon
- E) a new finding that may change the age of the moon

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

In science fiction films, nothing raises tension quite like the good guys' spaceship getting caught in an invisible tractor beam that allows the baddies to slowly reel them in. But what was once only a sci-fi staple could soon become a reality. Scientists are developing a real-life tractor beam, dubbed an electrostatic tractor. This tractor beam wouldn't suck in helpless spaceship pilots, however. Instead, it would use electrostatic attraction to nudge hazardous space junk safely out of Earth orbit. The stakes are high: **With the commercial space industry booming, the number of satellites in Earth's orbit is forecast to rise sharply. This bonanza of new satellites will eventually wear out and turn the space around Earth into a giant junkyard of debris** that could smash into working spacecraft, plummet to Earth, pollute our atmosphere with metals and obscure our view of the cosmos. And, if left unchecked, the growing space junk problem could stagger the booming space exploration industry, experts warn. The **electrostatic tractor beam could potentially alleviate that problem by safely moving dead satellites far out of Earth orbit,** where they would drift harmlessly for eternity. While the tractor beam wouldn't completely solve the space junk problem, the concept has several advantages over other proposed space debris removal methods, which could make it a valuable tool for tackling the issue. A prototype could cost millions, and an operational, full-scale version even more. But if the financial hurdles can be overcome, the tractor beam could be operational within a decade, its builders say.

$$2 + 2 = 4$$

47. What is the main purpose of developing the electrostatic tractor beam mentioned in the passage?

- A) To capture and study hazardous space junk
- B) To protect Earth from potential meteor impacts
- C) To aid spaceship pilots in navigating through space
- D) To help clear Earth's orbit of hazardous space junk
- E) To serve as a defensive system against alien invasions

48. What is one potential consequence of the growing space junk problem mentioned in the passage?

- A) Increased atmospheric pollution due to metals from space debris
- B) A rise in the number of operational satellites in Earth's orbit
- C) Enhanced space exploration opportunities
- D) The possibility of discovering new celestial bodies
- E) Greater safety for working spacecraft

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

- A) cause
- B) push
- C) obliterate
- D) prevent
- E) investigate

Bonus .

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

- A) promote
- B) hinder
- C) annihilate
- D) cancel
- E) examine

11

In science fiction films, nothing raises tension quite like the good guys' spaceship getting caught in an invisible tractor beam that allows the baddies to slowly reel them in. But what was once only a sci-fi staple could soon become a reality. Scientists are developing a real-life tractor beam, dubbed an electrostatic tractor. This tractor beam wouldn't suck in helpless starship pilots, however. Instead, it would use electrostatic attraction to **nudge** hazardous space junk safely out of Earth orbit. The stakes are high: With the commercial space industry booming, the number of satellites in Earth's orbit is forecast to rise sharply. This bonanza of new satellites will eventually wear out and turn the space around Earth into a giant junkyard of debris that could smash into working spacecraft, plummet to Earth, pollute our atmosphere with metals and obscure our view of the cosmos. And, if left unchecked, the growing space junk problem could **stagger** the booming space exploration industry, experts warn. The electrostatic tractor beam could potentially alleviate that problem by safely moving dead satellites far out of Earth orbit, where they would drift harmlessly for eternity. While the tractor beam wouldn't completely solve the space junk problem, the concept has several advantages over other proposed space debris removal methods, which could make it a valuable tool for tackling the issue. A prototype could cost millions, and an operational, full-scale version even more. But if the financial hurdles can be overcome, the tractor beam could be operational within a decade, its builders say.

50. Which of the following is **true about** the tractor beam according to the passage?

- ✓ A) If all goes well, we will be able to see it in operation in ten years.
- B) It will certainly remain as a dream since even a prototype is not ready yet.
- C) Once in operation, it will solve the space junk problem for once and all.
- D) It was first designed by science-fiction film makers long ago.
- E) Its operational capacity will be improved by the time financial obstacles are overcome.

11

In science fiction films, nothing raises tension quite like the good guys' spaceship getting caught in an invisible tractor beam that allows the baddies to slowly reel them in. But what was once only a sci-fi staple could soon become a reality. Scientists are developing a real-life tractor beam, dubbed an electrostatic tractor. This tractor beam wouldn't suck in helpless starship pilots, however. Instead, it would use electrostatic attraction to nudge hazardous space junk safely out of Earth orbit. The stakes are high: With the commercial space industry booming, the number of satellites in Earth's orbit is forecast to rise sharply. This bonanza of new satellites will eventually wear out and turn the space around Earth into a giant junkyard of debris that could smash into working spacecraft, plummet to Earth, pollute our atmosphere with metals and obscure our view of the cosmos. And, if left unchecked, the growing space junk problem could stagger the booming space exploration industry, experts warn. The electrostatic tractor beam could potentially alleviate that problem by safely moving dead satellites far out of Earth orbit, where they would drift harmlessly for eternity. While the tractor beam wouldn't completely solve the space junk problem, the concept has several advantages over other proposed space debris removal methods, which could make it a valuable tool for tackling the issue. A prototype could cost millions, and an operational, full-scale version even more. But if the financial hurdles can be overcome, the tractor beam could be operational within a decade, its builders say.]

**Bonus 1:**

**Which of the following best describes the writer's attitude towards the tractor beam?**

- A) tolerant
- B) derisive
- C) expectant
- D) disheartened
- E) disinterested

**Bonus 2 :**

**Which of the following could be the best title?**

- A) Science fiction films versus reality
- B) How electrostatic tractor beam works
- C) Space junk problem and one possible solution
- D) The financial hurdles for electrostatic tractor beam
- E) A brief insight into space exploration problems

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

The high cost of official manufacturer repair services, combined with the difficulty in accessing them, often means consumers are put off and simply replace their electronic devices instead. All of which means that increasingly, we chuck them out. "We are living in times in which our growth model is basically built on throwing away stuff," says René Repasi, a German member of the European Parliament who is leading the progression of a right to repair law for European consumers through the parliament. "Basically every two years we buy a new product, and the production capacity of our industry is based on this kind of model." Many of the electronic goods in our homes – from televisions to vacuum cleaners – are used on average 2.3 years shorter than their designed or desired lifespan, according to a report by the European Environment Agency. It highlights the problem of planned obsolescence, where products become either quickly outdated in the eyes of consumers as they are encouraged to buy newer models, or the hardware becomes incompatible with updated software. Some manufacturers also stop releasing security updates for software running on older devices, and some major firms have even been fined for deliberately slowing down devices with software updates. The impact of this on the environment is profound, both in terms of the surging amount of electronic waste produced (an estimated 53 million tonnes of it was discarded in 2020) and the extraction of rare-earth metals needed to manufacture new devices.

51. According to the passage, consumers opt for replacing their broken electronic products ----.

- A) because they think it is unnecessary in a world where products are replaced every 2.3 years
- B) due to a new phenomenon called planned obsolescence
- C) since the current growth model dictates them to do so
- D) as they find it difficult to reach and afford manufacturer repair services
- E) in order to contribute to the huge amount of electronic waste discarded every year

$$2 + 2 = \frac{4}{1}$$

The high cost of official manufacturer repair services, combined with the difficulty in accessing them, often means consumers are put off and simply replace their electronic devices instead. All of which means that increasingly, we chuck them out. "We are living in times in which our growth model is basically built on **throwing away stuff**," says René Repasi, a German member of the European Parliament who is **leading the progression of a right to repair law** for European consumers through the parliament. **Basically every two years we buy a new product**, and the production capacity of our industry is based on this kind of model." Many of the electronic **goods in our homes** – from televisions to vacuum cleaners – are used on average **2.3 years shorter than their designed or desired lifespan**, according to a report by the European Environment Agency. It highlights the problem of **planned obsolescence**, where products become either quickly outdated in the eyes of consumers as they are encouraged to buy newer models, or the hardware becomes incompatible with updated software. Some manufacturers also stop releasing security updates for software running on older devices, and some major firms have even been fined for deliberately slowing down devices with software updates. The impact of this on the environment is profound, both **in terms of the surging amount of electronic waste produced** (an estimated 53 million tonnes of it was discarded in 2020) and the **extraction of rare-earth metals** needed to manufacture new devices.

**52. What might be the purpose of "a right to repair law" according to the passage?**

- A) To help consumers get rid of their broken electronic devices in a proper way and without harming the environment
- B) To ~~save~~ consumers **time and money** when they ~~want to get~~ their broken electronic devices **repaired quickly**
- C) To help decrease the amount of electronic waste created by the culture of **throwing away broken goods**
- D) To **counter** the movement started by some big electronic device manufacturers **for the purpose of making even more profits**
- E) To **facilitate** the transition from a throw-away culture to the one called planned obsolescence by the manufacturers

The high cost of official manufacturer repair services, combined with the difficulty in accessing them, often means consumers are put off and simply replace their electronic devices instead. All of which means that increasingly, we chuck them out. "We are living in times in which our growth model is basically built on throwing away stuff," says René Repasi, a German member of the European Parliament who is leading the progression of a right to repair law for European consumers through the parliament. "Basically every two years we buy a new product, and the production capacity of our industry is based on this kind of model." Many of the electronic goods in our homes – from televisions to vacuum cleaners – are used on average 2.3 years shorter than their designed or desired lifespan, according to a report by the European Environment Agency. It highlights the problem of **planned obsolescence**, where products become **either quickly outdated in the eyes of consumers** as they are encouraged to buy newer models, or the **hardware becomes incompatible with updated software**. Some **manufacturers also stop releasing security updates** for software running on older devices, and some major firms have even been fined for deliberately slowing down devices with software updates. The impact of this on the environment is profound, both in terms of the surging amount of electronic waste produced (an estimated 53 million tonnes of it was discarded in 2020) and the extraction of rare-earth metals needed to manufacture new devices.

**53. What can be said about **planned obsolescence** according to the passage?**

- A) Manufacturers always get away with their efforts to make it happen.
- B) **Both consumers and manufacturers are responsible for its existence.**
- C) It takes place **only when consumers change their electronic devices frequently.**
- D) It has been **devised by manufacturers as a response to "the right to repair law."**
- E) Its existence means that European governments have lost the war against it.



The **high cost of official** manufacturer repair services, combined with the **difficulty in accessing** them, often means consumers are put off and simply replace their electronic devices instead. All of which means that increasingly, we chuck them out. "We are living in times in which our growth model is basically built on **throwing away stuff,**" says René Repasi, a German member of the European Parliament who is leading the progression **of a right to repair law** for European consumers through the parliament. "Basically **every two years we buy a new product, and the production capacity of our industry is based on this** kind of model." Many of the electronic goods in our homes – from televisions to vacuum cleaners – are used on average **2.3 years shorter than their** designed or desired lifespan, according to a report by the European Environment Agency. It highlights the problem of **planned obsolescence,** where products become either quickly outdated in the **eyes of consumers as** they are encouraged to buy newer models, or the hardware becomes incompatible with updated software. **Some manufacturers also stop releasing security updates for software running on older devices,** and some major firms have even been fined for deliberately slowing down devices with software updates. **The impact of this on the environment is profound,** both in terms of the surging amount of **electronic waste produced** (an estimated 53 million tonnes of it was discarded in 2020) and the **extraction of rare-earth metals** needed to manufacture new devices.

54. Which could be the **best title** for this passage?

- A) The **Growing Issue of E-Waste** and **Planned Obsolescence** ✓
- B) The Environmental Consequences of Disposable Electronics ✓
- C) The **Role of Right to Repair Laws** in the Electronics Industry ✓
- D) The Shortened Lifespan of Electronic Devices ✓
- E) **Challenges in Sustaining Electronic Products and the Environment** ✓

+ 5  
4094

1<sup>st</sup>  
2<sup>nd</sup>  
3<sup>rd</sup>  
4<sup>th</sup>

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

Gen X are at a crossroads in their personal lives. Wedged between Baby Boomers and millennials, this generation is in the 'sandwich' phase of life. They are largely responsible for caring for their aging parents while providing for their school-aged children, all while managing their own lives, careers and health. If organisations are eager to hold onto their Gen X workers, roughly defined as those born between 1965 to 1980, they need to respond to these challenges. That's why an increasing number of companies across the globe are rolling out benefits that address specific mid-life health and lifestyle concerns. And in a tight labour market, employers who offer customised perks stand out by signalling a level of support increasingly sought after in today's workplace. A cloud-software company recently launched an eldercare benefit for employees supporting older family members as well as cancer-related programming for early detection targeted to the 50-plus demographic. A software company offers services to help employees manage the university-admissions process for their kids as well as access to backup elder care and in-home care consultations. Menopause support is also emerging at many global companies, both big and small. The benefits of providing these services go beyond economics. These services potentially impact one's children and one's parents. Organisations are not only providing financial assistance, they are building a strong emotional connection. Employers aren't offering these new benefits out of pure altruism, however. The programs are relatively cost-effective, and research suggests that benefits tailored to employees' needs can have an impact on retention and performance.

55. The writer mentions the "sandwich phase" in order to ----.

- A) emphasize the suffering Gen X has to endure due to the efforts of Baby Boomers
- B) introduce a brand new generation category of age group
- C) prove to the reader that Gen X is the only generation having to deal with their parents
- D) contrast the situation Gen X found themselves with that of Millennials
- E) explain the double predicament Gen X members have to deal with

Gen X are at a crossroads in their personal lives. Wedged between Baby Boomers and millennials, this generation is in the 'sandwich' phase of life. They are largely responsible for caring for their aging parents while providing for their school-aged children, all while managing their own lives, careers and health. If organisations are eager to hold onto their Gen X workers, roughly defined as those born between 1965 to 1980, they need to respond to these challenges. That's why an increasing number of companies across the globe are rolling out benefits that address specific mid-life health and lifestyle concerns. And in a tight labour market, employers who offer customised perks stand out by signalling a level of support increasingly sought after in today's workplace. A cloud-software company recently launched an eldercare benefit for employees supporting older family members as well as cancer-related programming for early detection targeted to the 50-plus demographic. A software company offers services to help employees manage the university-admissions process for their kids as well as access to backup elder care and in-home care consultations. Menopause support is also emerging at many global companies, both big and small. The benefits of providing these services go beyond economics. These services potentially impact one's children and one's parents. Organisations are not only providing financial assistance, they are building a strong emotional connection. Employers aren't offering these new benefits out of pure altruism, however. The programs are relatively cost-effective, and research suggests that benefits tailored to employees' needs can have an impact on retention and performance.

56. Which of the following is true about the perks Gen X members are demanding from their employers?

- A) Gen X members want them to ensure their children will have at least the same working conditions.
- B) They are mainly about facilitating their lives outside the workplace.
- C) They are similar to what Baby Boomers or Millennials require from their employers.
- D) Employers are reluctant to give those perks to Gen X members.
- E) These perks are usual ones that are demanded by all employees.

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**57. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage about some services mentioned in the context of Gen X perks?**

- A) They mean more than some incentives to comfort employers as they connect them to their companies.
- B) They are there only because the companies want to make even more profits.
- C) They don't do much to improve the overall life conditions of Gen X members.
- D) Their introduction to the workplace means younger employees will request them, too.
- E) They are not offered to members of generations like Baby Boomers or Millennials.

) 57

1

Gen X are at a crossroads in their personal lives. Wedged between Baby Boomers and millennials, this generation is in the 'sandwich' phase of life. They are largely responsible for caring for their aging parents while providing for their school-aged children, all while managing their own lives, careers and health. If organisations are eager to hold onto their Gen X workers, roughly defined as those born between 1965 to 1980, they need to respond to these challenges. That's why an increasing number of companies across the globe are rolling out benefits that address specific mid-life health and lifestyle concerns. And in a tight labour market, employers who offer customised perks stand out by signalling a level of support increasingly sought after in today's workplace. A cloud-software company recently launched an eldercare benefit for employees supporting older family members as well as cancer-related programming for early detection targeted to the 50-plus demographic. A software company offers services to help employees manage the university-admissions process for their kids as well as access to backup elder care and in-home care consultations. Menopause support is also emerging at many global companies, both big and small. The benefits of providing these services go beyond economics. These services potentially impact one's children and one's parents. Organisations are not only providing financial assistance, they are building a strong emotional connection. Employers aren't offering these new benefits out of pure altruism, however. The programs are relatively cost-effective, and research suggests that benefits tailored to employees' needs can have an impact on retention and performance.

58. Which of the following best describes the writer's attitude towards the perks companies are offering to Gen X members?

- A) humorous
- B) sarcastic
- C) cautious
- D) encouraging
- E) outraged

+ + C) cautious -

✓ D) encouraging

E) outraged

✓

✓

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

4

A condition dubbed "fried rice syndrome" has caused some panic online in recent days, after the case of a 20-year-old who died in 2008 was resurfaced on a popular social media app. "Fried rice syndrome" refers to food poisoning from a bacterium called *Bacillus cereus*, which becomes a risk when cooked food is left at room temperature for too long. The 20-year-old college student died after reportedly eating spaghetti that he cooked, left out of the fridge, and then reheated and ate five days later. Although death is rare, *B. cereus* can cause gastrointestinal illness if food isn't stored properly. *Bacillus cereus* is a common bacterium found all over the environment. It begins to cause problems if it gets into certain foods that are cooked and not stored properly. Starchy foods like rice and pasta are often the culprits. But it can also affect other foods, like cooked vegetables and meat dishes. Certain bacteria can produce toxins. The longer food that should be refrigerated is stored at room temperature, the more likely it is these toxins will grow. *B. cereus* is problematic because it has a trick up its sleeve that other bacteria don't have. It produces a type of cell called a spore, which is very resistant to heating. So while heating leftovers to a high temperature may kill other types of bacteria, it might not have the same effect if the food is contaminated with *B. cereus*. These spores are essentially dormant, but if given the right temperature and conditions, they can grow and become active. From here, they begin to produce the toxins that make us unwell.

59. According to the passage, "fried rice syndrome" ----.

- A) is caused by eating an excessive amount of rice
- B) is actually the name of a rare bacteria
- C) a syndrome associated with refrigerating rice
- D) is a common type of food poisoning
- E) is a popular dish made from rice

60. According to the passage, *Bacillus Cereus* poses a risk in cooked food left in room temperature because ---.

- A) it tends to multiply extremely fast in room temperature
- B) it reacts with other food components and creates toxins
- C) it changes into a different bacterium, which explains its toxicity
- D) it loses its potency when it is heated, which is good news for us
- E) it produces a spore that is unaffected by heating, which causes stomach problems

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61. The health hazards mentioned in the passage ----.

- A) caused a huge panic after a young man died recently
- B) are valid for all types of bacteria as long as the right conditions form
- C) can be perfectly avoided if reheated food is heated properly
- D) will always result in death unless precautions are taken about *B. cereus*
- E) take place when people fail to store food in a proper way

62. What is the passage mainly about?

- A) The fatal properties of *B. cereus*, which can kill if not properly treated
- B) The importance of storing foods properly, especially starchy ones
- C) A health condition caused by a bacteria, which has become popular recently
- D) The dangers involved when dealing with deadly bacteria like *B. cereus*
- E) The precautions that we need to take while storing reheated food

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

68. From jewellery and kitchen utensils to door handles and hand tools, metals can be found in a variety of everyday items – but for some people, exposure to these objects can trigger an allergic reaction.
- A) While metals can be found in various common items such as jewellery, kitchen utensils, door handles, and hand tools, coming into contact with these objects can start a severe allergic reaction in many people.
- B) As well as being present in a wide range of everyday items, including jewellery, kitchen utensils, door handles, and hand tools, metals can trigger allergic reactions in some people who handle them.
- C) While some people give allergic reaction to metals when they touch them, metals are inevitable as they are found in a wide range of everyday items, including jewellery, kitchen utensils, door handles, and hand tools.
- D) Though metals are present in a wide range of everyday items, including jewellery, kitchen utensils, door handles, and hand tools, contact with these objects can induce an allergic response among certain individuals.
- E) The existence of metals in a wide range of everyday items, including jewellery, kitchen utensils, door handles, and hand tools poses a health hazard for some people who give allergic reaction upon contact with them.





69 While a new logo or campaign may be a cue for consumers to reconsider a company, these visual elements must reflect real improvements to the product or experience, or else people may walk away disillusioned.

- if ✓
- A) When a company introduces a new logo or campaign, it can serve as a signal for consumers to re-evaluate the brand; however these visual changes should align with genuine enhancements in the product or overall experience – otherwise customers might end up feeling disappointed. may ??
- ✓ B) Upon the introduction of a new logo or campaign, it often prompts consumers to reassess the brand, but it is essential for these visual alterations to be in harmony with actual improvements in the product or the overall experience, or else customers will be frustrated.
- C) If a new logo or campaign does not live up to the expectations of customers who may choose to re-evaluate the brand upon their introduction, the visual elements should come up with genuine enhancements in the product and experience – otherwise customers will end up disappointed.
- D) In the event that a new logo or campaign falls short of meeting the expectations of customers, who may be prompted to reassess the brand upon their introduction, it becomes crucial for the visual elements to coincide with tangible improvements in the product and the overall experience because failure to do so may result in customers feeling disappointed.
- E) It is not always the case customers will be satisfied to see a new logo or campaign by a company because these visual changes should align with genuine enhancements in the product or overall experience, or else customers will most likely end up being disappointed.
-

70. The way in which our brain processes time is closely related to the way in which it processes emotion because some of the brain areas involved in the regulation of emotional and physiological arousal are also involved in the processing of time.

- A) There is a close relation between the way our processes time and emotion, and this is because the processing of time takes place in the same area of the brain as that of the regulation of emotional and physiological responses.
- B) If the brain didn't process time in the same area as it did the regulation of emotional and physiological responses, there wouldn't be a close relation between the way emotions are processed.
- C) The brain's processing of time is intimately linked to its processing of emotions due to the overlap of certain brain areas involved in regulating emotional and physiological responses and those responsible for time processing.
- D) The intimate relation between the processing of time and emotions results from the fact that brain's identical areas are involved in the process of time and the regulation of emotional and physiological stimuli.
- E) The close connection between time processing and emotions stems from the involvement of the same brain areas in both the timing processes and the regulation of emotional and physiological responses.

71. Pumpkins usually only appear over Halloween; however, this drought-tolerant, stable and versatile crop is packed with nutrition, and it could be the superfood of the future due to its tolerance of drought.

- A) Pumpkins are typically associated with Halloween, but this resilient and versatile crop, known for its drought tolerance, is rich in nutrients and has the potential to become a superfood of the future.
- B) Though pumpkins are typically associated with Halloween only, this drought-resistant, resilient, and versatile crop is rich in nutrients and has the potential to become a superfood of the future, thanks to its drought tolerance.
- C) The usual appearance of pumpkins over Halloween does not mean that this drought-tolerant, stable and versatile product is not nutritious; what's more, it may well be a superfood in the future due to its drought tolerance.
- D) While pumpkins are commonly seen around Halloween, their drought tolerance, stability, and versatility make them a nutritious crop, and they have the potential to be a superfood in the future.
- E) Despite the fact that pumpkins are traditionally linked to Halloween, their ability to withstand drought and their nutritional value suggest they could become a superfood in the future.

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