

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. Parents send their children to school to learn, and they don't want to worry about whether the air is clean, whether there are insect problems or whether the school's cleaning supplies could cause an asthma attack.

- A) Ebeveynler çocuklarını okula öğrenmeleri için gönderiyor ve endişelenmek istemedikleri şey de havanın temiz olup olmadığı, böcek sorunu yaşanıp yaşanmadığı veya okulun temizlik malzemelerinin astım krizine neden olup olmayacağı.
- B) Ebeveynler çocuklarını okula öğrenmeleri için gönderiyor ve havanın temiz olup olmadığı, böcek sorunu yaşanıp yaşanmadığı veya okulun temizlik malzemelerinin astım krizine neden olup olmayacağı konusunda endişelenmek istemiyorlar.
- C) Ebeveynler çocuklarını okula öğrenmeleri için gönderdikleri için havanın temiz olup olmadığı, böcek sorunu yaşanıp yaşanmadığı veya okulun temizlik malzemelerinin astım krizine neden olup olmayacağı konusunda endişelenmek istemiyorlar.
- D) Ebeveynler çocuklarını okula öğrenmeleri için göndermek istiyor ve bu yüzden havanın temiz olup olmadığı, böcek sorunu yaşanıp yaşanmadığı veya okulun temizlik malzemelerinin astım krizine neden olup olmayacağı konusunda şüphe etmek istemiyorlar.
- E) Çocuklarını okula öğrenme için gönderen ebeveynler, havanın temiz olup olmadığı, böcek sorunu yaşanıp yaşanmadığı veya okulun temizlik malzemelerinin astım krizine neden olup olmayacağı konusunda endişe duymak istemiyorlar.

38 Role-modelling can be summed up as the story of humanity; it is the way we transmit our beliefs and values over the generations through our words and actions.

- A) Rol modelliği, insanlığın hikayesi olarak özetlenebilir; inançlarımızı ve değerlerimizi sözlerimiz ve eylemlerimiz aracılığıyla nesiller boyunca aktarma şeklimizdir.
- B) Rol modelliğinin özelliği, insanlığın hikayesi olmasıdır; inançlarımızı ve değerlerimizi sözlerimiz ve eylemlerimiz aracılığıyla nesiller boyunca nasıl aktardığımız olarak da özetlenebilir.
- C) İnsanlığın hikayesi olarak özetlenebilecek olan rol modelliği, aslında inançlarımızı ve değerlerimizi sözlerimiz ve eylemlerimiz aracılığıyla nesiller boyunca aktarma şeklimizdir.
- D) İnançlarımızı ve değerlerimizi sözlerimiz ve eylemlerimiz aracılığıyla nesiller boyunca aktarma şeklimiz olan rol modelliği, insanlığın hikayesi olarak özetlenebilir.
- E) Rol modelliği, insanlığın hikayesi olarak özetlenebilse de aslında inançlarımızı ve değerlerimizi sözlerimiz ve eylemlerimiz aracılığıyla nesiller boyunca aktarma şeklimizdir.

(which is) ...)
who

39. Nutrition **has a significant overall impact on everyone's health and in particular on the development of chronic illnesses; in fact, poor diet contributes to a substantial number of deaths and disabilities in the United States.**

- 4 5 6
- A) Beslenme, herkesin sağlığı ve özellikle de kronik hastalıkların gelişimi üzerinde önemli bir etkiye sahiptir; aslında kötü beslenme, **ne yazık ki Amerika Birleşik Devletleri'nde önemli sayıda ölüme ve sakatlığa neden olmaktadır.**
- B) Beslenme, herkesin sağlığı ve özellikle de kronik hastalıkların gelişimi üzerinde önemli bir etkiye sahip olmasına rağmen kötü beslenme, Amerika Birleşik Devletleri'nde önemli sayıda ölüm ve sakatlığa katkıda bulunmaktadır.
- C) Beslenme, herkesin sağlığı ve özellikle de kronik hastalıkların gelişimi üzerinde önemli bir etkiye sahip olabilir ancak kötü beslenme, Amerika Birleşik Devletleri'nde önemli sayıda ölüm ve sakatlığa yol açmaktadır.
- D) Beslenme, herkesin sağlığı ve özellikle de kronik hastalıkların gelişimi üzerinde önemli bir etkiye sahiptir; aslında kötü beslenme, Amerika Birleşik Devletleri'nde önemli sayıda ölüm ve sakatlığa katkıda bulunmaktadır.
- E) Beslenmenin herkesin sağlığı ve özellikle de kronik hastalıkların gelişimi üzerinde önemli bir etkiye sahip olduğu bilirse de kötü beslenme, Amerika Birleşik Devletleri'nde önemli sayıda ölüm ve sakatlığa katkıda bulunmaktadır.

// " Never complain, never explain. just do it "

→ what

→ how

(52y)

40. **Yirminci yüzyılda doğru olan bugün daha da doğrudur: her** siyasi sistem diğerlerinden etkilenir ve güçlü, saldırgan otokrasiler dünya demokrasileri için varoluşsal ve geniş kapsamlı bir tehdit oluşturmaktadır.

- A) What held true in the 20th century is even more accurate in the present day. all political systems are interconnected, and formidable, assertive autocracies represent an existential and growing menace to democracies worldwide.
- B) What was accepted as true in the 20th century is even more evident today: every political system is influenced by one another, and formidable, assertive autocracies present both a growing and existential danger to the world's democratic nations.
- ✓ C) What was true during the 20th century is even truer today: every political system is affected by every other, and powerful, aggressive autocracies pose an existential and expansive threat to the world's democracies.
- D) What held true in the 20th century might even be more pronounced in today's world: every political system is influenced by one another, and forceful, assertive autocracies present a growing existential and global challenge to democracies.
- E) What was true in the 20th century remains even more relevant today: every political system is influenced by every other, and tough, forceful autocracies represent a substantial and expanding peril to the world's democratic nations.

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41. İklim değişikliği, hava koşullarını ve toprak sağlığını etkilediği için tarımsal verimlilik önemli ölçüde azalabilir ancak sentetik biyoloji, bitkilerde iklim direncini artırmak ve yeni nesil ürünler yaratmak için kullanılabilir.

- A) Climate changes impact on weather patterns and soil health may lead to a significant reduction in agricultural productivity; however, synthetic biology offers the potential to improve plants' climate resilience and develop the next generation of crops.
- B) Climate change's impact on weather patterns and soil quality may lead to a decline in agricultural output, yet synthetic biology offers the potential to improve plant resilience to climate change and usher in the next era of crop development.
- C) Although agricultural output may decrease due to the impact of climate change on weather patterns and soil quality, synthetic biology can be used to enhance climate resilience in plants and create the next generation of crops.
- D) Even though climate change may lead to a reduction in agricultural production by affecting weather patterns and soil quality, the application of synthetic biology can bolster the resilience of plants to climate variations and usher in a new era of crop development.
- E) As climate change affects weather patterns and soil health, agricultural productivity could decrease substantially, but synthetic biology can be used to enhance climate resilience in plants and create the next generation of crops.

m.k

42. Gezegenin en derin yeri olan Mariana Çukurundan Everest Dağı'nın zirvesine kadar her yerde küçük plastik parçacıkları bulundu ve şimdi giderek daha fazla araştırma mikro plastiklerin vücudumuzda da olduğunu ortaya koyuyor.

- A) Minuscule plastic particles have been discovered in various locations, spanning from the Earth's deepest point, the Mariana Trench, to the summit of Mount Everest; moreover, an increasing number of research studies indicate that microplastics are present in our own bodies.
- B) Microscopic plastic particles have been discovered in various locations, ranging from the deepest spot on Earth, the Mariana Trench, to the summit of Mount Everest; furthermore, an increasing number of studies are revealing the presence of microplastics within our bodies.
- C) Scientists have found tiny particles of plastic have been found everywhere - from the deepest place on the planet, the Mariana Trench, to the top of Mount Everest, and it is being found more and more studies that microplastics are also in our bodies.
- D) Tiny particles of plastic have been found everywhere - from the deepest place on the planet, the Mariana Trench, to the top of Mount Everest, and now more and more studies are finding that microplastics are also in our bodies.
- E) Researchers have identified minuscule plastic particles in nearly all corners of the Earth, extending from the planet's deepest point, the Mariana Trench, to the highest peak of Mount Everest; besides, an increasing number of studies are substantiating the presence of microplastics within our own bodies.



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

2 Unlike the heavy-drinking 'frats' of the modern-day collegiate system or the cult-like Priory of Sion represented in The Da Vinci Code, the guilds of the Middle Ages began as a much humbler affair. They were **groups of men and women who came together voluntarily to worship a saint** or holy object through lighting candles, celebrating feast days, providing burials and offering intercessory prayers for their members past and present. These associations were borne out of the parish church system and provided ordinary people **with an additional means of expressing devotion**. By 1500, it has been estimated that there were some 30,000 guilds in England. Upon entry, each member was required to pay a fee, swear an oath to uphold the guild's regulations and usually meet other criteria too, such as being of 'honest conversation' and 'good reputation'. As medieval guilds grew and became wealthier, they often became involved in local politics **and charitable endeavours**. Local guilds would pay towards the maintenance of important buildings, including the parish church, and bridges and roads. Some guilds were able to **offer charity** to destitute members, while others ran schools and alms houses in their local communities, such as those found in Stratford and Ipswich. In several cases, they became closely associated with the ruling elite, allowing for oligarchies to be formed in areas which were not yet self-governing, as was seen in Boston and Louth. Guilds provided their members with the opportunity to develop and extend their own personal and professional networks, carry out business, **gain a voice** in community affairs and, sometimes, climb the greasy pole of politics.

43. What were the **primary functions** of the guilds in the Middle Ages? 2

- X A) To engage in heavy drinking and partying like modern frats
- X B) To create secretive and cult-like societies similar to the Priory of Sion
- ✓ C) To provide members with opportunities to express **devotion** and **engage in charitable activities** ✓
- X D) To solely focus on their involvement in local politics
- X E) To accumulate wealth and power for personal gain

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Unlike the heavy-drinking 'frats' of the modern-day collegiate system or the cult-like Priory of Sion represented in The Da Vinci Code, the guilds of the Middle Ages began as a much humbler affair. They were groups of men and women who came together voluntarily to worship a saint or holy object through lighting candles, celebrating feast days, providing burials and offering intercessory prayers for their members past and present. These associations were borne out of the parish church system and provided ordinary people with an additional means of expressing devotion. By 1500, it has been estimated that there were some 30,000 guilds in England. Upon entry, each member was required to pay a fee, swear an oath to uphold the guild's regulations and usually meet other criteria too, such as being of 'honest conversation' and 'good reputation'. As medieval guilds grew and became wealthier, they often became involved in local politics and charitable endeavours. Local guilds would pay towards the maintenance of important buildings, including the parish church, and bridges and roads. Some guilds were able to offer charity to destitute members, while others ran schools and almshouses in their local communities, such as those found in Stratford and Ipswich. In several cases, they became closely associated with the ruling elite, allowing for oligarchies to be formed in areas which were not yet self-governing, as was seen in Boston and Louth. Guilds provided their members with the opportunity to develop and extend their own personal and professional networks, carry out business, gain a voice in community affairs and, sometimes, climb the greasy pole of politics.

44. Why does the writer give the examples of Boston and Louth?

- A) To illustrate how guilds in Boston and Louth became cult-like organizations similar to the Priory of Sion
- B) To show that Boston and Louth were unique examples of guilds in the Middle Ages
- C) To highlight that Boston and Louth were centers of heavy-drinking 'frats' during the Middle Ages
- D) To demonstrate that some guilds were also known for their involvement in local politics
- E) To emphasize that they were the only self-governing areas with guilds in medieval England

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I have not watched films and spent time at cafes like you. I studied hard.

like ← as you did +

1 Neither/ Nor have you

You haven't, either.

My friends studied hard. So did I. / I did too. / Me too.

+ +

Unlike the heavy-drinking 'frats' of the modern-day collegiate system or the cult-like Priory of Sion represented in The Da Vinci Code, the guilds of the Middle Ages began as a much humbler affair. They were groups of men and women who came together voluntarily to worship a saint or holy object through lighting candles, celebrating feast days, providing burials and offering intercessory prayers for their members past and present. These associations were borne out of the parish church system and provided ordinary people with an additional means of expressing devotion. By 1500, it has been estimated that there were some 30,000 guilds in England. Upon entry, each member was required to pay a fee, swear an oath to uphold the guild's regulations and usually meet other criteria too, such as being of 'honest conversation' and 'good reputation'. As medieval guilds grew and became wealthier, they often became involved in local politics and charitable endeavours. Local guilds would pay towards the maintenance of important buildings, including the parish church, and bridges and roads. Some guilds were able to offer charity to destitute members, while others ran schools and alms houses in their local communities, such as those found in Stratford and Ipswich. In several cases, they became closely associated with the ruling elite, allowing for oligarchies to be formed in areas which were not yet self-governing, as was seen in Boston and Louth. Guilds provided their members with the opportunity to develop and extend their own personal and professional networks, carry out business, gain a voice in community affairs and, sometimes, climb the greasy pole of politics.

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

- A) copious **abundant**
- B) veteran
- C) resourceful
- D) distrustful
- E) **impoverished**

46. Which of the following is not among the opportunities guilds provided their members with?

- A) Active involvement in politics
- B) Have a say in community matters
- C) Doing their own business
- D) **Maintenance of important buildings**
- E) Develop their personal networks

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

1
Calamity after calamity befell Europe at the beginning of the so-called Dark Ages. The Roman Empire collapsed in the late fifth century. Volcanic eruptions in the mid-sixth century blocked out the sun, causing crop failure and famine across the Northern Hemisphere. And then, on June 8, 793, a group of raiders attacked a small island off the northeastern coast of Great Britain. As Christian monks noted in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, "heathen men destroyed God's church in Lindisfarne Island by fierce robbery and slaughter." With that description, the Vikings entered the annals of medieval history as merciless raiders, having also killed a local official in southern Great Britain in 789. From today's perspective, these Norse seafarers burst into existence seemingly out of nowhere. Exactly when and why the Vikings first turned their boats away from shore to sail south over the horizon and into the unknown is hotly debated. According to some historians, another development in the late eighth century offers a clue: silver coins known as dirhams made their way to Europe from the Islamic world in the Middle East. Around this time, Viking men in what is now Norway and Sweden became obsessed with silver as a means to purchase brides made scarce by female infanticide, or so a popular theory holds. A desperate need for silver, it was thought, motivated the Vikings' initial trips across the North and Baltic seas and somehow precipitated their infamous raids. Other historians, however, suspect the Vikings' first forays into the outside world long preceded their violent raids and had nothing to do with a quest for silver.

47. According to the passage, the arrival of Vikings in Europe ----.

- A) was met with horror by the peoples of the Northern Hemisphere
- B) took place at a time when the continent was going through a lot of difficulties
- C) was due to two main reasons, upon one of which historians cannot agree
- D) coincided with that of Muslims, who invaded parts of the continent for silver
- E) was in line with the context of the time, which was also known as the Dark Ages

4

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48. What event is mentioned as a possible trigger for the Vikings' initial journeys away from their homelands in the late eighth century?

- A) The arrival of silver coins known as dirhams
- B) The collapse of the Roman Empire
- C) Volcanic eruptions and crop failures
- D) The raid on Lindisfarne Island
- E) The Vikings' obsession with female infanticide

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according to the common belief/
legend

Calamity after calamity befell Europe at the beginning of the so-called Dark Ages. The Roman Empire collapsed in the late fifth century. Volcanic eruptions in the mid-sixth century blocked out the sun, causing crop failure and famine across the Northern Hemisphere. And then, on June 8, 793, a group of raiders attacked a small island off the northeastern coast of Great Britain. As Christian monks noted in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, "heathen men destroyed God's church in Lindisfarne Island by fierce robbery and slaughter." With that description, the Vikings entered the annals of medieval history as merciless raiders, having also killed a local official in southern Great Britain in 789. From today's perspective, these Norse seafarers burst into existence seemingly out of nowhere. Exactly when and why the Vikings first turned their boats away from shore to sail south over the horizon and into the unknown is hotly debated. According to some historians, another development in the late eighth century offers a clue: silver coins known as dirhams made their way to Europe from the Islamic world in the Middle East. Around this time, Viking men in what is now Norway and Sweden became obsessed with silver as a means to purchase brides made scarce by female infanticide, or so a popular theory holds. A desperate need for silver, it was thought, motivated the Vikings' initial trips across the North and Baltic seas and somehow precipitated their infamous raids. Other historians, however, suspect the Vikings' first forays into the outside world long preceded their violent raids and had nothing to do with a quest for silver.

49. Which of the following is true about the way Vikings arrived in Europe?

- A) They arrived in different regions of the continent in a most peaceful manner.
- B) It is still a matter of controversy between two camps of historians.
- C) They used violence as a tool for their raids in different parts of the continent.
- D) Their arrival was possible thanks to the dirham they captured from the Islamic world.
- E) It was most unfortunate as it coincided with a massive volcanic eruption.

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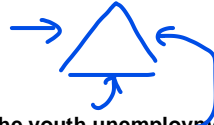
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50. Which of the following **best** describes the **purpose** of the author?

- A) To highlight the series of calamities and events that marked the Dark Ages, including the collapse of the Roman Empire, volcanic eruptions, and Viking attacks on Lindisfarne Island
- B) To debate and refute theories about what may have driven the Vikings to embark on their seafaring journeys
- C) To inform the readers why the medieval times were also called Dark Ages by some historians in the Great Britain
- D) To explain in detail how Vikings acquired silver from the Muslim invaders in Europe and other wealthy nations
- E) To provide historical context and various theories regarding the emergence of the Vikings as seafarers and raiders during the Dark Ages

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



Youth unemployment is a global problem, but in China the rate, 21.3%, is particularly alarming, not just because it is high, but because it could affect other economies and geopolitical relations. The release of the rate, which more than doubled the pre-COVID rate of May 2018, coincided with China's National Bureau of Statistics announcing it would no longer report age-specific data because it needed to "improve and optimize labour force survey statistics." Youth unemployment is a complex issue, but even more so in China as a result of government policy and society's expectations. Under the Hukou system, households in China are required to register, and authorities then determine where they live and work and which public services they can access. The system often stops rural residents taking advantage of urban opportunities, which can limit their work prospects. The stress and uncertainty experienced by this demographic is only worsened by the expectations that come with being the only child in the family as a result of China's one child policy, which was abandoned only seven years ago. Then there is the "Ant Tribe" phenomenon: The term "Ant Tribe" was coined in 2009 by sociologist Lian Si to describe highly educated young people stuck in low-paying, temporary jobs that hinder skill advancement. These young people can't accumulate social capital, leading to a negative cycle that is hard to escape. This diminishes their return on their investment in education and highlights a breakdown in the career ecosystem.

51. What makes the youth unemployment rate in China particularly concerning, as mentioned in the passage?

- A) The youth unemployment rate in China has more than doubled since May 2018. ✓
- B) The Hukou system in China prevents rural residents from taking advantage of urban opportunities. ✓
- C) The stress and uncertainty experienced by the youth is exacerbated by China's one-child policy. ✓
- D) The "Ant Tribe" phenomenon has created a negative cycle hindering skill advancement and social capital. ✓
- E) The rate is high and could have broader economic and geopolitical implications. ✓

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 = not only ... but (also) ✓

Youth unemployment is a global problem, but in China the rate, 21.3%, is particularly alarming, not just because it is high, but because it could affect other economies and geopolitical relations. The release of the rate, which more than doubled the pre-COVID rate of May 2018, coincided with China's National Bureau of Statistics announcing it would no longer report age-specific data because it needed to "improve and optimize labour force survey statistics." Youth unemployment is a complex issue, but even more so in China as a result of government policy and society's expectations. Under the **Hukou system**, households in China are **required to register**, and **authorities then determine** where they **live and work** and which public services **they can access**. The system often stops rural residents taking advantage of urban opportunities, which can limit their work prospects. The stress and uncertainty experienced by this demographic is only worsened by the expectations that come with being the only child in the family as a result of China's one child policy, which was abandoned only seven years ago. Then there is the "Ant Tribe" phenomenon: The term "Ant Tribe" was coined in 2009 by sociologist Lian Si to describe highly educated young people stuck in low-paying, temporary jobs that hinder skill advancement. These young people can't accumulate social capital, leading to a negative cycle that is hard to escape. This diminishes their return on their investment in education and highlights a breakdown in the career ecosystem.

52. It is clear from the passage the **Hukou system in China** means that ----.

- A) Chinese people **cannot** choose their jobs **at their own will**
- B) the government will decide whether a family can have one child or more
- C) ~~rural~~ residents are advantageous in that they can get urban jobs more easily
- D) China's National Bureau of Statistics cannot collect age-specific labor data
- E) people from all walks of life can use the same public services in the country

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Youth unemployment is a global problem, but in China the rate, 21.3%, is particularly alarming, not just because it is high, but because it could affect other economies and geopolitical relations. The release of the rate, which more than doubled the pre-COVID rate of May 2018, coincided with China's National Bureau of Statistics announcing it would no longer report age-specific data because it needed to "improve and optimize labour force survey statistics." Youth unemployment is a complex issue, but even more so in China as a result of government policy and society's expectations. Under the Hukou system, households in China are required to register, and authorities then determine where they live and work and which public services they can access. The system often stops rural residents taking advantage of urban opportunities, which can limit their work prospects. The stress and uncertainty experienced by this demographic is only worsened by the expectations that come with being the only child in the family as a result of China's one child policy, which was abandoned only seven years ago. Then there is the "Ant Tribe" phenomenon: The term "Ant Tribe" was coined in 2009 by sociologist Lian Si to describe highly educated young people stuck in low-paying, temporary jobs that hinder skill advancement. These young people can't accumulate social capital, leading to a negative cycle that is hard to escape. This diminishes their return on their investment in education and highlights a breakdown in the career ecosystem.

53. Why does the writer mention the "Ant Tribe" phenomenon in the passage?

- A) To emphasize the success of China's one-child policy in reducing youth unemployment
- B) To suggest that the "Ant Tribe" phenomenon is a unique cultural aspect of China
- C) To provide an example of the complex challenges contributing to youth unemployment in China
- D) To highlight the positive aspects of being an only child in a Chinese family
- E) To show that highly educated young people in China are not affected by youth unemployment

1

Youth unemployment is a global problem, but in China the rate, 21.3%, is particularly alarming, not just because it is high, but because it could affect other economies and geopolitical relations. The release of the rate, which more than doubled the pre-COVID rate of May 2018, coincided with China's National Bureau of Statistics announcing it would no longer report age-specific data because it needed to "improve and optimize labour force survey statistics." Youth unemployment is a complex issue, but even more so in China as a result of government policy and society's expectations. Under the Hukou system, households in China are required to register, and authorities then determine where they live and work and which public services they can access. The system often stops rural residents taking advantage of urban opportunities, which can limit their work prospects. The stress and uncertainty experienced by this demographic is only worsened by the expectations that come with being the only child in the family as a result of China's one child policy, which was abandoned only seven years ago. Then there is the "Ant Tribe" phenomenon: The term "Ant Tribe" was coined in 2009 by sociologist Lian Si to describe highly educated young people stuck in low-paying, temporary jobs that hinder skill advancement. These young people can't accumulate social capital, leading to a negative cycle that is hard to escape. This diminishes their return on their investment in education and highlights a breakdown in the career ecosystem.

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

- A) The Demographic Impact of China's One-Child Policy
- B) Societal Expectations and Youth Unemployment in China
- C) China's Hukou System and Its Impact on Rural Residents
- D) The Role of the National Bureau of Statistics in Youth Unemployment
- E) Educational Investments and the 'Ant Tribe' Phenomenon in China

1

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

Biologists first noticed in the 1800s that the brain was made up of different kinds of cells. In the 1830s, the Czech scientist Jan Purkinje discovered that some brain cells had remarkably dense explosions of branches. Purkinje cells, as they are now known, are essential for fine-tuning our muscle movements. Later generations developed techniques to make other cell types visible under a microscope. In the retina, for instance, researchers found cylindrical "cone cells" that capture light. By the early 2000s, researchers had found more than 60 types of neurons in the retina alone. They were left to wonder just how many kinds of cells were lurking in the deeper recesses of the brain, which are far harder to study. And now, an international team of scientists has mapped the human brain in much finer resolution than ever before. **The brain atlas, a \$375 million effort started in 2017, has identified more than 3,300 types of brain cells,** an order of magnitude more than was previously reported. Nevertheless, the researchers have only a dim notion of what the newly discovered cells do. The results were described in 21 papers published in several distinguished journals. Ed Lein, a neuroscientist at the Allen Institute for Brain Science in Seattle who led five of the studies, said that the findings were made possible by new technologies that allowed the researchers to probe millions of human brain cells collected from biopsied tissue or cadavers. "It really shows what can be done now," Dr. Lein said. "It opens up a whole new era of human neuroscience."

55. What was one of the major findings of the "brain atlas" project, as mentioned in the passage?

- A) The identification of Jan Purkinje as the discoverer of Purkinje cells
- B) The development of techniques for making cell types visible under a microscope
- C) The discovery of over 3,300 types of brain cells, an order of magnitude more than previously known
- D) The detailed understanding of what all the newly discovered brain cells do
- E) The observation of cylindrical "cone cells" in the retina

4

Biologists first noticed in the 1800s that the brain was made up of different kinds of cells. In the 1830s, the Czech scientist Jan Purkinje discovered that some brain cells had remarkably dense explosions of branches. Purkinje cells, as they are now known, are essential for fine-tuning our muscle movements. Later generations developed techniques to make other cell types visible under a microscope. In the retina, for instance, researchers found cylindrical "cone cells" that capture light. By the early 2000s, researchers had found more than 60 types of neurons in the retina alone. They were left to wonder just how many kinds of cells were lurking in the deeper recesses of the brain, which are far harder to study. And now, an international team of scientists has mapped the human brain in much finer resolution than ever before. The brain atlas, a \$375 million effort started in 2017, has identified more than 3,300 types of brain cells, an order of magnitude more than was previously reported. **Nevertheless**, the **researchers have only a dim notion of** what **the newly discovered** cells do. The results were described in 21 papers published in several distinguished journals. Ed Lein, a neuroscientist at the Allen Institute for Brain Science in Seattle who led five of the studies, said that the findings were made possible by new technologies that allowed the researchers to probe millions of human brain cells collected from biopsied tissue or cadavers. "It really shows what can be done now," Dr. Lein said. "It opens up a whole new era of human neuroscience."

56. Which of the following is true about **the researchers who worked in the project called "the brain atlas" and discovered new cell types?**

- A) They have a clear understanding of the functions of these cells.
- B) They have ~~no~~ idea about what these cells do.
- C) They have a **vague** or **incomplete** understanding of the functions of these cells.
- D) They are ~~confident~~ about the functions of these cells.
- E) They have made ~~significant breakthroughs~~ in **understanding the newly discovered cells**.

dim: lo\$, hafif karanlık = little
= vague limited

Biologists first noticed in the 1800s that the brain was made up of different kinds of cells. In the 1830s, the Czech scientist Jan Purkinje discovered that some brain cells had remarkably dense explosions of branches. Purkinje cells, as they are now known, are essential for fine-tuning our muscle movements. Later generations developed techniques to make other cell types visible under a microscope. In the retina, for instance, researchers found cylindrical "cone cells" that capture light. By the early 2000s, researchers had found more than 60 types of neurons in the retina alone. They were left to wonder just how many kinds of cells were lurking in the deeper recesses of the brain, which are far harder to study. And now, an international team of scientists has mapped the human brain in much finer resolution than ever before. The brain atlas, a \$375 million effort started in 2017, has identified more than 3,300 types of brain cells, an order of magnitude more than was previously reported. Nevertheless, the researchers have only a dim notion of what the newly discovered cells do. The results were described in 21 papers published in several distinguished journals. Ed Lein, a neuroscientist at the Allen Institute for Brain Science in Seattle who led five of the studies, said that the findings were made possible by new technologies that allowed the researchers to probe millions of human brain cells collected from biopsied tissue or cadavers. "It really shows what can be done now," Dr. Lein said. "It opens up a whole new era of human neuroscience."

57. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage about our knowledge of brain cells?

- A) It skyrocketed with the discovery of Purkinje cells almost two centuries ago.
- B) It has got to a point where scientists like Ed Lein think we have classified them all.
- C) It mostly comes from the studies conducted at the Allen Institute for Brain Science in Seattle.
- D) It is so limited that we are only aware of 3,300 types of brain cells.
- E) There has been an improvement in it during the last two centuries, but it is not enough.

1

Biologists first noticed in the 1800s that the brain was made up of different kinds of cells. In the 1830s, the Czech scientist Jan Purkinje discovered that some brain cells had remarkably dense explosions of branches. Purkinje cells, as they are now known, are essential for fine-tuning our muscle movements. Later generations developed techniques to make other cell types visible under a microscope. In the retina, for instance, researchers found cylindrical "cone cells" that capture light. By the early 2000s, researchers had found more than 60 types of neurons in the retina alone. They were left to wonder just how many kinds of cells were lurking in the deeper recesses of the brain, which are far harder to study. And now, an international team of scientists has mapped the human brain in much finer resolution than ever before. The brain atlas, a \$375 million effort started in 2017, has identified more than 3,300 types of brain cells, an order of magnitude more than was previously reported. Nevertheless, the researchers have only a dim notion of what the newly discovered cells do. The results were described in 21 papers published in several distinguished journals. **Ed Lein**, a neuroscientist at the Allen Institute for Brain Science in Seattle who led five of the studies, said that the findings were made possible by new technologies that allowed the researchers to probe millions of human brain cells collected from biopsied tissue or cadavers. **"It really shows what can be done now,"** Dr. Lein said. **"It opens up a whole new era of human neuroscience."**

=
era / period =

58. It is clear from the passage that **Ed Lein** ----.

- A) was present in all of the studies that constituted the "brain atlas"
- ✓ B) is optimistic about human neuroscience thanks to new technologies
- C) has been working as a neuroscientist in Seattle for at least 5 years
- D) and his colleagues were able to identify and understand 3,300 types of brain cells
- E) personally probed millions of human brain cells collected from biopsied tissue or cadavers

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

Raise your hand if you regularly find yourself walking up a flight of stairs. What about carrying heavy bags of groceries? How about picking up your child or grandchild? Most of us would raise our hands to doing at least one of those weekly, or even daily. As people age, it can become more and more difficult to perform some physical tasks, even those that are normal activities of daily living. However, prioritizing physical fitness and health as you get older can help you go through your normal day-to-day routine without feeling physically exhausted at the end of the day. It can also help you continue to have special memories with your family and loved ones that you might not have been able to have if you weren't physically active. Staying physically active as you get older doesn't need to include running a half-marathon or trying to be a bodybuilder; it could be as simple as trying to get through the day without feeling winded after you go up a flight of stairs. Although our muscles naturally get weaker as we age, there are ways we can combat that to help improve quality of life as we get older. One of the most important parts of exercise programming is proper resistance training to build muscle strength. Some amount of age-related loss of muscle function is normal and inevitable. But by incorporating resistance training that is appropriate and safe at any ability level, you can slow down the rate of decline and even prevent some loss of muscle function.

59. Why does the writer begin the passage by asking questions about daily physical activities?

- A) To assess the physical fitness levels of the readers in detail
- B) To create an engaging and interactive opening for the text
- C) To criticize the elderly for their inability to perform such tasks
- D) To encourage the readers to start running half-marathons
- E) To promote the benefits of becoming a professional bodybuilder in old age

4

Raise your hand if you regularly find yourself walking up a flight of stairs. **What about carrying heavy bags of groceries?** How about picking up your child or grandchild? Most of us would raise our hands to doing at least one of those weekly, or even daily. **As people age, it can become more and more difficult to perform some physical tasks,** even those that are normal activities of daily living. **However, prioritizing physical fitness and health as you get older can help you go through your normal day-to-day routine without feeling physically exhausted at the end of the day.** It can **also help you continue to have special memories with your family and loved ones** that you might not have been able to have if you weren't physically active. Staying physically active as you get older doesn't need to include running a half-marathon or trying to be a bodybuilder; it could be as simple as trying to get through the day without feeling winded after you go up a flight of stairs. Although our **muscles naturally get weaker as we age,** there are ways we can combat that to help improve quality of life as we get older. One of the most important parts of exercise programming is proper resistance training to **build muscle strength.** Some amount of age-related loss of muscle function is normal and inevitable. But by incorporating resistance training that is appropriate and safe at any ability level, you can slow down the rate of decline and even prevent some loss of muscle function.

60. According to the passage, what are the potential benefits of staying physically active as one gets older?

- A) Running marathons and becoming a professional bodybuilder
- B) Preventing any age-related loss of muscle function
- C) Avoiding all normal and inevitable muscle weakening
- D) Going through daily routines without exhaustion and enjoying special moments with loved ones
- E) Carrying heavy bags of groceries effortlessly and climbing stairs without assistance

- 5
2/50



Raise your hand if you regularly find yourself walking up a flight of stairs. What about carrying heavy bags of groceries? How about picking up your child or grandchild? Most of us would raise our hands to doing at least one of those weekly, or even daily. As people age, it can become more and more difficult to perform some physical tasks, even those that are normal activities of daily living. However, prioritizing physical fitness and health as you get older can help you go through your normal day-to-day routine without feeling physically exhausted at the end of the day. It can also help you continue to have special memories with your family and loved ones that you might not have been able to have if you weren't physically active. Staying physically active as you get older doesn't need to include running a half-marathon or trying to be a bodybuilder; it could be as simple as trying to get through the day without feeling winded after you go up a flight of stairs. Although our muscles naturally get weaker as we age, there are ways we can combat that to help improve quality of life as we get older. One of the most important parts of exercise programming is proper **resistance training to build muscle strength**. Some amount of age-related loss of muscle function is normal and inevitable. But by incorporating resistance training that is appropriate and safe at any ability level, you can slow down the rate of decline and even prevent some loss of muscle function.

61. Why is resistance training mentioned in the passage?

- A) To encourage people to run half-marathons for better fitness
- B) To promote becoming a bodybuilder in old age
- ✓ C) To highlight its importance for muscle strength in aging individuals
- D) To caution against overexertion while going up a flight of stairs
- E) To emphasize the risks of lifting heavy bags of groceries for the elderly

Warr

Raise your hand if you regularly find yourself walking up a flight of stairs. What about carrying heavy bags of groceries? How about picking up your child or grandchild? Most of us would raise our hands to doing at least one of those weekly, or even daily. **As people age, it can become more and more difficult to perform some physical tasks**, even those that are normal activities of daily living. **However, prioritizing physical fitness and health** as you get older can help you go through your normal day-to-day routine without feeling physically exhausted at the end of the day. It can also help you continue to have special memories with your family and loved ones that you might not have been able to have if you weren't physically active. **Staying physically active as you get older doesn't need to include running a half-marathon** or trying to be a bodybuilder; it could be as simple as trying to get through the day without feeling winded after you go up a flight of stairs. Although our muscles naturally get weaker as we age, there are ways we can combat that to help improve quality of life as we get older. **One of the most important parts of exercise programming is proper resistance training to build muscle strength**. Some amount of age-related loss of muscle function is normal and inevitable. But by **incorporating resistance training that is appropriate and safe at any ability level, you can slow down the rate of decline and even prevent some loss of muscle function**.

62. What is the passage mainly about?

- A) The benefits of running half-marathons in old age
- B) The importance of maintaining muscle strength as people age**
- C) How to become a professional bodybuilder in later years
- D) The dangers of carrying heavy bags of groceries for the elderly
- E) ~~The decline in physical fitness as individuals grow older~~

e

b

==

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

63. Clare:

— What do you think about the last summer, when there were wildfires everywhere in the world?

May:

— ----

Clare:

— Yes, it's really concerning. The frequency and intensity of wildfires seem to be increasing.

May:

— You're absolutely right. We should do our part to reduce our carbon footprint.

Clare:

— And we should also support policies that aim to combat this catastrophic shift in weather patterns.

A) I really quitted exposing myself to news of any kind, so I know hardly anything about them.

B) I know they were started by people intentionally or otherwise, so we should educate people first.

C) Yes, and as my most unpopular opinion, I think they are just a natural occurrence.

D) The irresponsibility of people starting these fires is driving me crazy!

E) Unfortunately, wildfires are becoming more common due to climate change.

1.5

//

64. Emma:

— You know we have Professor Hansen's class tomorrow, and we are supposed to submit the outline for our term project. Mine is ready, what about you?

Mark:

— ----

Emma:

— You can't keep procrastinating like this! It is important to follow deadlines at university.

Mark:

— You're right. I need to work on my time management skills.

Emma:

— If you want, I can help you about it.

A) I am planning to get to it when I eventually have some free time.

✓ B) What? I haven't even decided on the topic of the project, let alone complete the outline.

C) I have just completed it, but I want to work on it a little more to add a few parts.

D) Why don't you help me come up with an idea for the project now that you have finished yours?

E) I have written an e-mail to the professor to request extra time for it.

65. Sophia:

+ — Have you heard about that young pianist, Emily? She's **only 10 years old**, but her piano **skills are astonishing!**

Liam:

— She's **just a kid. It's not that big of a deal.**

Sophia:

+ — ----

Liam:

— **This might just be a hype created by social media.** Can she play **any serious pieces, say, by Mozart or Bach?**

Sophia: → D

— **Yes, and she is accepted as a rare talent by established music critics as well.**

A) What? She is **already being called a child prodigy by a lot of people.**

B) Your **cynicism goes beyond your judgment**, I guess. **She is such a great talent.**

C) There are talented kids everywhere on the Internet, I know.

D) This is **not just another kid from those popular social media outlets.**

E) Whatever I **come up with**, you play it down. Is there anything **wrong between us that I don't know?**

suggest
say

scorn
look down on
oppose

66. Julia:

— Have you noticed how teenagers these days are constantly glued to their smartphones?

Michael:

— ----

Julia:

— It's quite concerning. I see it everywhere, in schools, parks, and even at family gatherings.

Michael:

— I do, too. Unfortunately, they are missing out on real experiences and face-to-face interactions.

Julia:

— It's high time we raised awareness about the consequences of excessive smartphone use.

A) Yes, it's great that they have so much information at their fingertips.

B) I think it's just a phase, and they will eventually grow out of it.

C) I haven't really paid much attention to it as I have never had a child.

D) I completely agree. It's affecting their social skills and mental health.

E) Smartphones are essential for their education and communication.

it is time to go / to sleep

it is time we started the project

over come

=

67. Dan:

— Have you ever wondered if there might be intelligent alien life out there in the universe?

Sheila:

— ----

Dan:

— It's a fascinating thought, isn't it? The universe is gigantic and unimaginable.

Sheila:

— Indeed, it's mind-boggling to think about the potential diversity of life in the cosmos.

Dan:

— Exploring this possibility could revolutionize our understanding of the universe.

A) No, I've never really thought about it, but I once came upon an article on the Fermi Paradox.

B) I really don't believe in aliens because it is just science fiction in my opinion.

C) Yes, I've pondered that idea. There could be other civilizations given that the universe is so vast.

D) Aliens are just a myth, and there's no scientific evidence to support their existence.

E) I think it's impossible. There is a huge possibility that we are all alone in the universe.