

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

1. **With more than 9,000 high-rise buildings**, most visitors **assume that Hong Kong is an urban concrete jungle**; **however**, 40% of the region's land is **as country parks**, **offering a stunning array of open-air experiences – especially hiking.**

- A) comprehended ✓
- B) designated ✓
- C) encouraged ✓
- D) recommended ✓
- E) measured ✓

2. Arbitrage is a financial or economic strategy that involves **exploiting price differences for the same asset, security, or ---- in different markets or locations.**

- A) allegation
- B) capability
- C) dilemma
- D) commodity ✓
- E) fortune

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3. Astronomers have spotted the highest-energy outburst of light from a pulsar ever seen, and the discovery could indicate new physics around these

--- dense, rapidly spinning dead stars.

- A) ultimately ✓
- B) untimely
- C) precisely / EXACTLY HOW /WH-
- D) proportionally
- ✓ E) incredibly

4. The proportion of older Americans living below the official poverty level fell drastically through the 1960s and 1970s, largely because of --- expansions and increases in Social Security.

- A) dreadful
- B) obsolete
- ✓ C) substantial
- D) inconsequential
- E) negligible

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via
through
by means of*

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5. Throughout history, eclipses, though one of the favourite pastimes for science enthusiasts today, have been seen as a/an ---- of the natural order, if not a total catastrophe, and many groups have even believed them to be bad omens.

- A) elaboration
- B) disruption
- C) foundation
- D) infrastructure
- E) initiation

6. A Costa Rican pirate spider ---- the family name with its dexterity in planning and execution of traps as it tricks closely related orb weaver spiders into walking the plank, right to their doom.

- A) lives up to
- B) gets away with
- C) falls back on
- D) puts up with
- E) looks up to

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7-16: For these questions, choose the best word(s) or expression(s) to fill the space(s).

7. **If the Ancient Greeks ---- high-achievers, it has much to do with the fact that they ---- on the shoulders of giant civilisations that came before them, such as the Mycenaeans, whose story was told by Homer in the epic stories the *Iliad* and *Odyssey*.**

- A) had been / would stand
- B) used to be / would have stood
- C) were / stood**
- D) are / stand
- E) have been / will stand

8. **The unprecedented levels of air pollution in our cities at present ---- by decades of industrial emissions, and had there been more stringent regulations in place, they ---- this environmental crisis.**

- A) can be caused / would have prevented
- B) were to be caused / would prevent
- C) **may have been caused / must have prevented**
- D) **must have been caused / had to prevent**
- E) might have been caused / could have prevented**

↑

when?

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9. Pandora's jar, or Pandora's box **as portrayed in the 16th century thanks to Renaissance humanist Erasmus, is believed** ---- **all the ills of the world, which** ---- **when she opened the jar.**

- A) **to contain** / have been freed
- B) containing / are freed
- C) contained / would have been freed
- D) having contained / had been freed
- ✓ E) **to have contained** / **were freed**

10. Certain students meeting specific **criteria** may be **exempt** ---- standardized testing requirements ---- **outlined in** the educational policy.

- A) off / beyond
- B) of / by
- ✓ C) **from / as**
- D) away / with
- E) onto / on

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11. Despite a myriad of protections **built** ---- banking systems across the world, bank runs - when hordes of depositors sense danger and clamour to **remove** their money ---- banks - still happen.

- A) by / between
- B) in / among
- C) over / across
- ✓ D) **into / from**
- E) with / during

12. ---- people **often picture** DNA sitting safe and snug inside of cells, **the truth is that** particles of the genetic material are loose all over the environment.

- A) Since
- B) When
- C) As
- ✓ D) While
- E) Until

Whereas ✓
As
like

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13. Some types of exploding fruits, such as the cucumber, utilize built-up water pressure to expel the seeds, ---- others, such as certain violets, employ the tension from the drying fruits to fling their offspring away.

- A) until
- B) since
- C) even when
- D) whereas
- E) unless

14. ---- a child is born with no apparent complications, the provision of breast milk is the best course of action as it offers a vital source of nutrients and antibodies essential for their immediate health and long-term well-being.

- A) While
- B) Once When /After
- C) Before
- D) Although
- E) Unless

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15. Our identities **are important** ---- **because they shape** our belief in who we are, ---- **because they impact** how others treat us.

- ✓ A) **not only / but also**
- B) as / as
- C) such / that
- D) no sooner / than
- E) so / that

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16. The geological landscape of White Sands National Park in New Mexico **exhibits characteristics** ---- those found in other arid or semi-arid regions worldwide, **providing a valuable comparative framework.**

- A) despite —
 - B) thanks to
 - ✓ C) similar to like /akin to
 - D) regardless of —
 - E) with a view to
- with of the aim of *Vig*

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

Solomon Northup's is a story of (17) ---- misfortune and resilience. (18) ---- he was born a free person in New York about 1808, Northup was kidnapped and sold into slavery in 1841. He was owned by a series of sadistic masters until he was able to find a way to send letters to his family in 1852. His freedom was legally reinstated in 1853, and Northup went on to co-write a memoir, *Twelve Years a Slave* that sold like hotcakes. He became a national celebrity and lectured (19) ---- the country. His kidnappers were eventually indicted, but the charges (20) ---- in 1857. Northup then promptly retreated from the public eye. It is likely that he joined the Underground Railroad, (21) ---- the date and circumstances of his death are unknown.

17.

- A) uncertain
- B) meticulous
- C) fastidious
- ✓ D) tremendous
- E) perilous

18.

- ✓ A) Though
- B) Since
- C) Whereas +
- D) Until
- E) As soon as

3'

19.

- A) below
- ✓ B) throughout across all over /around
- C) amid
- D) among
- E) above

20.

- A) have been dismissed
- B) had been dismissed
- ✓ C) were dismissed
- D) were ~~being~~ dismissed
- E) are dismissed

21.

- A) or
- B) so
- C) and
- D) otherwise
- ✓ E) but

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

Chronic wasting disease is contagious and relentless. There is no cure, no way to test living animals, and (22) ---- infections are introduced into wild populations, there is no realistic way to stop them from spreading. An infected deer typically will survive for 18 months to two years. There is a long (23) ---- period in which they don't usually show symptoms, but as the disease progresses, the animals will begin to appear listless and lose weight. In the final six weeks or so they can seem aimless and oblivious (24) ---- danger, become thin and salivate. They often stand with their legs spread like sawhorses, as if (25) ---- not to topple over. These so-called "zombie deer" often get media attention, but as the disease progresses in the wild, deer become more susceptible to other diseases, less able to protect themselves, more prone to predation and more apt to be hit by cars. (26) ----, they rarely live long enough to become zombies.

= die early

=indifferent

22.

- A) while
- B) as if
- C) although
- D) when
- E) before

23.

- A) alignment
- B) incubation
- C) complement
- D) deadline
- E) emergence

24.

- A) with
- B) over
- C) onto
- D) in
- E) to

25.

- A) trying
- B) try
- C) tried
- D) to try
- E) having tried

As if we had no other problems, we had to deal with another crisis in Syria /Iraq.

26.

- A) Even so
 - B) For example
 - C) In the meantime
 - D) Therefore
 - E) By the same token
- Likewise / Similarly

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

27. ---, the amount of global warming can be limited by reducing human emissions of heat-trapping gases and soot.
- A) Although Earth's climate has been evolving since the dawn of geologic time
- B) As the concentration of methane at any one time in the atmosphere is only about 1.7 ppm
- ✓ C) While it is definitely impossible stop global warming in a limited time window
- D) Because the biosphere plays a key role in the flux of energy from the surface to the atmosphere
- E) Since global warming is related to the more general phenomenon of climate change

28. Although mortality among afflicted infants and children due to cystic fibrosis was high when it was first recognized as a separate disease in 1938, ---.
- ✓ A) more than half of all victims of cystic fibrosis survived into adulthood because of aggressive therapeutic measures by the mid-1980s
- B) the chief symptom of the disease is the production of a thick, sticky mucus that clogs the respiratory tract and the gastrointestinal tract
- C) it is an inherited disorder mainly affecting people of European ancestry, and it is estimated to occur in 1 per 2,500 to 4,500 live births in these populations
- D) the patients experienced severe side effects, including lung inflammation and signs of viral infection
- E) many patients with cystic fibrosis regularly take antibiotics, sometimes in aerosolized form, in order to fight lung infections

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29. Besides making substantial progress in understanding the cosmos, ----.

- A) pre-Greek medicine had been almost entirely confined to religion and ritual
- B) the height of medical science in antiquity was reached late in the Hellenistic period
- C) the apex of Greek science coincided with the rise of Roman power in the Mediterranean
- D) the way the Greeks handled medicinal sciences was also phenomenal
- E) the Greeks went far beyond their predecessors in their knowledge of the human body

2' V₁ , S V₀
V₃

30. Because rich deposits of various minerals, coal, and petroleum were discovered in Qaidam basin in Tibet in 1950s, ----.

- A) the basin's role in the history of the Tibetan Plateau's formation have made it a subject of scientific research and study
- B) the once sparsely populated area that belonged to horse breeders turned into an industrial development site
- C) the basin is also home to a variety of wildlife and has cultural significance for the local Tibetan population
- D) the basin is known for its vast salt flats, which are a result of the evaporation of ancient lakes that once existed in the region
- E) the basin is situated primarily within Qinghai Province, and it is one of the country's most significant basins

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31. --- as it involves unravelling the complex interplay of genetic predisposition and lifestyle factors and how they interact throughout a person's life.

- A) Nonagenarians and centenarians have long been of intense interest to scientists
- B) The way centenarians handle daily problems is far from extraordinary
- C) Chance probably plays a role at some point in reaching an exceptional age
- D) Centenarian blood tests give invaluable hints of the secrets to longevity
- ✓ E) The pursuit of understanding the secrets behind exceptional longevity is not as straightforward

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32. Though science-fiction serves as a positive influence on how people view science, ---.

- A) it also helps people think critically about the ethics of science
- B) nearly all sci-fi fans claim that science fiction is just as valuable as any other genre
- C) teachers all around the developed world recommend these books to individual readers
- D) science fiction does not need to include detailed science or outlandish premises to offer valuable ideas
- ✓ E) school libraries across the world rarely hold collections of science-fiction books

21

33. As viruses are completely dependent on the cells they infect to supply all the chemical building blocks needed to replicate themselves, ----.

- ✓ A) they do not have an independent life cycle like other organisms
- B) a virus hijacks a cell's machinery and turns it into a factory to make hundreds of new viruses
- C) they store their genetic information using RNA instead of DNA
- D) it is generally accepted that they have smaller genomes than cellular genomes
- E) cells, which have their own polymerases, never replicate RNA like viruses do

34. ----, most of the rest washes into waterways, where it creates algae blooms and dead zones that smother aquatic life.

- A) Though using a lot of fertilizers generates greenhouse gases that contribute to climate change
- B) If using an excess of fertilizers really proved to be effective in raising farm production
- C) Whereas most scientists disagree with the fact that fertilizer use is good for the world
- ✓ D) Because only 17% of fertilizers applied is taken up by plants and ultimately consumed as food
- E) While some of the fertilizers are detrimental for the immediate soil that are used for

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35. **Despite the fact that humans have been living with cats for thousands of years, ----.**

- A) scientists may have finally discovered exactly how cats produce their iconic purr
- ✓ B) scientists **still don't quite know** how **they** make purring sounds
- C) scientists have long thought that cat purrs are the result of contracting and relaxing muscles in the vocal folds of the larynx
- D) scientists have found that the organs produced purr-like sounds simply by blowing air through them
- E) purring is a very low-frequency sound for a small animal like a cat to make

36. **Given that science and technology are essential and inescapable aspects of our shared civic lives, ----.**

- A) science is still thought to be a boring activity confined to the walls of a dull laboratory
- B) scientists are not aware the role that they undertake upon their graduation from university
- ✓ C) the effects of **science and technology** extend **far beyond the confines** of the laboratory
- D) the promotion of science as a fun activity belongs only to teachers, which is rather unfair
- E) fostering public engagement in these domains cannot be a priority for informed decision-making and societal progress

limited /restricted/ confined to sb sth

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 öğrenmeleri 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 modelliđi, insanlıđın hikayesi olarak özetlenebilir; inançlarımızı ve değerlerimizi sözlerimiz ve eylemlerimiz aracılıđıyla nesiller boyunca aktarma şeklimizdir.
- B) Rol modelliđinin özelliđi, insanlıđın hikayesi olmasıdır; inançlarımızı ve değerlerimizi sözlerimiz ve eylemlerimiz aracılıđıyla nesiller boyunca nasıl aktardığımız olarak da özetlenebilir.
- C) İnsanlıđın hikayesi olarak özetlenebilecek olan rol modelliđi, aslında inançlarımızı ve değerlerimizi sözlerimiz ve eylemlerimiz aracılıđıyla nesiller boyunca aktarma şeklimizdir.
- D) İnançlarımızı ve değerlerimizi sözlerimiz ve eylemlerimiz aracılıđıyla nesiller boyunca aktarma şeklimiz olan rol modelliđi, insanlıđın hikayesi olarak özetlenebilir.
- E) Rol modelliđi, insanlıđın hikayesi olarak özetlenebilse de aslında inançlarımızı ve değerlerimizi sözlerimiz ve eylemlerimiz aracılıđıyla nesiller boyunca aktarma şeklimizdir.

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.

- 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 bilinse de kötü beslenme, Amerika Birleşik Devletleri'nde önemli sayıda ölüm ve sakatlığa katkıda bulunmaktadır.

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.

41. İklim değışikliđi, hava kořullarını ve toprak sađlığını etkilediđi için tarımsal verimlilik önemli ölçüde azalabilir ancak sentetik biyoloji, bitkilerde iklim direncini artırmak ve yeni nesil ürünler yaratmak için kullanılabilir.

- A) Climate change's 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.

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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.

Unlike the heavy-drinking 'frats 'or associations 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?

- A) To engage in heavy drinking and partying like modern frats
- 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
- D) To solely focus on their involvement in local politics
- E) To accumulate wealth and power for personal gain

Unlike the heavy-drinking 'frats 'or associations 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.

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

Unlike the heavy-drinking 'frats 'or associations 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
- 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.

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

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.

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

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.

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.

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.

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

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

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

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

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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.

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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.

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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

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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

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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

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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

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.

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:

— **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?

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.

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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.

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

68. The Jaintiapur kingdom extended from the province of Sylhet in present-day Bangladesh to the hills of Meghalaya, and their people were believed to have been exceptionally tall and strong, although no official evidence exists.

- A) The Jaintiapur kingdom spanned from the region of Sylhet in what is now Bangladesh to the hills of Meghalaya, and it was commonly believed that the people of this kingdom were unusually tall and robust, but there is no official evidence to support this claim.
- B) The Jaintiapur kingdom, whose people were believed to have been exceptionally tall and strong, spanned from the region of Sylhet in what is now Bangladesh to the hills of Meghalaya, but there is no official evidence as to their existence.
- C) It was a common belief that people who lived in the Jaintiapur kingdom were usually tall and strong, but there is no evidence for their existence in the region that spanned Sylhet in modern-day Bangladesh to the hills of Meghalaya.
- D) Many believed that residents of the Jaintiapur kingdom possessed outstanding height and strength, although there is no evidence supporting their presence in the region, which extended from Sylhet in contemporary Bangladesh to the hills of Meghalaya.
- E) The prevailing notion was that individuals residing in the Jaintiapur kingdom were exceptionally tall and robust, yet there is no evidence confirming their presence in the area extending from Sylhet in present-day Bangladesh to the hills of Meghalaya.

69. The Gulf Stream is just a small component of the thermohaline circulation – a global conveyor belt of ocean currents that moves oxygen, nutrients, carbon and heat around the planet, while also helping to control sea levels and hurricane activity.

- A) The Gulf Stream is just a minor part of the thermohaline circulation, a worldwide system of ocean currents moving oxygen, nutrients, carbon, and heat across the Earth; however, though it is not known much, this circulation also plays a role in regulating sea levels and the intensity of hurricanes.
- B) Thermohaline circulation is a worldwide system of ocean currents responsible for transporting oxygen, nutrients, carbon, and heat across the Earth, as well as playing a role in regulating sea levels and the intensity of hurricanes, and the Gulf Stream is only a minor part of it.
- C) The Gulf Stream is merely a tiny element within the thermohaline circulation, which is a worldwide network of ocean currents responsible for transporting oxygen, nutrients, carbon, and heat across the Earth, but the stream also plays a minor role in regulating sea levels and hurricane activity.
- D) Although the Gulf Stream forms just a small part of the thermohaline circulation – a global conveyor belt of ocean currents that is responsible for moving oxygen, nutrients, carbon and heat around the planet, it helps control sea levels and hurricane activity.
- E) The Gulf Stream is a relatively small component of the global thermohaline circulation, which encompasses a network of ocean currents responsible for the distribution of oxygen, nutrients, carbon, and heat around the planet; nevertheless, the Gulf Stream also contributes to the regulation of sea levels and hurricane activity.

70. Questions about whether Covid leaked from a Chinese laboratory have cast a chill over American virus research, drying up funding for scientists who collect or alter dangerous pathogens.

- A) Investigations regarding the potential Covid leak from a Chinese laboratory have generated concerns within the realm of American virus research, and this may have translated into a decrease in funding for scientists engaged in the gathering or modification of dangerous pathogens.
- B) The investigation into the possible release of Covid from a Chinese laboratory has generated a sense of anxiety in American virus research circles, potentially resulting in reduced funding for scientists engaged in gathering or altering dangerous pathogens.
- C) As the potential leakage of Covid from a Chinese laboratory is investigated, American virus research has taken a blow both psychologically and financially due to a cut in funding for those who collect or alter dangerous pathogens for their labs.
- D) With the ongoing investigation into the possible Covid leak from a Chinese lab, American virus research is facing both psychological and financial setback because funding has been reduced for scientists engaged in the collection and modification of hazardous pathogens for their laboratories.
- E) Inquiries into the potential leakage of Covid from a Chinese lab have created a sense of unease within American virus research, which has led to a reduction in funding for scientists involved in the collection or modification of hazardous pathogens.

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71. When wildfire smoke turns the air brown and hazy, you might think about heading indoors with the windows closed, but those gases can get into buildings and remain in the walls for weeks.

- A) When wildfire smoke causes the air to become discoloured and filled with haze, your initial instinct might be to seek shelter indoors with closed windows; however, it is important to note that these gases can infiltrate buildings and stay within their walls for quite a long time.
- B) When wildfire smoke taints the air, causing it to appear brown and hazy, your instinct might be to remain indoors with closed windows; still, it is possible that these harmful gases will infiltrate buildings and linger within the walls for days.
- C) Although it might sound good to get into indoors and close the windows when wildfire smoke turns the air brown and hazy, these smoke-related gases can infiltrate buildings and linger within their walls for weeks.
- D) Upon seeing that wildfire smoke turns the air brown and hazy, your instinct might tell you shut yourself indoors, with windows tightly closed, but it is quite possible that these harmful gases will enter the buildings and remain within walls for a long time.
- E) When you observe the air turning brown and hazy due to wildfire smoke, your immediate inclination may be to seek refuge indoors, keeping the windows tightly shut, yet it is worth considering that these harmful gases can penetrate buildings and linger within the walls for an extended period.

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

72. **Pandora's Box**, a mythological artifact in Greek mythology, **embodies** the consequences of curiosity and the unforeseen ramifications of human actions. **According to the myth**, Pandora was given a box as a gift but warned **never to open it**. **Overwhelmed by curiosity**, she **disregarded** the **caution** and unlatched the box, unleashing a torrent of **afflictions and misfortunes** upon the world. As the lid swung open, **diseases, sorrows, and various troubles** escaped into the realm of mortals. **This myth** serves as a poignant **metaphor**, illustrating the **duality** of human nature and the consequences of unbridled curiosity. It highlights the **complexity** of human existence, emphasizing the presence of **both despair and optimism**, urging caution in our pursuit of knowledge and reminding us that **even in the darkest moments, hope endures**.

- A) When the box was opened, the world began to suffer from misery as well as these catastrophes.
- B) **However**, amidst the chaos, **one element** remained inside the box: **hope**.
- C) Nevertheless, the box contained not hope, but a lingering sense of **uncertainty and despair**.
- D) Some, for example, use the metaphor of Pandora about both positive and negative aspects.
- E) Therefore, it is one of the best stories illustrating the consequences of curiosity.

73. College students learn more calculus in an active learning course in which students solve problems during class than in a traditional lecture-based course, according to a peer-reviewed study. Researchers also found that college students better understood complex calculus concepts and earned better grades in the active learning course. The findings held across racial and ethnic groups, genders and college majors, and for both first-time college and transfer students – thus, promoting success for all students. ---- If you apply that rate to the current 300,000 students taking calculus each year in the U.S., it could mean an additional 33,000 pass their class.

- A) Students in the active learning course had an associated 11% higher pass rate.
- B) The study was done in three semesters and involved 811 students at a public university.
- C) The study evaluated the impact of an engagement-focused active learning calculus teaching method.
- D) The active learning intervention promoted development of calculus understanding during class.
- E) An active learning approach allows students to work together to solve problems and explain ideas to each other.

74. The Iliad and the Odyssey, attributed to the ancient Greek poet Homer, stand as epic cornerstones of Western literature, chronicling heroic feats and the complexities of human nature. The Iliad delves into the Trojan War, focusing on the wrath of Achilles and the tragic consequences of pride, honor, and fate. Through battles and divine interventions, it explores themes of mortality and the cost of glory. In contrast, the Odyssey embarks on the adventurous journey of Odysseus as he navigates perilous seas and confronts mythical creatures, showcasing his wit and cunning. This epic portrays the longing for home and the challenges of endurance and perseverance. ---Their enduring relevance lies in their exploration of honour, heroism, and the intricate tapestry of human existence that continues to resonate across generations.

- A) The Iliad focuses on the rage of Achilles during the Trojan War, revealing the clash of honour, fate, and mortality amidst the battlefield's chaos.
- B) The Odyssey narrates Odysseus's decade-long odyssey filled with mythical challenges, showcasing his resilience and intelligence as he endeavours to return home to Ithaca.
- C) Homer is often considered the father of Western literature and remains an enigmatic figure.
- ✓ D) Both epics encapsulate the essence of Greek culture, intertwining mortal struggles with divine intervention, while portraying the virtues and flaws of humanity.
- E) The Odyssey intricately weaves the odyssey of Odysseus through mythical landscapes, showcasing the human spirit's endurance.

75. "V" can represent a multitude of concepts across various domains. In mathematics, "V" often symbolizes the Roman numeral for five or denotes vectors in equations. In physics, it can represent velocity, specifically in equations related to speed and direction. In astronomy, "V" signifies the magnitude of a star's brightness. Linguistically, "V" serves as a consonant in the English alphabet, playing a vital role in forming words and sounds. Additionally, in popular culture, "V" holds symbolic significance, representing victory or peace when displayed as a hand gesture. ----

- A) The letter "V" also holds historical significance, notably as the initial of the ancient Roman numeral system, symbolizing five.
- B) In fashion and design, in contrast, "V" often represents the neckline or silhouette of garments, influencing trends and styles.
- C) "V" is, all in all, a versatile symbol, finding its way into diverse contexts, ranging from science and mathematics to language, culture, and symbolism, embodying different meanings and interpretations based on the field or context in which it's used.
 in the realm of technology ✓
- D) Moreover, in this realm of technology, "V" is integral to designating versions, commonly used in software updates or product releases to denote different stages or editions. ✗
- E) It features prominently in words denoting change or transformation, as seen in terms like "evolve," "revolve," or "involve," reflecting its association with action and progression.

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

76. (I) In one of the first widely read novels about time-travel, published in 1889, Mark Twain wrote about a man whose life was saved by an eclipse. (II) In Twain's story, *A Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur's Court*, the protagonist Hank Morgan is knocked unconscious and wakes up in 6th-Century England, but he soon finds himself in trouble, and is sentenced to be burned at the stake. (III) It is a fictional story, but it may have been inspired by real-world events and has references to natural phenomena like eclipses. (IV) Luckily, his execution is scheduled for the same day as an eclipse. (V) Knowing it is coming up, Morgan tricks the King and his people into believing he controls the Sun and Moon, and his foreknowledge wins him a pardon.

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

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77. (I) Scientists in China are building the world's largest "ghost particle" detector 3,500 meters beneath the surface of the ocean. (II) The Tropical Deep-sea Neutrino Telescope (TRIDENT) – called Hai ling or "Ocean Bell" in Chinese – will be anchored to the seabed of the Western Pacific Ocean. (III) Neutrinos pass completely unimpeded through most matter, including the entirety of our planet, but they do occasionally interact with water molecules. (IV) Upon completion in 2030, it will scan for rare flashes of light made by elusive particles as they briefly become tangible in the ocean depths. (V) As it will be set up near the equator, it will be able to receive neutrinos coming from all directions with the rotation of the Earth, enabling all-sky observation without any blind spots.

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



78. (I) A team of scientists is proposing a new explanation for some cases of long Covid, based on their findings that serotonin levels were lower in people with the complex condition. (II) In their study, researchers at the University of Pennsylvania suggest that serotonin reduction is triggered by remnants of the virus lingering in the gut. (III) Depleted serotonin could especially explain memory problems and some neurological and cognitive symptoms of long Covid, they say. (IV) There are warnings, though – as the study about serotonin was not large, which means the findings need to be confirmed with other research. (V) The research could point the way toward possible treatments including medications that boost serotonin.

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



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79. (I) Abolitionism, also called abolition movement, (c.1783–1888), in western Europe and the Americas, is the movement chiefly responsible for creating the emotional climate necessary for ending the transatlantic slave trade and chattel slavery. (II) The push to abolish slavery in the United States proved more difficult because slavery was driven by domestic rather than colonial enterprises and was the social and economic base of the plantations of 11 Southern states. (III) The intensification of slavery as a system, which followed Portuguese trafficking of enslaved Africans beginning in the 15th century, was driven by the European colonies in North America, South America, and the West Indies, where the plantation economy generated an immense demand for low-cost labour. (IV) Between the 16th and 19th centuries an estimated total of 12 million enslaved Africans were forcibly transported to the Americas. (V) The brutality of slavery, made increasingly visible by the scale of its practice, sparked a reaction that insisted on its abolition altogether.



80. (I) In order to reduce fatalities and to protect villages and roads, people attempt to predict and prevent avalanches. (II) Accurate avalanche prediction requires an experienced avalanche forecaster who often works both in the field to gather snowpack information and in the office with sophisticated tools such as remotely accessed weather data, detailed historical weather and avalanche databases, weather models, and avalanche-forecasting models. (III) Avalanche forecasters combine their historical knowledge of past conditions with their knowledge of the affected terrain, current weather, and current snowpack conditions to predict when and where avalanches are most likely to occur. (IV) Though expensive, these defensive measures are common throughout the Alps, where numerous villages are found in areas known for dangerous avalanches. (V) Such forecasting work typically takes place along mountain highways, adjacent to potentially affected villages, at ski areas, and in terrain heavily used for backcountry skiing and snowmobiling.

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

Test bitti.

Lütfen cevaplarınızı kontrol ediniz