

1-6: For these questions, choose the best word or expression to fill the space.

1. In the early stages of Parkinson's disease, people come to notice that their walking decelerates and they have difficulty keeping pace with their ---- among other implications of the disease in question.

- A) conventions                      B) consequences  
C) estimations                      D) companions  
E) indications

2. Though it is not only labour that is being automated; managers are too, the ---- of robots replacing workers is frequently covered in the media and finds a considerable number of audience.

- A) examination                      B) fragility  
C) acquisition                      D) endurance  
E) prospect

3. While even ---- pet owners expect a new puppy will need some training, people rarely think the same applies to kittens.

- A) demanding                      B) industrious  
C) discerning                      D) inexperienced  
E) unhindered

4. Every decision and action we take can ---- be traced back to some initial conditions at the beginning of the universe, so we might feel like we have free will, but that is just an illusion.

- A) gradually                      B) ultimately  
C) equally                      D) previously  
E) institutionally

angora  
inJilize

angora  
inJilize

angora  
inJilize

angora  
inJilize

angora  
enJilish

5. Research shows that parents remain more bound by tradition in naming their sons because boys' names ---- more cultural value than girls' do.

- A) achieve                      B) intrude  
C) retain                        D) esteem  
E) nurture

6. ---- a vegetarian diet might bear on one's relationship with others and involvement in social activities, and sometimes may be associated with teasing or other forms of social exclusion.

- A) Engaging in                B) Looking up  
C) Sticking to                D) Giving in  
E) Taking on

7. However straightforward it ---- to look at a link between a diet and specific health problems and assume that the former ---- the latter via some form of nutritional deficiency, it may not always be the case.

- A) might seem / had caused  
B) may seem / is causing  
C) could seem / has caused  
D) should seem / causes  
E) must seem / would cause

8. At the end of the Permian period 252 million years ago, Earth ---- by a mass extinction that ---- more than 90% of species on the planet.

- A) had been devastated / had exterminated  
B) would have been devastated / has exterminated  
C) has been devastated / would exterminate  
D) was devastated / exterminated  
E) was being devastated / exterminates

9. Researchers ---- the aftermath of a gigantic black hole collision may have confirmed a gravitational phenomenon ---- by Albert Einstein a century ago.

- A) studying / predicted
- B) having studied / predicting
- C) to study / to predict
- D) having been studied / to be predicted
- E) to have studied / having been predicted

10. ---- a slightly smaller diameter than Earth, Venus orbits closer to the Sun, which means that any water ---- the surface would have evaporated shortly after its formation, starting its greenhouse effect.

- A) With / to
- B) Along / in
- C) At / over
- D) Toward / out
- E) Fro m / into

11. A new study has found that up to 1,000 years ago, mourners buried a young woman ---- a ceremonial canoe to represent her final journey ---- the land of the dead in what is now Patagonia.

- A) amid / to
- B) in / into
- C) within / for
- D) with / of
- E) below / over

12. ---- the art of Manet and his followers is best known for its sunny landscapes and scenes of Parisian leisure, many of these paintings tell complicated human stories.

- A) Since
- B) If
- C) Now that
- D) Although
- E) Unless

13. Whether or not veganism is the common denominator for longevity is tough to say, especially ---- studies are subject to other variables of human life.

- A) in that                      B) even though  
C) because                     D) provided  
E) while

14. Employers can terminate short-term contracts or casual workers far more easily than making full-time staff redundant ---- there is severe recession.

- A) whereas                    B) while  
C) when                        D) so  
E) until

15. Copper's anti-microbial properties have made it a popular metal in the medical field, so multiple hospitals have experimented with covering frequently touched surfaces, such as bed rails and call buttons, ---- with copper ---- copper alloys in an attempt to slow the spread of hospital-acquired infections.

- A) both / and                    B) neither / nor  
C) whether / or                D) either / or  
E) hardly / when

16. The flu seasons of 2020 and 2021 were relatively mild ---- measures people took against COVID, such as wearing masks, social distancing and using copious amounts of hand gel.

- A) thanks to                    B) with the exception of  
C) in spite of                    D) regardless of  
E) for the sake of

**17-21: For these questions, choose the best word or expression to fill the spaces in the passage.**

A lot of difficulties are ahead for any prospective host country during a World Cup – mainly **(17)** ---- incomplete work in the country. A major challenge could simply be the volume of visitors, **(18)** ---- some suggesting over 1.2 million people will travel to the host country over the period of three months. This is a huge influx which will test the **(19)** ---- of critical infrastructure, including roads, public transport, water supply and sewage capacity. In a small country like Qatar for example, some immigrant workers can be told to leave and only return once the tournament is over. Government workers can be told to work from home during the World Cup, and schools, colleges and universities are expected **(20)** ----. **(21)** ---- they fear congestion, the government can stop traffic from entering certain cities on the busiest day of the week and can make use of electric buses in anticipation of potential transport issues.

17.

- |                   |                  |
|-------------------|------------------|
| A) in the name of | B) as opposed to |
| C) on behalf of   | D) despite       |
| E) due to         |                  |

18.

- |        |         |
|--------|---------|
| A) for | B) with |
| C) in  | D) off  |
| E) by  |         |

19.

- |                |               |
|----------------|---------------|
| A) resilience  | B) dependence |
| C) innocence   | D) clarity    |
| E) affirmation |               |

20.

- |                   |                 |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| A) closing        | B) closed       |
| C) to have closed | D) to be closed |
| E) having closed  |                 |

21.

- |           |            |
|-----------|------------|
| A) Though | B) Until   |
| C) As     | D) Only if |
| E) When   |            |

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

27. Although the effects of an unstable economy impact everyone, ----.

- A) the pay checks of many people don't help them see the end of the month
- B) Gen Z – those born between 1997 and 2012 – are more worried about money than anyone else
- C) getting \$17 an hour and working 35 hours a week will not suffice for many youngsters
- D) younger generations are far more likely to own their own homes
- E) global inflation has made the daily lives of billions of people more difficult

28. To many people, the life of a sous chef in a Michelin-starred restaurant may sound glamorous, ----.

- A) and this is exactly what many teenagers in many countries want to avoid in the rest of their lives
- B) yet the young are also looking for a job that they have always dreamt of
- C) so workers have always hoped for roles that coincide with their interests and passions
- D) but it is, most of the time, a life full of overwork, underappreciation, and underpayment
- E) since employees who love their job are willing to put up with harsher conditions than others

anqora  
inŞilize

anqora  
inŞilize

anqora  
inŞilize

anqora  
inŞilize

anqora  
enŞilish

**29. Today, many parents may secretly wish their children had the chance to go outside and dirty their clothes in soil and mud ----.**

- A) because contact with nature is much rarer than in the past, with the rise of urbanism and the allure of video games and social media
- B) though the dirt outside is teeming with friendly microorganisms that can train the immune system and build resilience to a range of illnesses
- C) whereas soil and mud contain powerful microorganisms whose positive impact on children's health we are only beginning to fully understand
- C) so our brains evolved in natural landscapes, and our perceptual systems are particularly well suited to wild outdoor spaces
- E) but natural scenes provide the perfect level of stimulation, which is thought to help recharge the brain when it is tired and easily distractable

**30. Given that human society only becomes more dependent on digital technology, from money transactions to binging on TV series, ----.**

- A) the charge required to corrupt data is getting smaller all the time, with microchips getting smaller
- B) giant ejections from the sun can sometimes send huge waves of particles towards Earth
- C) it is worth asking how big a risk cosmic rays pose to our way of life
- D) we could see much more disruption to computers and smartphones than we are used to
- E) the impact of cosmic rays on other computers could, in theory, be disastrous

angora  
inŞilize

angora  
inŞilize

angora  
inŞilize

angora  
inŞilize

angora  
enŞilish

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

Romantically perhaps, we still view anything that hasn't been selectively bred, industrialised, or deliberately genetically altered as natural and "pristine". However, there remains very little of nature that does not bear the sticky fingerprints of humanity in some way. Since our ancestors spread out of Africa some 50-70,000 years ago, snacking on all the megafauna on the way and thereby radically changing the landscape, our species has been shaping and transforming nature. Over millennia, our influence on many taxonomic groups has been profound. Our food demands mean that 70% of all birds currently alive are chicken and other poultry, enough to create their own geological strata. Meanwhile, human hunting, competition and habitat destruction has killed off so many large fauna that the average size of mammals has shrunk, according to paleo-biologists. There have already been irreversible losses of biodiversity and species. Yet our impact on nature so far may only be the beginning. New genetic tools promise a step change in our ability to manipulate organisms. We are moving into future where selecting positive traits in crops or animals arising from natural variation, still a laborious and time-consuming process, is no longer necessary. With ever more precise genomic editing techniques, such as Crispr-Cas9, we can move suites of genes between species, drive certain genes preferentially through natural populations – and even create wholly synthetic organisms. As such, bioengineering represents a new form of genetic information transfer, creation, and inheritance.

**43. Which of the following best describes the writer's thoughts about humanity?**

- A) According to the writer, humanity will have much less effect on nature thanks to Crispr-Cas9.
- B) He thinks humanity is responsible for most of the changes in nature.
- C) To him, humanity is done with changing the nature after all those years.
- D) He sees humanity as a major force second only to the huge population of birds.
- E) In his opinion, humanity takes a guilty pleasure from changing the nature.



Romantically perhaps, we still view anything that hasn't been selectively bred, industrialised, or deliberately genetically altered as natural and "pristine". However, there remains very little of nature that does not bear the sticky fingerprints of humanity in some way. Since our ancestors spread out of Africa some 50-70,000 years ago, snacking on all the megafauna on the way and thereby radically changing the landscape, our species has been shaping and transforming nature. Over millennia, our influence on many taxonomic groups has been profound. Our food demands mean that 70% of all birds currently alive are chicken and other poultry, enough to create their own geological strata. Meanwhile, human hunting, competition and habitat destruction has killed off so many large fauna that the average size of mammals has shrunk, according to paleo-biologists. There have already been irreversible losses of biodiversity and species. Yet our impact on nature so far may only be the beginning. New genetic tools promise a step change in our ability to manipulate organisms. We are moving into future where selecting positive traits in crops or animals arising from natural variation, still a laborious and time-consuming process, is no longer necessary. With ever more precise genomic editing techniques, such as Crispr-Cas9, we can move suites of genes between species, drive certain genes preferentially through natural populations – and even create wholly synthetic organisms. As such, bioengineering represents a new form of genetic information transfer, creation, and inheritance.

**44. According to the passage, apart from changing the landscape, humans ----.**

- A) brought on a huge catastrophe on wild birds, diminishing their numbers drastically
- B) have also introduced new technologies to decrease their impact on biodiversity
- C) also changed the biological structure of many animal species through Crispr-Cas9
- D) tampered with the nature so much that they had an impact on the average size of mammals
- E) favoured some species of plants and animals over others, thereby causing bioengineering to form

Romantically perhaps, we still view anything that hasn't been selectively bred, industrialised, or deliberately genetically altered as natural and "pristine". However, there remains very little of nature that does not bear the sticky fingerprints of humanity in some way. Since our ancestors spread out of Africa some 50-70,000 years ago, snacking on all the megafauna on the way and thereby radically changing the landscape, our species has been shaping and transforming nature. Over millennia, our influence on many taxonomic groups has been profound. Our food demands mean that 70% of all birds currently alive are chicken and other poultry, enough to create their own geological strata. Meanwhile, human hunting, competition and habitat destruction has killed off so many large fauna that the average size of mammals has shrunk, according to paleo-biologists. There have already been irreversible losses of biodiversity and species. Yet our impact on nature so far may only be the beginning. New genetic tools promise a step change in our ability to manipulate organisms. We are moving into future where selecting positive traits in crops or animals arising from natural variation, still a laborious and time-consuming process, is no longer necessary. With ever more precise genomic editing techniques, such as Crispr-Cas9, we can move suites of genes between species, drive certain genes preferentially through natural populations – and even create wholly synthetic organisms. As such, bioengineering represents a new form of genetic information transfer, creation, and inheritance.

**45. It can be concluded from the passage that some losses in biodiversity ----.**

- A) are due to the introduction of new technologies
- B) have led to the extinction of some species
- C) may be attributed to the high number of chickens
- D) may have resulted from genetic alterations
- E) cannot be taken back no matter how hard we try

Romantically perhaps, we still view anything that hasn't been selectively bred, industrialised, or deliberately genetically altered as natural and "pristine". However, there remains very little of nature that does not bear the sticky fingerprints of humanity in some way. Since our ancestors spread out of Africa some 50-70,000 years ago, snacking on all the megafauna on the way and thereby radically changing the landscape, our species has been shaping and transforming nature. Over millennia, our influence on many taxonomic groups has been profound. Our food demands mean that 70% of all birds currently alive are chicken and other poultry, enough to create their own geological strata. Meanwhile, human hunting, competition and habitat destruction has killed off so many large fauna that the average size of mammals has shrunk, according to paleo-biologists. There have already been irreversible losses of biodiversity and species. Yet our impact on nature so far may only be the beginning. New genetic tools promise a step change in our ability to manipulate organisms. We are moving into future where selecting positive traits in crops or animals arising from natural variation, still a laborious and time-consuming process, is no longer necessary. With ever more precise genomic editing techniques, such as Crispr-Cas9, we can move suites of genes between species, drive certain genes preferentially through natural populations – and even create wholly synthetic organisms. As such, bioengineering represents a new form of genetic information transfer, creation, and inheritance.

**46. Which of the following describes the writer's attitude towards the future impact of humanity on nature?**

- A) Pessimistic
- B) Cautious
- C) Optimistic
- D) Ironic
- E) Sympathetic

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

The political economist Benjamin Friedman once compared modern Western society to a stable bicycle whose wheels are kept spinning by economic growth. If that forward-propelling motion slows or ceases, the pillars that define our society – democracy, individual liberties, social tolerance and more – would begin to shake. Our world would become an increasingly ugly place, one defined by a scramble over limited resources and a rejection of anyone outside of our immediate group. If we can find no way to get the wheels back in motion, we would eventually face total societal collapse. Such collapses have occurred many times in human history, and no civilisation, no matter how seemingly great, is immune to the vulnerabilities that may lead a society to its end. Regardless of how well things are going in the present moment, the situation can always change. Putting aside species-ending events like an asteroid strike, nuclear winter or deadly pandemic, history tells us that it is usually a **plethora** of factors that contribute to collapse. What are they, and which, if any, have already begun to surface? It should come as no surprise that humanity is currently on an unsustainable and uncertain path – but just how close are we to reaching the point of no return?

**47. According to the passage, economic growth ----.**

- A) might well bring the end of the society as Westerners know it
- B) relies on many factors, the most important of which is individual liberty
- C) may one day bring about an environment where people fight for limited resources
- D) is the main reason why the Western society is functioning well
- E) can even help the world survive species-ending events

The political economist Benjamin Friedman once compared modern Western society to a stable bicycle whose wheels are kept spinning by economic growth. If that forward-propelling motion slows or ceases, the pillars that define our society – democracy, individual liberties, social tolerance and more – would begin to shake. Our world would become an increasingly ugly place, one defined by a scramble over limited resources and a rejection of anyone outside of our immediate group. If we can find no way to get the wheels back in motion, we would eventually face total societal collapse. Such collapses have occurred many times in human history, and no civilisation, no matter how seemingly great, is immune to the vulnerabilities that may lead a society to its end. Regardless of how well things are going in the present moment, the situation can always change. Putting aside species-ending events like an asteroid strike, nuclear winter or deadly pandemic, history tells us that it is usually a **plethora** of factors that contribute to collapse. What are they, and which, if any, have already begun to surface? It should come as no surprise that humanity is currently on an unsustainable and uncertain path – but just how close are we to reaching the point of no return?

48. It can be concluded from the tone of the writer of the passage that ----.

- A) we are doing great at the moment and a total collapse is out of question
- B) democracy, individual liberties, and social tolerance will save our society from a total collapse
- C) the factors that cause a society to collapse are all visible and tangible
- D) the analogy of a stable bicycle is no longer valid for our current society
- E) there is no guarantee that our current society won't experience a total collapse

The political economist Benjamin Friedman once compared modern Western society to a stable bicycle whose wheels are kept spinning by economic growth. If that forward-propelling motion slows or ceases, the pillars that define our society – democracy, individual liberties, social tolerance and more – would begin to shake. Our world would become an increasingly ugly place, one defined by a scramble over limited resources and a rejection of anyone outside of our immediate group. If we can find no way to get the wheels back in motion, we would eventually face total societal collapse. Such collapses have occurred many times in human history, and no civilisation, no matter how seemingly great, is immune to the vulnerabilities that may lead a society to its end. Regardless of how well things are going in the present moment, the situation can always change. Putting aside species-ending events like an asteroid strike, nuclear winter or deadly pandemic, history tells us that it is usually a **plethora** of factors that contribute to collapse. What are they, and which, if any, have already begun to surface? It should come as no surprise that humanity is currently on an unsustainable and uncertain path – but just how close are we to reaching the point of no return?

49. Which of the following can replace the underlined verb 'plethora' in the passage?

- A) overabundance
- B) undersupply
- C) absence
- D) privilege
- E) surface

The political economist Benjamin Friedman once compared modern Western society to a stable bicycle whose wheels are kept spinning by economic growth. If that forward-propelling motion slows or ceases, the pillars that define our society – democracy, individual liberties, social tolerance and more – would begin to shake. Our world would become an increasingly ugly place, one defined by a scramble over limited resources and a rejection of anyone outside of our immediate group. If we can find no way to get the wheels back in motion, we would eventually face total societal collapse. Such collapses have occurred many times in human history, and no civilisation, no matter how seemingly great, is immune to the vulnerabilities that may lead a society to its end. Regardless of how well things are going in the present moment, the situation can always change. Putting aside species-ending events like an asteroid strike, nuclear winter or deadly pandemic, history tells us that it is usually a **plethora** of factors that contribute to collapse. What are they, and which, if any, have already begun to surface? It should come as no surprise that humanity is currently on an unsustainable and uncertain path – but just how close are we to reaching the point of no return?

**50. What is the main purpose of the author?**

- A) To explain the words of the political economist Benjamin Friedman in detail
- B) To give a warning that the Western society is not totally immune to a total collapse
- C) To prove with evidence that the society is, in fact, not doing as well as it shows
- D) To convince the reader that we are reaching the point of no return
- E) To help the reader understand the analogy put forward by Benjamin Friedman

**YANIT ANAHTARI**

1) D	2) E	3) D	4) B	5) C	6) C	7) B	8) D	9) A	10) A
11) B	12) D	13) C	14) C	15) D	16) A	17) E	18) B	19) A	20) D
21) C						27) B	28) D	29) A	30) C
		43) B	44) D	45) E	46) A	47) D	48) E	49) A	50) B