

# eydshocam

İsmail Turasan

1. **To gain an edge in the race for attracting investments and international ----, many cities resort to territorial marketing techniques like city branding.**
  - A) association
  - B) presence
  - C) stimulus
  - D) transition
  - E) occurrence
  
2. **Sign languages are basically languages that are ---- by means of hand shapes, the movements of the hands and body, and through facial expressions and lip patterns.**
  - A) conveyed
  - B) anticipated
  - C) regretted
  - D) threatened
  - E) acknowledged
  
3. **Recent research suggests that employees who experience rudeness from their superiors become less ---- to their organisations and less efficient in their work due to the emotional shock.**
  - A) attached
  - B) hesitant
  - C) subject
  - D) resentful
  - E) familiar
  
4. **A research participant can basically be defined as a person who ---- participates in human research upon giving consent, usually in a written and formal way, to be one of the subjects of the research.**
  - A) sparsely
  - B) obscurely
  - C) voluntarily
  - D) subsequently
  - E) tentatively

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5. **Animal experimenters are, ---- common view, generally well aware of the ethical problems with animal experiments and accept that they should be made as humane as possible.**

- A) but for
- B) apart from
- C) in addition to
- D) similar to
- E) contrary to

6. **Like other basic needs, access to a safe and hygienic toilet is of such importance that a report prepared by the United Nations includes a whole chapter ---- this goal alone.**

- A) taken off
- B) given away
- C) coincided with
- D) dedicated to
- E) sought after

## ZAMAN SORUSU (TENSES+ indirgeme)

7. **Archaeologists from the University of North Carolina, US ---- the skeletons of two infants that were buried ---- the skulls of older children like helmets**

- A) unearth / to be worn
- B) had unearthed / worn
- C) will unearth / to wear
- D) have unearthed / wearing
- E) unearthed / to have worn

## ZAMAN SORUSU (TENSES+ modals+passive)

8. **According to experts, excavations at the ancient city Troy in Turkey's north-western Çanakkale province ---- that the area ---- as a settlement more than six centuries earlier than previously known.**

- A) suggested / would have been used
- B) suggest / may have been used
- C) have suggested / should have been used
- D) were suggesting / must have been used
- E) are suggesting / had to be used

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## ZAMAN SORUSU (İndirgeme/ Reduction)

9. In the years to come, the thickness of glaciers ---- in the Arctic and Antarctic is expected ----, though there is some uncertainty as to the amount of melt.
- A) covering / to decrease
  - B) covered / decreasing
  - C) being covered / to have decreased
  - D) having covered / decreased
  - E) to cover / to be decreasing
10. So far, scientists interested in and working to find potentially habitable worlds ---- our Solar System have focused on planets that share similarities ---- Earth.
- A) over / into
  - B) within / on
  - C) forward / by
  - D) from / to
  - E) beyond / with
11. A problem that has inflicted harm many times over the last century ---- the endemic species in the world is the introduction of new species ---- their ecosystems.
- A) along / from
  - B) about / beyond
  - C) at / over
  - D) to / into
  - E) without / during
12. New research shows the brain continues to develop after childhood and puberty and is not regarded as fully developed ---- people reach the age of 30 or 40.
- A) once
  - B) as
  - C) since
  - D) until
  - E) whereas

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13. **The idea behind the seed banks is to help preserve plant diversity and provide a safety net ---- natural disasters strike a region and destroy a region's capacity to restore this diversity.**
- A) as though
  - B) in case
  - C) since
  - D) now that
  - E) so that
14. **Most of us assume that animals go to sleep in autumn and wake up again in spring, when the weather warms up;however, ---- this is broadly true, hibernation is far more complicated and mysterious than that.**
- A) unless
  - B) while
  - C) since
  - D) given that
  - E) if
15. **The claim that educational change influences productivity and economic growth markedly has been put forward by ---- many studies ---- nobody dares challenge it.**
- A) whether / or
  - B) either / or
  - C) both / and
  - D) so / that
  - E) such / that
16. **Today's children experience more change, see more places, learn more things, and are exposed to a greater variety of people and cultures ---- any other generation in the history of humankind.**
- A) compared to
  - B) in spite of
  - C) in return for
  - D) apart from
  - E) rather than

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

Most of us assume that animals go to sleep in autumn and wake up again in spring, when the weather warms up. But while this is broadly true, hibernation is far more complicated and mysterious than that. And it is not actually a 'sleep' at all. When a hedgehog dozes off in summer, **(17)** ---- , its body temperature of about 35°C will drop a few degrees and its breathing will be slower but remain steady and regular. During hibernation, however, its temperature **(18)** ---- to about the level of the outside environment. Its metabolic rate will be 2 per cent of its normal summer activity and its heart rate will drop **(19)** ---- 110–150 beats per minute down to anywhere between 5 and 70 beats per minute. The breathing alters drastically, too. When awake, a hedgehog breathes about 25 times a minute regularly and rhythmically. In deep hibernation, it **(20)** ---- two hours without a single breath and, when it does resume, it does 40–50 rapid breaths that tail off until the long gap to next time. **(21)** ---- all that, a hedgehog eats feverishly and puts on a lot of fat, which it will use as a fuel store. These are profound, long-lasting, and deep-seated changes. Whatever hibernation is, it is not a sleep.

17.

- A) for example
- B) however
- C) similarly
- D) in other words
- E) therefore

18.

- A) plummets
- B) differentiates
- C) exposes
- D) resembles
- E) submits

19.

- A) from
- B) beneath
- C) through
- D) by
- E) into

20.

- A) must go
- B) had to go
- C) will go
- D) would go
- E) should go

21.

- A) As opposed to
- B) Because of
- C) In addition to
- D) Thanks to
- E) Instead of

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

The Anthropocene is an unofficial unit of geologic time, used to describe the most recent period in Earth's history. The term is derived from the Greek word **(22)** ---- human, anthropos. Scientists, academics, public intellectuals, and policymakers have been using this term to describe a new geological epoch **(23)** ---- an unprecedented era of human impact on the natural environment. Beginning with the Industrial Revolution in the late 18th century, carrying through the development and testing of nuclear weapons, and **(24)** ---- in recent decades with rapid global warming and the catastrophic depletion of the Earth's biodiversity, the Anthropocene is often framed as an existential threat to the survival of the human species. Like some of the great environmental catastrophes of the past — **(25)** ---- the mass extinction that wiped out the dinosaurs 65 million years ago—the footprint of human activity will be present in the geological record for millions of years to come. **(26)** ----, we have every reason to be alarmed about anthropogenic climate change, pollution, and biodiversity loss, all of which have been accelerating in recent decades and do pose existential threats.

**22.**

- |         |        |
|---------|--------|
| A) of   | B) for |
| C) with | D) by  |
| E) to   |        |

- |           |            |
|-----------|------------|
| A) before | B) in case |
| C) since  | D) so that |
| E) while  |            |

**23.**

- |                   |            |
|-------------------|------------|
| A) to mark        | B) marking |
| C) to be marked   | D) marked  |
| E) to have marked |            |

**24.**

- |               |              |
|---------------|--------------|
| A) peaking    | B) replacing |
| C) reflecting | D) engaging  |
| E) confusing  |              |

**25.**

- |               |            |
|---------------|------------|
| A) such as    | B) due to  |
| C) as well as | D) in turn |
| E) instead of |            |

**26.**

- |              |                |
|--------------|----------------|
| A) Similarly | B) In addition |
| C) Therefore | D) In contrast |
| E) However   |                |

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

**27. Whereas crocodiles today look very similar to the ones from the Jurassic period 200 million years ago, ----.**

- A) findings show that the crocodile's evolution is a result of a slow evolutionary rate
- B) some animals thrive better in warm conditions as they cannot control their body temperature
- C) other animals such as lizards and birds have achieved a diversity of thousands of species
- D) during the age of dinosaurs, much of the land was covered with large deserts
- E) they do not need to eat as much as a warm-blooded animal like a bird

**28. As robots, driverless vehicles and drones become more widely used across cities, ----.**

- A) the researchers also warn that advances in robotics and automation could be damaging to the environment
- B) policymakers may not be aware of the potential advantages and fail to embrace the benefits of the technology
- C) these are defined as technologies that interact with and manipulate their physical environment
- D) a new type of congestion may arise on the roads as well as in the air
- E) self-driving cars and robots are able to repair infrastructure and wireless sensor networks used for monitoring

**29. Even though the use of social media in education has recently been a widely-studied topic, ----.**

- A) more scholars are examining the potential benefits of using them beyond the classroom
- B) many social media users no longer have to visit an actual website for social networking
- C) classroom social media incorporation is often seen as a step towards embracing various methods of communication
- D) technology has changed society over the last two decades since the advent of the Internet
- E) there still does not seem to be a consensus over what advantages social media may offer students

**30. When children are permitted to select their own foods from a variety of healthy and unhealthy food items, ----.**

- A) they typically select unhealthy foods that are high in fat or sugar
- B) the choice of food is influenced by environmental, social and cultural factors as well
- C) parents shape children's early experiences with food and eating
- D) their intake of particular foods is affected by the types of foods present in the home
- E) children also learn about food by observing the eating behaviour of others

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**31. Because parental care is costly on the part of parents and often affects the parent's own future survival, ----.**

- A) parents need to make sure that any investment made into their children is well-spent
- B) parental care is actually a behavioural and evolutionary strategy also adopted by some animals
- C) there are many hypotheses to describe this variation in such care
- D) it may refer to any behaviour that contributes to the survival chance of children
- E) forms of child care may include the preparing of a physical environment

**32. Fast food is highly processed and contains large amounts of carbohydrates, added sugar, unhealthy fats, and sodium ----.**

- A) when fast food frequently replaces nutritious whole foods in your diet
- B) because it is the simple sugars, white flour, and empty carbohydrates that can be blamed
- C) if you switch from a balanced diet of whole foods to one of fast food
- D) so it is almost always high in calories but too low in the way of nutrition
- E) although high saturated fat intake may negatively impact brain function and memory

**33. ----, excessive noise can have a negative effect on our body's ability to heal, relax and be well.**

- A) As long as music is considered an integral part of our lives to the extent that it is difficult to live without it
- B) Because the health benefits of music are not limited to individuals with medical conditions
- C) Whereas music and other pleasant sounds can benefit health and wellness
- D) Unless many people realise that music is an effective way to control stress and to relax
- E) Though noise can affect us not only at home but also in the workplace

**34. ----, the elderly are more likely to report poor sleep quality and restless sleep at night.**

- A) Even if sleep disturbances are prevalent among women in their later years
- B) Until research has identified significant changes in sleep structure during the ageing process
- C) Although sleep patterns tend to vary for all people across the lifespan
- D) Unless people realise the importance of sleep in improving population health
- E) As not getting enough sleep, undoubtedly, has adverse effects on our lives



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**35. It is important to take such diverse factors as age, culture, religion, gender, and emotional state into account when reading body language signals of others ----.**

- A) once you enhance effective communication by using open body language and maintaining eye contact
- B) because people from different backgrounds tend to use different nonverbal communication gestures
- C) though one predominantly uses body language to support his verbal message
- D) but continuing a conversation also means avoiding conflict and misunderstandings
- E) while developing the ability to understand and use nonverbal communication is helpful in connecting with others

**36. UNESCO works in order to protect and safeguard heritage ----.**

- A) unless the safeguarding of heritage is seen as a collective responsibility
- B) so that future generations can learn from and enjoy the legacy of the past
- C) whereas cultural tourism accounts for about 40% of world tourism revenues
- D) but the widespread use of computers has made distance learning easier and faster
- E) just as heritage is a driver of social and environmentally sustainable development

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

**37. Henri Becquerel discovered radioactivity, and Marie Curie coined the term, but it was Rutherford who named its various emissions, revealing that their energies emanated from within the atom itself.**

- A) Henri Becquerel radyoaktiviteyi keşfetti ve Marie Curie adını verdi, ancak enerjilerinin atomun kendisinden kaynaklandığını ortaya çıkararak çeşitli salımlarını adlandıran Rutherford idi.
- B) Radyoaktiviteyi, Henri Becquerel keşfetmiş ve Marie Curie adını vermiştir, fakat çeşitli salımların adını veren Rutherford, enerjilerinin atomun kendisinden kaynaklandığını ortaya çıkarmıştır.
- C) Henri Becquerel radyoaktiviteyi keşfetti ve Marie Curie de adını verdiyse de, enerjilerinin atomun kendisinden kaynaklandığını ortaya çıkararak çeşitli salımların adını veren kişi Rutherford idi.
- D) Radyoaktiviteyi keşfeden Henri Becquerel, adını veren Marie Curie; enerjilerinin atomun kendisinden kaynaklandığını ortaya çıkararak çeşitli emisyonların adını veren ise Rutherford olmuştur.
- E) Enerjisinin atomun kendisinden kaynaklandığını ortaya çıkararak çeşitli salımları adlandıran Rutherford iken radyoaktiviteyi keşfeden kişi Henri Becquerel, adını veren ise Marie Curie idi.

**38. An analysis of agricultural pesticide regulations reveals that the United States widely uses several chemicals that are banned in the European Union, Brazil and China, three of the world's other leading pesticide users.**

- A) Amerika Birleşik Devletleri'nin, dünyanın önde gelen diğer üç haşere ilacı kullanıcılarından olan Avrupa Birliği, Brezilya ve Çin'de yasaklanmış olan çeşitli kimyasalları yaygın olarak kullanıp kullanmadığı tarımsal haşere ilacı düzenlemelerinin analizinde görülecektir.
- B) Dünyanın önde gelen diğer üç haşere ilacı kullanıcılarından olan Avrupa Birliği, Brezilya ve Çin'de yasaklanmış olan çeşitli kimyasalları Amerika Birleşik Devletleri'nin kullandığına dair kanıtlar, tarımsal haşere ilacı düzenlemelerinin analizinde ortaya çıkacaktır.
- C) Tarımsal haşere ilacı düzenlemelerinin analizi, Amerika Birleşik Devletleri'nin, dünyanın önde gelen diğer üç haşere ilacı kullanıcılarından olan Avrupa Birliği, Brezilya ve Çin'de yasaklanmış olan çeşitli kimyasalları yaygın olarak kullandığını ortaya koymaktadır.
- D) Avrupa Birliği, Brezilya ve Çin'de yasaklanmış olan çeşitli kimyasalları, Amerika Birleşik Devletleri'nin, dünyanın önde gelen diğer üç haşere ilacı kullanıcılarından daha çok kullandığı tarımsal haşere ilacı düzenlemelerinin analizinde belirtilmektedir.
- E) Tarımsal haşere ilacı düzenlemelerinin analizinde, Amerika Birleşik Devletleri'nin dünyanın önde gelen diğer üç haşere ilacı kullanıcılarından olan Avrupa Birliği, Brezilya ve Çin'de yasaklanmış olan çeşitli kimyasalları kullandığı açıkça belirtilmektedir.

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**39. Besides increasing our unhappiness and stress levels, self-criticism can increase procrastination and can make it difficult for us to achieve our goals in the future.**

- A) Hedeflerimize ulaşmamızı daha da zorlaştıran özeleştirici, gelecekte mutsuzluk ve stres seviyemizi artırdığı gibi erteleme eğilimi de sıradanlaştırabilir.
- B) Gelecekte hedeflerimize ulaşabilmemizi zorlaştırdığı gibi, özeleştirici, mutsuzluk ve stres seviyemizin yanı sıra, erteleme eğilimi de artırabilir ve hayatı dayanılmaz kılabılır.
- C) Mutsuzluk ve stres seviyemizi artırmanın yanı sıra, özeleştirici, erteleme eğilimi sıradanlaştırır ve böylece gelecekteki hedeflerimize ulaşabilmemiz zorlaşabilir.
- D) Özeleştirici, mutsuzluk ve stres seviyemizi artırıp, erteleme eğilimi getirebildiği gibi gelecekte hedeflerimize ulaşabilmemizi de imkânsız hale getirebilir.
- E) Özeleştirici, mutsuzluk ve stres seviyemizi artırmanın yanı sıra erteleme eğilimi artırabilir ve gelecekte hedeflerimize ulaşabilmemizi zorlaştırabilir.

**40. Bağırsaklarında yüksek düzeylerde bakteriye sahiplerse, beslenmelerinde daha fazla lif ve yağ bulunan annelerin, gıda alerjisi olan bebeklere sahip olma olasılıkları daha düşüktür, ki bu da beslenmenin koruyucu bir etkisi olmuş olabileceğini göstermektedir.**

- A) If they have high levels of bacteria in their gut, mothers having fibre and fat in their diet are less likely to have babies with food allergies, which could be due to the fact that their diet may have had a protective effect.
- B) Mothers having fibre and fat in their diet are unlikely to have babies with food allergies if they have high levels of bacteria in their gut, which may be because their diet may have a protective effect.
- C) Mothers with high levels of bacteria in their gut are unlikely to have babies with food allergies if they have more fibre and fat in their diet, suggesting that diet must have had a protective effect.
- D) If they have high levels of bacteria in their gut, mothers who have more fibre and fat in their diet are less likely to have babies with food allergies, which suggests that diet may have had a protective effect.
- E) Having much fibre and fat in their diet, mothers are unlikely to have babies with food allergies if they have high levels of bacteria in their gut, indicating that diet may have had a protective effect.

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**41. Amerika Birleşik Devletleri'nde geri dönüştürülen plastik miktarı son birkaç on yılda artmıştır, ancak bu seviyeler, çöp toplama alanlarına giden plastik miktarına kıyasla önemsizdir.**

- A) Over the last few decades, the amount of plastic recycled in the United States has increased steadily, but those levels are still low compared to the amount of plastic that ends up in landfills.
- B) The amount of plastic recycled in the United States has increased over the last few decades, yet those levels are insignificant compared to the amount of plastic that goes into landfills.
- C) In the United States, an increasing amount of plastic has been recycled over the last few decades, but they are nothing next to the huge amount of plastic that goes into landfills.
- D) Although the amount of plastic recycled in the United States has increased over the past few decades, these levels are negligible compared to the amount of plastic that goes to landfills.
- E) The past few decades have seen an increase in the amount of recycled plastic in the United States, but these levels are still negligible, unlike the amount of plastic going to landfills.

**42. Bir araştırmacı ekibi, yakınlarda, karbondioksitten jet yakıtı üretmenin uygun maliyetli ve verimli bir yöntemini duyurdu ve bir gün tatilcilerin ağır bir karbon ayak izi maliyeti olmadan yurtdışına uçabilecekleri umudunu verdi.**

- A) A cost-effective and efficient way of producing jet fuel from carbon dioxide has lately been announced by a team of researchers who hope that one day all vacationers will be able to fly abroad without the cost of a hefty carbon footprint.
- B) Lately, a team of researchers have found a cost-effective and efficient way of producing jet fuel from carbon dioxide and stated that one day holidaymakers will be able to go abroad without the cost of a hefty carbon footprint.
- C) Recently, a team of researchers have announced a cost-effective and efficient way of producing jet fuel from carbon dioxide and offered hope that one day vacationers might be able to fly abroad without the cost of a hefty carbon footprint.
- D) Producing jet fuel from carbon dioxide has been revealed in recent days by a team of researchers to be a cost-effective and efficient way and thus has raised hope that one day vacationers will be able to fly abroad without the cost of a hefty carbon footprint.
- E) Revealing what they claim is a cost-effective and efficient way of producing jet fuel from carbon dioxide, a team of researchers have offered hope that one day vacationers might be able to go abroad without the cost of a hefty carbon footprint.

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

“Time” is the most frequently used noun in the English language. We all know what it feels like as time passes. Our present becomes the past as soon as it has happened and today soon turns into yesterday. If you live in a temperate climate, each year, you see the seasons come and go. As we reach adulthood and go beyond, we become increasingly aware of the years flying by. Although neuroscientists have been unable to locate the precise area in the brain that is responsible for detecting time passing, humans are surprisingly good at it. If someone tells us they are arriving in five minutes, we have a rough idea of when to start to look out for them. We have a sense of the weeks and months passing by. As a result, most of us can say that how time functions is fairly obvious: it passes, at a consistent and measurable rate and in a specific direction, from past to future. But if you can create a life that feels fresh and entertaining in the present, the weeks and years will feel longer when looking back on the past in the future. Even changing your route to work can make a difference. You can also create more memories in your everyday life and make it more meaningful so that you won't feel years have flown away quickly from your hands.

**43. Which of the following can be understood from the passage about “time”?**

- A) We have a better sense of longer time periods than any living organism.
- B) Human beings feel the flow of almost every measure of time.
- C) With each passing week and month, our sense of time gets worse gradually.
- D) Some people have a better sense of time than others in society.
- E) No period of time, a week or a month, should be wasted carelessly.

**44. Which of the following is true according to the passage?**

- A) Time is a notion that makes itself felt more in the later phases of life rather than in childhood.
- B) It has recently been discovered that humans are very good at detecting how time passes.
- C) Awareness of time reaches its peak in adulthood and shows a decline in old age.
- D) It is more difficult for those living in temperate zones to detect how fast time passes.
- E) Some people defy the view that time passes at a consistent and measurable rate.

**45. It is clearly stated in the passage that neuroscientists ----.**

- A) have a rough idea of how much time is needed to be good at detecting time passing
- B) have yet to discover the exact region in the brain that regulates the sense of time in humans
- C) know for sure that humans have a brain region that works like a clock and vital for survival
- D) are close to finding out what makes humans so good at detecting time passing fast
- E) have been surprised to discover that the human brain has a clocklike region like other organisms

**46. Which of the following is suggested by the author to make life experiences feel longer?**

- A) Everyday life should not be seen as a period of time for entertainment.
- B) One must have a keen sense of the weeks and months passing by.
- C) Daily life should be led with the same routine.
- D) New and entertaining activities should be pursued.
- E) Differences can be added to the routine of daily life only if they are necessary.

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

Many of us would love to be able to read faster and understand whatever we read. There are methods dating back decades that people have tried in the hope of being able to digest a lengthy book in well under an hour. The most obvious method, which we all do from time to time, is to skim read, glancing through the text and flicking through the pages to try to find the key points. Or there is the meta guiding method where you use your finger to point to specific words to keep your eyes on track without getting distracted. There are also methods where you learn to read several lines at a time. And now digital technologies have been developed, with apps that take text and then flash the words up one on the screen one at a time in rapid succession. There is no doubt that clever methods like these can help you get through the text faster. The question is how much understanding is provided by that speed. When it comes to hard evidence, it can be difficult to assess commercial courses and apps claiming to improve your speed-reading abilities because experiments under controlled conditions conducted by independent observers are rare. But the good news is that there is a way of learning to read faster, and that is to practice. So the more you read, the faster you can get.

**47. We can infer from the passage is that people ----.**

- A) hope that they will one day be able to devise a method for writing a long book in less than an hour
- B) managed to read long books decades ago in a short time thanks to a simple method they developed
- C) have long sought to read and understand books of considerable length in as short a time as possible
- D) worked out a practical method decades ago for publishing lengthy books in an hour or so
- E) developed a practical method, still widely in use, years ago for reading remarkably long books

**48. According to the passage, ----.**

- A) most of us would be happy not just to be capable of reading books more quickly but also to understand them without missing anything
- B) reading should be carried out at your own pace in order to absorb and not to miss any of the information in the book
- C) although there are some people who can read books faster than others, most of us prefer to do it at a lower speed to understand them
- D) even if most of us start to read avidly from an early age, our reading speed remains almost the same throughout our reading adventure
- E) in order to thoroughly understand everything we have read in a book, we should find a method to make our reading faster

**49. What makes the author think that people now can learn to read texts faster than before?**

- A) There are applications digitally devised that teach people efficiently to read texts faster.
- B) Digital technologies have made it easier to get access to books or reading materials.
- C) Clever methods have been developed to help people love reading.
- D) Some applications make it easier for people to get through the pages of books.
- E) People are now able to guess where they should look to find the key points in a given text.

**50. The point emphasised in the passage is that reading a lot ----.**

- A) can be a good means of accessing news
- B) is an effective way of learning to do it faster
- C) allows us to increase our knowledge
- D) prevents you from getting distracted
- E) is recommended by independent observers

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

These days many people can type faster than they can write by hand, particularly if they have grown up, using laptops. This is of course, a hugely useful skill, and it allows you to take copious notes quickly and easily, which must surely be a good thing, right? Or maybe it is not. In an experiment, run by Pam Mueller at Princeton University published in 2014, students were given *TED TALKS* to watch and were told to take notes. Half were given laptops, and the other half took notes with a pen and paper. You might expect little difference in the notes since students are so used to using a keyboard these days. In fact, there was. The students using a keyboard were more likely to type the lecturers' words as they were said, while the students writing more slowly by hand had no choice but to appraise the information in order to allow them to summarise. Afterwards, the students were given some tricky intelligence tests to distract them and were then quizzed on the content of the lecture. When it came to remembering facts, no matter which method of note-taking they used, the students who took notes by hand did better when asked to explain the concepts covered in the lecture.

**51. Which of the following is clearly stated about typing on the computer?**

- A) Those who have been familiar with laptops since childhood can take notes faster.
- B) Writing on the computer is an incomparably better way to take quick notes.
- C) Taking lots of detailed notes without mistakes is possible solely with a computer.
- D) Everyone can learn to take notes quickly and easily on the computer.
- E) The amount of notes you take on the computer shows how skilled you are.

**52. In the experiment conducted by the researchers of Princeton University, it was observed that ----.**

- A) keyboards were more convenient and effective in taking notes than any other method
- B) students taking notes on the computer tended more to write the exact words of the lecturers
- C) it was easier for students who took notes on the keyboard to write long words in lectures
- D) for students, it was difficult to type the words of the lecturers exactly on the keyboard
- E) using a keyboard in a lecture to take notes enabled students to follow the lecture effectively

**53. What could be concluded from the passage is that the students who were given a pen and paper to take notes ----.**

- A) were more successful in challenging intelligence tests
- B) were not so easily distracted when taking detailed notes
- C) had a better grasp of what was told in the lecture
- D) received disappointing grades in the quiz they were given on the lecture content
- E) had serious problems in recalling relevant facts for a long while

**54. Considering the experiment results, what is the primary purpose of the author?**

- A) To discuss whether students' use of computers during the lesson or lecture enhances their intelligence level or not
- B) To highlight how important it is for people to use the computer while taking notes to remember some facts
- C) To emphasise how unnecessary it is to take notes by hand during lectures in the digital age when devices can record everything for us
- D) To inform readers that traditional note-taking in an educational environment could be better than taking notes on a computer
- E) To warn the reader that the increasing use of computers in the school environment decreases teachers' effectiveness

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

After the Sun, Earth's Moon is the most obvious object in our skies – an ever-changing but reassuringly permanent presence in the skies. Yet, the origins of the Moon were a mystery for astronomers until recently and may still not be entirely resolved. Many ancient cultures from around the world had their own legends about the origin of the Moon. Most were linked to a mythological understanding of the cosmos that considered the Sun, Moon and stars as images of the gods. As far as we know, the ancient Greeks were the first to treat the Moon as a physical object in space, but the idea of the skies as a celestial mechanism, maintained by divine power throughout eternity, went largely unchallenged into late medieval times. Moreover, the first detailed theory to explain the origins of Earth and the Solar System in scientific terms was the 'nebular hypothesis' proposed by the Swedish philosopher Immanuel Swedenborg in 1735 and developed by the French mathematician Pierre-Simon Laplace in 1796. In this model, interstellar nebulae – clouds of gas and dust between the stars – collapse and integrate to form the stars and planets that surround them.

**55. It is suggested in the passage that, apparently, the Moon ----.**

- A) is known to have been seen by the ancient Greeks as an image of the gods
- B) had a unique place in the minds of ancient peoples as a physical object
- C) was first regarded by the Greeks of antiquity as a solid body in space
- D) attracted the attention of the ancient Greeks as an ever-changing object
- E) was held responsible by the ancient Greeks for the unfortunate events

**56. Which of the following could be inferred from the passage?**

- A) It was not until in the late Middle Ages that outer space was dealt with independently of mythological considerations.
- B) The skies, or outer space, were observed and talked about at great length during the whole course of medieval times.
- C) Late medieval times were the period in which the idea of the skies as a celestial mechanism was put forward first.
- D) In the world of late medieval times, it was believed that divine power maintained the skies and should not be challenged forever.
- E) The idea of the skies as a celestial mechanism may be traced back to ancient cultures and went unchallenged throughout medieval times.

**57. Which of the following can be understood from the passage?**

- A) It is too early to say exactly how the Moon came into being.
- B) Astronomers have focused more on the Sun than the Moon.
- C) The origins of the Moon were a matter settled by the astronomers of ancient cultures.
- D) How the universe appeared attracted the attention of all ancient societies.
- E) Despite the efforts of astronomers, we do not know much about the Sun, the Moon and stars.

**58. The author's tone towards the mainstream idea of the skies in the Middle Ages can be best described as ----.**

- A) appreciating
- B) satirical
- C) biased
- D) informative
- E) disrespectful



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

Most of us would like to think of our personalities as relatively stable throughout our lives, though research suggests this is not the case. Our traits are ever-shifting, and by the time we are in our 70s and 80s, we have undergone a significant transformation. And while we are used to regarding ageing in terms of deterioration and decline, the gradual modification of our personalities has some surprising good sides to it. We become more careful and agreeable and less neurotic. Psychologists call the process of change that occurs as we age “personality maturation”. It is a gradual, imperceptible change that begins in our teenage years and continues into at least our eighth decade on the planet. Intriguingly, it seems to be universal: the trend is seen across all human cultures, from Guatemala to India. Along with this compelling universality, the knowledge that our personalities change throughout our lives, whether we want them to or not, is useful evidence of how malleable they are. “It is important that we know this,” says a researcher. “For a long time, people thought they did not. Now we see that our personalities can adapt, and this helps us to cope with the challenges that life throws at us.”

**59. Which of the following is true about “personality maturation” according to the passage?**

- A) It is the process of change that is largely determined by genetic factors.
- B) It is influenced by environmental factors that have importance for personality.
- C) It is a gradual change that is observed in some societies with high education standards.
- D) It is a process that starts slowly and unnoticeably in the early years of life and lasts for many years.
- E) It is an important transformation that begins in infancy and ends in puberty.

**60. According to the passage, what do the majority of us think about personality as opposed to research?**

- A) It does not change much during our lifetime.
- B) It goes through dramatic shifts in old age alone.
- C) It is subject to a great transformation from infancy.
- D) It is not exempt from deterioration and decline.
- E) It depends on whether we want change or not.

**61. Which of the following can replace the underlined noun ‘intriguingly’ in the passage?**

- A) unfortunately
- B) interestingly
- C) luckily
- D) essentially
- E) generally

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

- A) How to Cope with the Challenges of Life
- B) Why Personality Stays Almost the Same
- C) The Older We Get, the More Stable We Become
- D) Significant Changes in Our Personalities
- E) How Adaptable Human Personality Can Be

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

63.

Jason:

- **The other day, I chanced on a radio program while driving back home from work. The presenter was talking about fast fashion, which I had never heard before. Do you have any idea what that is?**

David:

— ----

Jason:

- **Oh, I see. It might make us feel good, but it's not great for the environment.**

David:

- **That is why lots of people this year are promising publicly to buy no new clothes.**

Jason:

- **As far as I'm concerned, I am wearing the same shirt I bought seven years ago.**

- A) Let's talk more about fast fashion, which is being blamed for contributing to global warming.
- B) I have heard that the average time someone wears an item of clothing is just seven!
- C) Clothes today are relatively cheaper than those from our parents' days.
- D) Cheap clothes make it possible to post your new images wearing new clothes very regularly.
- E) It is all about buying clothes and only wearing them a few times before buying more clothes.

64.

Miriam:

- **I wonder how some people cope better in times of stress than others. I am not sure whether we are born with resilience or can we learn it? How resilient are you?**

Georgina:

— ----

Miriam:

- **Exactly! That is the point I tried to make.**

Georgina:

- **Well, even if I have a pile of work to do, I try to remain calm and not to get stressed. In other words, I always try to show resilience in the face of difficult situations.**

- A) Do you know any self-help book which can teach us to be resilient against problems?
- B) Resilient? You mean being able to cope with difficult situations.
- C) A resilient person isn't necessarily someone quiet, who gets on with things, right?
- D) Being optimistic means having positive thoughts about the future all along. What do you think?
- E) A positive mind means it can deal with situations that look tough at first, doesn't it?

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65.

Jerry:

- **It is very distressing that public debate has become so ill-tempered, and a battle of ideas has become an exchange of insults all around the world. Debate should not necessarily come to mean “fight”.**

Mike:

- ----

Jerry:

- **You are absolutely right! If we do not challenge things and search for truth and justice, it will lead to stagnation, which means staying the same and not developing at all.**

Mike:

- **This also means the whole community will suffer terribly from the consequences of stagnation.**

- A) Disagreement or discussion between people is as normal as agreement as they improve us.
- B) I shouldn't focus too much on the small details or formal rules; otherwise, I will miss the main points.
- C) A disagreement does not go well if one person thinks they are more important than others.
- D) A point of view describes someone's perspective that might be different from my point of view.
- E) Historically, I guess, agreement on some things may have prevented a few wars.

66.

Emma:

- **Have you heard about the decision of the Glasgow city council? They have recently announced that Glasgow wants to be the UK's first 'net zero' city?**

Simon:

- **I'm afraid not. I have never heard of 'net zero' city, either. What exactly is required to make a city 'net zero'?**

Emma:

- ----

Simon:

- **At last! They have to clean up the air that people breathe. But how are they going to reach a neutral level in the city?**

Emma:

- **One way of doing this is introducing low emission zones, which restrict or ban polluting cars.**

- A) They are complaining about exhaust gases sent out into the air from cars.
- B) There are many types of emissions, such as harmful gases from factories.
- C) Setting a target to cut air pollution is good for the people living in the city.
- D) They must place their greenhouse emissions at a neutral level.
- E) One has to accept that air pollution is an enormously complex problem.

67.

Eileen:

- I wonder why seeing someone yawn also makes us yawn? Do you have any idea?

Ben-Hur:

- Right on cue! I have just read an article on it, saying that it is partly due to thinking of yourself as similar to the person who started the yawning.

Eileen:

- You mean it's something to do with how close we feel to the person who started yawning?

Ben-Hur:

— ----

- A) Exactly! Even dogs can catch a yawn from their offspring or beloved owners.
- B) Yes, yawning is a sign that we are tired, sleepy, exhausted or bored.
- C) These kinds of effects have been found for other kinds of behaviour.
- D) There is a cognitive element to this influence behaviour.
- E) Yawning is a difficult case when it comes to defining behaviours.

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

**68. That Shakespeare is undoubtedly the best language-producing creator of English is a view shared by many people gathering data on the English language.**

- A) As the greatest linguistic inventor, Shakespeare and his contributions to English have been praised by people who collect facts about the English language.
- B) A prevalent belief among many people who collect facts about English is that Shakespeare is by far the greatest linguistic inventor that the language has ever seen.
- C) The English language has seen a lot of linguistic inventors like Shakespeare, whose contributions to the language have been cherished by people.
- D) Shakespeare is hardly believed to have been a great linguistic inventor by people who still continue to collect data on the English language.
- E) People who collect facts about languages believe that Shakespeare was most probably the greatest linguistic creator that the world has ever witnessed.

**69. Work pressure impacts sleep, and disturbed sleep can impact work efficiency and security in the workplace even if sleep is not something you normally get in the workplace.**

- A) As sleep is not something done at work, poor sleep because of job stress affects job performance and safety negatively in society.
- B) Job performance and safety at work can be adversely affected by job stress, which is something you typically face in the workplace due to sleep problems.
- C) Though sleep is not something you typically do at work, it is affected by job stress, and poor sleep can interfere with job performance and safety at work.
- D) Job performance and security at work can be affected by poor sleep because good sleep has a lot to do with almost everything you do at the workplace.
- E) You typically get sleep outside of the workplace, but it is the workplace that is most affected by poor sleep, which can also affect safety at work.

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**70. In case of a fire in a room, an individual has approximately three minutes to escape until deadly smoke or flames sweep through the room.**

- A) When a fire breaks out in a room, the room can go up in flames within three minutes, meaning that smoke could have fatal consequences.
- B) A room is engulfed in flames as soon as it catches fire, which means that the resulting smoke can be fatal for a person caught in the fire.
- C) As soon as a fire starts in a room, a person should get out of the room; otherwise, he is sure to be engulfed in fatal smoke or flames.
- D) If a fire starts in a room, a person has about three minutes to get out before the room is engulfed in fatal smoke or flames.
- E) A person should quickly get out of a room that has caught fire because the entire room can be engulfed in fatal smoke or flames.

**71. With the lack of alternative forms of earnings for people to stay alive, overpopulation and the raised contest for existing resources contribute to the rise in crime rates.**

- A) As people do not have alternate sources of income to survive, overpopulation and increased competition for available resources result in elevated crime rates.
- B) People are in competition for available resources because they do not have alternate sources of income to stay alive, and this may lead to elevated crime rates.
- C) Overpopulation and increased competition for available resources lead to unhappiness among people who do not have alternate sources of income to survive.
- D) Elevated crime rates are usually seen among people who do not have alternate sources of income to survive due to overpopulation and increased competition.
- E) Overall population and competition for available resources have increased, so crime rates probably won't see a sudden decline among people who do not have alternate sources of income.

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

**72. Medical experts have developed a new technique to detect and monitor cancer that does not require invasive surgery and is thought to be up to 10 times more sensitive than traditional methods. --- This allows clinicians to look for genetic mutations of tumour DNA floating in the bloodstream that are specific to the patient. According to this approach, the test is sensitive enough to detect one mutant DNA molecule among a million pieces of DNA, making it far more sensitive than traditional methods. They believe this new customised method would allow clinicians to not only spot signs of the disease that would normally be hard to detect but also pick up on early evidence of relapses.**

- A) A number of tests can detect whether cancer is still present.
- B) The scientists plan to use their method to help refine future tests, as well.
- C) It has been stated that their work is still at an experimental stage.
- D) Patients with lung cancer and those with breast cancer can benefit from techniques as such.
- E) The technique involves using a "personalised" genetic testing approach.

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73. We have made a lot of progress in terms of training our Artificial Intelligence algorithms on large amounts of narrowly focused sets of data with specific objectives. ---- Moreover, they do not understand cause and effect. They cannot properly link words such as 'chair' or 'vehicle' to real physical objects because they never experience reality the way we do. And while some Artificial Intelligence units may be able to classify emotions by processing images of faces, research into how an Artificial Intelligence might actually feel emotions, empathise or understand how its behaviour might affect us is still in its infancy.
- A) Thus, in the decades to come, Artificial Intelligence might come closer to human beings.
  - B) Maybe that's why we can never help Artificial Intelligences to think more like us.
  - C) Rather, we should develop algorithms that learn and process information in new ways.
  - D) On the contrary, the gap between human beings and Artificial Intelligence will likely always be there.
  - E) However, they are still not able to handle changing scenarios in the way we can.
74. Much of the food we eat is the result of work by a huge number of farmers, growers and agricultural workers, but in many parts of the world, we simply take packets of food off supermarket shelves without giving this issue a second thought. But the future of farming, and of farmers, is not as secure as we might expect. It is likely that the farmers who grew the food for your next meal have the majority of their careers behind them. In the UK, the average age of a farmer is 59. In Kenya, it is 60. And in Japan, with the highest average age for a farmer, it is 67. ---- Young people are increasingly seeking work in the cities, sidelining agriculture. Without a new generation to take on the job, the global food supply begins to look very uncertain.
- A) Agriculture has become a highly appealing career choice among even young people.
  - B) The question is who will work on the farms when this generation of experienced farmers retires.
  - C) It is often not seen as something worth doing for a living by uneducated individuals.
  - D) Another issue is the low employment opportunities for the elderly in these regions.
  - E) In some developed countries, people have reinvented what it means to be a farmer.
75. ---- Trees, for example, have a remarkable range of traits that can help reduce urban air pollution, and cities around the world are looking to harness them. While trees are generally effective at reducing air pollution, it is not as simple as the more trees you have in an urban space, the better the air will be. Some trees are markedly more effective at filtering pollutants from the air than others. To make the most difference in air quality in a street or city, it has to be the right tree for the job.
- A) Scientists are trying to help urban designers identify the most suited tree species to a particular location.
  - B) Vegetation helps cities become better habitats for wildlife and for people, and it helps to make city air safer.
  - C) If buildings are shaded by trees, it reduces the need for conventional air conditioning.
  - D) There are several factors to decrease risks related to the diminishing of green spaces in urban centres.
  - E) Some tree species can emit high levels of harmful organic compounds.

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

76. (I) An international team of researchers have found a storage place of immaculately preserved bone arrowheads in the cave of Fa-Hien Lena in Sri Lanka's rainforests. (II) The find is evidence of the earliest use of bows and arrows anywhere outside of Africa. (III) Indeed, the bone arrowheads are found to be around 48,000 years old. (IV) If confirmed, this would mean that these early humans were highly advanced in crafts like woodwork and carpentry at least 50,000 years ago. (V) It is highly likely that they were used for hunting difficult-to-catch rainforest prey such as monkeys and squirrels.

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

77. (I) In terms of wingspan, the largest birds are those well-adapted for soaring, long-distance flight. (II) Despite differences in terms of wingspan, these giant creatures have a lot in common. (III) The wandering albatross is the current record holder, with a maximum recorded wingspan of 3.7 meters. (IV) However, some prehistoric animals were even more impressive. (V) For example, Pelagornis Sandersi, a bird that lived 25 million years ago, had an estimated wingspan of up to 7.4 metres.

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

78. (I) In his autobiography, Charles Darwin explained that reading Erasmus's writings yielded key insights into the competitive struggle for survival during scarce resources. (II) For instance, Erasmus in *The Temple of Nature* regarded the natural world as a constant battle between opposing forces of good and evil. (III) This may be the reason why the extent of Erasmus's influence on Charles Darwin is still debated in scientific circles. (IV) Erasmus also argued that death, warfare and disaster are essential in the world of nature. (V) If it were not for these, a population explosion would outrun the world's resources, making things much worse than imaginable.

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

79. (I) Flat-faced dogs such as pugs and bulldogs have a higher risk of developing heatstroke, a new study suggests. (II) Also known as brachycephalic dogs, these breeds have increased in popularity in recent years. (III) Nearly 400 confirmed cases of heat-related illnesses have recently been identified among these breeds. (IV) However, the researchers say that the rising demand for these dogs is a cause of concern. (V) This is because they believe that increasing numbers of these breeds combined with rising global temperatures could lead to even more dogs suffering from potentially fatal conditions in the future.

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

80. (I) Light is second to none in terms of speed, yet it can be slowed down by being passed through transparent materials. (II) According to Einstein's Special Relativity, the speed of light has a unique status. (III) It is a fundamental feature of our universe, representing the maximum speed at which information can travel from place to place. (IV) As such, nothing can match the 300,000km/s achieved by light travelling through a vacuum. (V) One of the rivals of light, sound, as a wave of compression and expansion in a substance, does not even exist in a vacuum.

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

**END OF THE TEST  
CHECK YOUR ANSWERS.**