

1-16: For these questions, choose the best word or expression to fill the space.

1. **Star people, or starseeds, are individuals who believe they have come to Earth from other dimensions to help heal the planet and guide humanity into the “golden age” – a period of great happiness, ---- and achievement.**
- A) inquisitiveness B) distance
C) fracture D) prosperity
E) sensibility
2. **Young people are calling for environmental action and requesting more education about the environment and the climate emergency, but they are also looking at what they can do ---- climate change.**
- A) tackle B) demand
C) promote D) sustain
E) qualify

3. **We might admire and even imitate animal architecture, but when it comes to human-designed buildings, we are usually extremely ---- about what kinds of creatures we allow in.**
- A) informative B) trivial
C) selective D) frivolous
E) flabbergasted
4. **Publishers and researchers should not necessarily see ChatGPT as a threat but rather as a potentially important ---- for research – a low-cost or even free electronic assistant.**
- A) antagonist B) executive
C) strategist D) envoy
E) aide

5. As our understanding of planetary building blocks grows, we are ---- recognising that the types of planetary bodies represented by the Winchcombe meteorite – formed 4.5 billion years ago in the distant outer solar system, beyond the orbit of Jupiter – no longer exist in their original form.

- A) considerably B) increasingly
C) invaluablely D) haphazardly
E) painstakingly

6. Many psychological studies rely on participants to ---- their time to take part in experiments or complete questionnaires, and they take part because they get paid or because they are required to as part of their university course.

- A) catch on B) get off
C) give up D) depend on
E) fall out

7. Progress ---- in recent years, but much more ---- to be done to achieve the goals outlined in the Paris Agreement and limit global warming to well below 2 degrees Celsius.

- A) might be made / has needed
B) had to be made / needed
C) could be made / will need
D) may have been made / needs
E) should be made / had needed

8. Although we wish we ---- all aspects of our lives, in reality, we ---- in the decisions we can make.

- A) would control / have been limited
B) could control / are limited
C) must control / will be limited
D) had to control / were limited
E) were able to control / had been limited

9. **Studies consistently demonstrate exposure to an additional language, including a minority language, does not impact language outcomes negatively, which highlights the importance of ---- children the opportunity ---- bilingual.**

- A) to give / becoming
- B) giving / to become
- C) having given / to have become
- D) to have given / having become
- E) having been given / become

10. **Psychological theories of curiosity broadly suggest that we are drawn ---- novel, ambiguous stimuli and that we derive pleasure ---- successfully interpreting them.**

- A) in / for
- B) amid / through
- C) to / from
- D) on / into
- E) of / above

11. **Our brain, the very organ that sets us ---- from all the other creatures, is truly fabulous in myriad ways, but it does have its limits and those limits come ---- play when we try to multitask.**

- A) off / to
- B) upon / for
- C) to / on
- D) over / in
- E) apart / into

12. **---- the task of fighting climate change may seem daunting, many experts believe that it is possible to make significant progress in addressing this issue.**

- A) Unless
- B) Since
- C) As
- D) While
- E) After

13. It is not straightforward to study Venus's surface ---- it has a dense atmosphere including an unbroken cloud layer at a height of 45-65km that is opaque to most wavelengths of radiation, including visible light.

- A) unless B) only if
C) though D) before
E) because

14. Beavers are quite literally landscape engineers, ---- they are being reintroduced in the UK to help fight against the increased incidence and severity of flooding caused by climate change.

- A) but B) so
C) for D) and
E) or

15. There is a genetic component to Asperger's and autism because the condition tends to run in families; for example, identical twins are ---- likely ---- fraternal twins or siblings to both have autism.

- A) so / that B) so / as
C) whether / or D) more / than
E) not only / but also

16. Whether it is long hours, gruelling tasks or just the repetitive nature of a day-to-day routine, work can sometimes be something we have to do ---- something we want to do.

- A) rather than B) contrary to
C) owing to D) with a view to
E) in view of

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

For decades, scientists trying to push the limits of human life span have studied simple organisms like worms and fruit flies, and those laboratory mainstays: mice and rats. Various drugs and calorie-restricted diets have been shown to delay aging and prolong life in these species, sometimes by as much as 50 percent. But the experiments haven't led to a breakthrough for us, and though it may sound cold-hearted, a lead scientist in many of these experiments Simon Oliver notes that the world isn't waiting breathlessly for longevity drugs for worms and rats. "Most people don't care about extending their life span," he says. That's why, he and his team turned their focus on dogs. By setting their sights on dogs, longevity researchers hope to discover ways to turn back time in humans. Dogs make good models for investigating why we decline, physically and cognitively, as we age. They share our households, breathe the same air, often chow down the same foods, and suffer many ailments that plague older people, including cancers, arthritis, diabetes, dementia, obesity, frailty, and mitral valve disease. Because a dog's life zooms by much faster than ours, scientists can track biological changes in a matter of years, not decades, and test anti-aging therapies at far less cost. Even if experiments in dogs yield nothing to thwart human aging, they may produce novel treatments for our furry friends – and nobody who has ever bid farewell to a cherished canine would object to that.

43. Which of the following is not among the animals that scientists have generally used in experiments about lengthening human life span over the last decades?

- A) Worms
- B) Dogs
- C) Fruit flies
- D) Mice
- E) Rats

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44. According to the passage, Simon Oliver and his team ----.

- A) have adopted a new approach for their studies on longevity
- B) do not really care about extending the life span of dogs
- C) aim to extend human life by as much as 50 percent
- D) are trying to find ways to rid humans and dogs of terminal diseases like cancer
- E) are experts on finding explanations for humans' decline in physical and cognitive functions

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45. It can be inferred from the passage that research on dogs ----.

- A) has been on the agenda of scientists working on human longevity for a long time
- B) came to fore when scientists got bored of extending the life span of worms and rats
- C) will definitely yield results that will help humans to live much longer
- D) is most likely to come up with a longevity drug for our canine friends
- E) might not produce results for the longevity of humans, but will likely help dogs to live longer

For decades, scientists trying to push the limits of human life span have studied simple organisms like worms and fruit flies, and those laboratory mainstays: mice and rats. Various drugs and calorie-restricted diets have been shown to delay aging and prolong life in these species, sometimes by as much as 50 percent. But the experiments haven't led to a breakthrough for us, and though it may sound cold-hearted, a lead scientist in many of these experiments Simon Oliver notes that the world isn't waiting breathlessly for longevity drugs for worms and rats. "Most people don't care about extending their life span," he says. That's why, he and his team turned their focus on dogs. By setting their sights on dogs, longevity researchers hope to discover ways to turn back time in humans. Dogs make good models for investigating why we decline, physically and cognitively, as we age. They share our households, breathe the same air, often chow down the same foods, and suffer many ailments that plague older people, including cancers, arthritis, diabetes, dementia, obesity, frailty, and mitral valve disease. Because a dog's life zooms by much faster than ours, scientists can track biological changes in a matter of years, not decades, and test anti-aging therapies at far less cost. Even if experiments in dogs yield nothing to thwart human aging, they may produce novel treatments for our furry friends – and nobody who has ever bid farewell to a cherished canine would object to that.

46. It is clear from the passage that extending human life ----.

- A) will not be possible in our life time
- B) is a pipe dream that should be avoided
- C) has intrigued scientists for a long time
- D) has become an obsession for Simon Oliver
- E) depends on dogs and their longevity

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

Zinc is vital for the immune system. It is important for the generation of T cells, which recognize and destroy cells infected with bacteria and viruses. It also plays a role in the functions of cells that line the respiratory tract – the first line of defence against invading bacteria and viruses. Some studies have suggested that zinc supplements taken within the first 24 hours of common cold symptoms can reduce the duration of illness. A recent review found that the use of zinc lozenges or sprays shortened cold symptoms by an average of two days. “But the difference is very small,” says nutritional immunologist Philip Calder at the University of Southampton, England. “You’re not gaining a lot.” Zinc was also promoted as a guard against severe COVID-19, but experts at the National Institutes for Health say the evidence is insufficient to support its use as a treatment. It won’t prevent a viral or bacterial infection, says Jarrod Dudakov, an immunologist at the Fred Hutch Cancer Research Center. If someone wants to take zinc supplements for a short time, it is unlikely to be harmful, he says, but whether it will be beneficial is unclear. That is because people who generally have a good diet get plenty of zinc from meat and seafood, as well as smaller amounts from sources like beans, lentils, nuts, seeds, and whole grains. However, zinc supplementation could be beneficial for people with a zinc deficiency, particularly the elderly and individuals with a poor diet, Dudakov says.

55. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

- A) A person eating well will not probably benefit much from a zinc supplement.
- B) Zinc supplements have proven themselves to be beneficial during COVID-19 pandemic.
- C) Most people cannot enjoy the health benefits of zinc without taking supplements.
- D) Philip Calder believes that zinc supplements can reduce the duration of flu and cold.
- E) Getting zinc supplements even for a short time might harm one’s health.

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56. It is suggested in the passage that studies conducted on zinc supplements ----.

- A) claim that they are certainly effective in preventing a viral or bacterial infection
- B) focus on zinc’s role as the destroyer of cells infected with bacteria and viruses
- C) do not all point to one definite result about their benefits
- D) are generally commissioned by companies that produce them
- E) benefit from the fact that the mineral is vital for our immune system

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57. What is the tone of the writer?

- A) Humorous
- B) Informative
- C) Sarcastic
- D) Gloomy
- E) Bitter

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58. Which could be the best title for this passage?

- A) Zinc: The Ultimate Defence Component of Our Immune System
- B) Why We Should Avoid Zinc Supplements at All Costs
- C) Zinc Supplements: Are They Really Beneficial for Us?
- D) The Zinc Dilemma: Is The Mineral Beneficial or Harmful?
- E) Can We really Get Rid of COVID-19 with The Help of Zinc?

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

About 25 percent of adults in the United States are physically inactive and 60 percent aren't regularly active, according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Not doing enough physical activity increases a person's risks of getting type 2 diabetes, cardiovascular disease, developing anxiety and depression, and dying early. A sedentary lifestyle eventually takes a toll on health but snapping out of prolonged inactivity can be daunting. Now, however, there may be a simple way to ease into more activity. A recent study suggests that short bursts of vigorous activity every day – climbing stairs, carrying a heavy load of groceries, or stepping up the pace of housework – can provide substantial health benefits. "It's quite simple, but it's not an idea that's out there," says University of Sydney exercise scientist Emmanuel Stamatakis who led the research. "Majority of the people, but also many health professionals still think of physical activity as something that you do during your free time, and you need to go somewhere to do it." His team found that engaging in three one-minute bursts of intense physical activity every day can lower a person's risk of death by up to 40 percent. Such short but vigorous periods of activity similarly reduced the chances of dying from cancer or cardiovascular disease. To maximize health benefits, Stamatakis recommends increasing the intensity of everyday activities. But he acknowledges that the health outcomes from doing regular exercise four or five times a week, for instance, are obviously superior. "There's no doubt about that."

59. Which of the following is true according to the passage about regular exercise?

- A) It doesn't have to be an activity that is done in one's free time.
- B) It can lower a person's risk of death by up to 40 percent.
- C) Doing it at least four times a week has more benefits than short, vigorous activities.
- D) A sedentary lifestyle is the reason people start doing it.
- E) Approximately 40 percent of Americans are not doing it.

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60. It is implied in the passage that one possible reason people do not do regular exercise is ----.

- A) that they find getting out of a long period of inactivity scary
- B) that it is basically an outdoor activity that is done only during one's free time
- C) the laziness of people, especially the ones living in the United States
- D) their becoming tired due to the heavy load of housework every day
- E) that they are hesitant to take up vigorous exercise even for a short time

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61. According to the passage, short bursts of vigorous activity ----.

- A) have more immediate benefits than doing exercises regularly
- B) will not lower the risk of death if done every two days
- C) have been proven by many studies to extend human life by almost 40%
- D) are not well-known among people, though they are very simple
- E) will become the future of exercise and overtake regular exercise in terms of benefits

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62. The purpose of the writer in writing this passage is to ----.

- A) inform the readers about the sedentary lifestyle of America people
- B) compare regular exercise with short bursts of vigorous activity
- C) introduce a new way of physical activity that can reduce the risk of death
- D) give a detailed account of the benefits of short bursts of vigorous activity
- E) convince the readers that short bursts of vigorous activity are better than regular exercise

64. Rob:

- **Scientists have made another great stride about longevity, which is great, isn't it?**

Thomas:

- **No. The word just has such a negative connotation. It sort of smells of snake oil and elixirs and, you know, false promises.**

Rob:

- **You are exaggerating. What is wrong with a long life?**

Thomas:

— ----

Rob:

- **Hmm. I guess "quality over quantity" argument is worth thinking.**

- A) The important thing is to increase the health span, which is the years you live in full health.
B) How many years over 75 is good enough for you? 15, or more?
C) Everything is wrong, actually. It means we will keep on exploiting the resources on Earth.
D) Why do you want to live longer? Are you going to develop a new rocket or what?
E) You are the one who is exaggerating: Long life means nothing to me.

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YANIT ANAHTARI

1) D	2) A	3) C	4) E	5) B	6) C	7) D	8) B	9) B	10) C
11) E	12) D	13) E	14) B	15) D	16) A				
		43) B	44) A	45) E	46) C				
51) C	52) B	53) E	54) B	55) A	56) C	57) B	58) C	59) C	60) A
61) D	62) C	63) E	64) A						