

**2025 Mart YDS**

1

The increasingly global relationships of technology and societies over the course of the 20th century had numerous ----: many aspects of life became technology-driven and technological innovations sparked cultural developments and social change.

- A) compulsions
- B) exceptions
- C) fluctuations
- D) fallacies
- E) ramifications

2

In the late 20th century, many governments in Southeast Asia were reluctant to welcome the arrival of Japanese corporations investing in their economies as they were wary of giving away economic ---- to these corporations unwilling to integrate local people into the management structure.

- A) accuracy
- B) delicacy
- C) adversity
- D) deviancy
- E) sovereignty

3

When archaeologists discovered that Ötzi, the 5,300-year-old mummy found on an Alpine glacier, had not died in a natural way, his death became a ---- issue as new theories and evidence emerged as to who might have murdered him.

- A) restrictive
- B) contentious
- C) prompt
- D) dispensable
- E) conventional

4

Thanks to the data from the Jupiter Icy Moons Explorer, a European Space Agency mission studying Jupiter's environment and some of its moons, we are ---- expanding our catalogue of potentially habitable worlds in the solar system.

- A) stringently
- B) exponentially
- C) detrimentally
- D) illicitly
- E) notoriously

5

Every year, thousands of high school graduates from all over the world compete to enter Harvard University, having ---- hundreds of hours of their time to achieve their dream.

- A) sacrificed
- B) alleviated
- C) prolonged
- D) earned
- E) yielded

6

Compulsive hoarding consists of three components: acquiring a large number of possessions, storing of items, and keeping them in such a way that it ---- daily living, with possible severe neglect of living space.

- A) wards off
- B) conforms to
- C) interferes with
- D) brings in
- E) seeks out

7

There is no cure for acne as the bacteria active in acne are normal residents of the skin, but it ---- with biochemical or lifestyle changes that eliminate the conditions ---- bacterial overgrowth.

- A) has to be lessened / being promoted
- B) may be lessened / to be promoted
- C) can be lessened / promoting
- D) should be lessened / promoted
- E) would be lessened / having promoted

8

---- the optimum growth from a seed, it ---- at a specific depth in soil which contains a fine structure of particles.

- A) Having achieved / should be planted
- B) To achieve / must be planted
- C) Achieving / could be planted
- D) Having been achieved / would be planted
- E) To be achieved / might be planted

9

Although nuclear power is the most efficient form of energy ---- by humankind, it ---- extensively so far because of the high economic costs and safety risks.

- A) harnessed / would not have been exploited
- B) to have been harnessed / had not been exploited
- C) being harnessed / will not be exploited
- D) having been harnessed / may not have been exploited
- E) to be harnessed / has not been exploited

**10**

Primary goals of cultural conservation projects are to sustain cultural and ecological diversity ---- modernising communities and to mobilise government support ---- the preservation of regional heritage.

- A) across / at
- B) among / from
- C) on / about
- D) within / for
- E) towards / by

**11**

Ready meals labelled ---- phrases like 'finest' and 'best' are marketed as premium shortcuts ---- a balanced meal, but cooking equivalent dishes from scratch is still a nutritionally better option.

- A) about / over
- B) in / from
- C) for / on
- D) through / at
- E) with / to

**12**

The risk of breaking a hip is shown to be higher for vegetarian women than those who are regular meat eaters, ---- meat-free diets are possibly deficient in vitamins and minerals that help strengthen bones.

- A) whereas
- B) so
- C) because
- D) although
- E) whether

**13**

The lie detector, or polygraph, is based on the idea that someone who is lying will give themselves away by, for example, increased sweating and raised heart rate; ----, in reality, few courts rely on polygraph results.

- A) namely
- B) however
- C) likewise
- D) moreover
- E) consequently

**14**

---- the vast deserts and steamy rainforests of Africa make this continent a tricky place to look for fossils, in recent years, many areas have been found to be rich in ancient life, and fascinating finds have become increasingly common.

- A) Once
- B) Even though
- C) Provided that
- D) As long as
- E) As if

**15**

The prehistoric Mycenaeans built ---- huge stone walls around their citadels -- some of them were 14m wide -- ---- later civilisations believed they were the work of giants.

- A) not only / but also
- B) as / as
- C) such / that
- D) whether / or
- E) either / or

**16**

University libraries in Japan reconstructed their library systems in the 1980s ---- the regulations proposed by the Science Council, which aims to eliminate disparities among library catalogues.

- A) in accordance with
- B) irrespective of
- C) with the exception of
- D) as opposed to
- E) for the purpose of

(17)---- the circulation of information is an integral part of the operation of large complex economies, the history of capitalism has been accompanied by waves of innovation in communications. With the invention of the telegraph in 1844, the transmission of information over long distances was made possible, and for decades after the invention of the telephone in 1876, telecommunications was synonymous with simple telephone service. Just as the telegraph facilitated the colonisation of the American West during the late 19th century, the telephone became vital (18)---- the growth of the American city system, allowing firms to centralise their headquarters' functions. Even today, despite the (19)---- of several new technologies, the telephone remains by far the most commonly used form of telecommunications for businesses and households. During the late 20th century, as the microelectronics revolution broke out, new technologies drastically increased the capacity of telecommunications.

17

- A) When  
B) As if  
C) Since  
D) Although  
E) Unless

**18**

- A) from  
B) with  
C) on  
D) at  
E) to

**19**

- A) expiration  
B) aggravation  
C) alienation  
D) proliferation  
E) aversion

A) In comparison to  
B) As a consequence of  
C) Instead of  
D) Despite  
E) Regardless of

**21**

- A) had complemented
- B) should have complemented
- C) will have complemented
- D) have complemented
- E) would have complemented

- [illegible]



At a time when birds were killed to be studied, Florence Merriam Bailey re-envisioned ornithology. In her book, *Birds Through an Opera Glass*, the American ornithologist suggested that the best way to view birds was in their natural habitat through the lenses of opera glasses (binoculars), (22)--- the sight of a shotgun, and therefore helped form the basis of modern birdwatching. Florence's activism began while attending Smith College in Massachusetts, where she led birdwatching tours to dissuade women from buying hats with feathers in order to (23)--- the exploitation of birds for aesthetic purposes. And in 1900, at a time when women did not even have the right to vote in the USA, she helped pass the Lacey Act, which enforces a prohibition (24)--- the trade of wild animals that have been illegally hunted. Over the course of her life, Florence attained many firsts, notably becoming the first female fellow (25)--- the American Ornithologists' Union in 1929. (26)---, she paved the way for women ornithologists and made a male-dominated field accessible to everyone.

**22**

- A) on the basis of
- B) rather than
- C) by means of
- D) in terms of
- E) due to

**23**

- A) allocate
- B) fulfil
- C) pursue
- D) halt
- E) elucidate

**24**

- A) against
- B) through
- C) at
- D) from
- E) in

**25**

- A) to join
- B) joined
- C) to have been joined
- D) to be joined
- E) having joined

**26**

- A) However
- B) Otherwise
- C) Thus
- D) Even so
- E) Conversely

**27**

**If adolescents become a member of a group that promotes deviant behaviour, ---.**

- A) friendship patterns are powerful influences on gang membership, as is the excitement of involvement in delinquent activity
- B) deviant behaviour is often characterised by the violation of social norms and the rejection of shared values
- C) then the ability of the parents to shape or regulate their children's behaviour might be diminished considerably
- D) the composition of a group can vary greatly from school to school and from neighbourhood to neighbourhood
- E) members of a peer group have similar behavioural patterns or goals

**28**

**Shy people often refrain from interacting with others or taking part in events, ---.**

- A) as they generally find themselves unable to do so, consumed by a sense of dread, anxiousness, or uncertainty
- B) thus they communicate with other people to fulfil daily obligations though they find it challenging
- C) but participating in social activities can feel more like difficult hurdles to overcome
- D) although they might be temperamentally shy and feel psychological discomfort when accompanied by strangers
- E) instead shyness is often grouped in with other conditions and traits, such as fear and introversion

**29**

**Given the complexity of the types of mental disorders, ---.**

- A) scientists are developing treatments for mental disorders by studying the chemical effects of neurotransmitters in the brain
- B) the signs, symptoms, and treatment methods can differ hugely from one person to another
- C) a seriously distorted and inappropriate body image characterises a number of mental disorders
- D) cognitive therapy, widely used to treat mental disorders, assumes that faulty thoughts cause dysfunctional behaviour
- E) individuals with certain mental disorders may repeat words spoken by others with a robot-like speech pattern

**30**

**Severe pain may disrupt sleep and lead to the development of sleep disorders such as insomnia; ----.**

- A) furthermore, it may restrict movement and result in too much bed rest, which causes deconditioning
- B) rather, disrupted sleep is not restorative because people wake up feeling tired, and their pain becomes more intense
- C) however, those suffering from pain cannot exert the physical or mental effort involved in maintaining social relationships
- D) in other words, there are many people who have difficulty in falling asleep
- E) therefore, the reason why some people experience higher levels of pain has yet to be clearly identified

**31**

**High self-esteem confers many benefits to people as well as producing positive psychological outcomes; ----.**

- A) moreover, those who lack self-esteem may avoid engaging in social interactions and fail to establish enduring relations with others
- B) therefore, self-esteem is generally thought to increase over the course of middle and late adolescence
- C) however, it might also have a dark side as it sometimes relates to maladaptive behaviour, such as heightened aggression
- D) for example, young people have higher self-esteem than elders when it comes to their physical appearance
- E) nonetheless, self-esteem is a multi-layered concept and people evaluate themselves along several different dimensions

**32**

**Digestive problems often have negative consequences, and for those with weak or unsettled digestion, life can be miserable; ----.**

- A) in other words, the digestion process affects how rapidly oral medications enter the blood circulation
- B) therefore, fasting may be required to avoid them or a certain type of food must be excluded from one's diet
- C) on the contrary, poor digestive health may be linked to a large variety of factors, such as infections and disordered gut bacteria
- D) instead, herbal medicines can improve the complex functioning of the digestive system, helping to relieve acidity and nausea
- E) as a result, food passes from the stomach into the small intestine during digestion and is mixed with pancreatic secretions

**33**

**----, there are lethal ones that aim to reduce bird numbers, as a means of preventing damage to the environment.**

- A) When chemicals are used to control birds that pose significant hazards to places such as airports and rubbish dumps
- B) Whereas some chemical methods of control generally attempt to modify bird behaviour without causing mortality
- C) Once people use toxicants, stressing agents, or reproductive inhibitors to tackle overpopulation of birds
- D) Because birds that are often controlled through regular use of chemicals are small species such as rock pigeons and house sparrows
- E) While chemicals are highly toxic to birds and may cause both primary and secondary poisoning of non-target species

**34**

**Proponents of globalisation see it as the answer to fundamental problems that plague poor countries ----.**

- A) although the view that globalisation fosters cultural interaction has become pervasive
- B) because it is thought to provide plenty of opportunities for sustainable development and socioeconomic growth
- C) if it had not increased the scope, volume, and velocity of global cooperation
- D) even if it is associated with lower consumer prices and improved efficiency and production
- E) just like immigration is an unfavourable outcome of globalisation, with different political and cultural dimensions

**35**

**The mathematical activity of the Babylonians seems to have been motivated, at first, by the practical everyday needs of running their society; ----.**

- A) by contrast, the Babylonians used a simple stylus to make marks in the clay and developed a form of writing based on cuneiform symbols
- B) thus, some of the tasks defined in later texts had no apparent practical application and clearly indicated an interest in pursuing mathematics for its own sake
- C) however, the Babylonians kept extensive records of their society and their mathematics on hardy sun-baked clay tablets
- D) for instance, many problems described in early tablets were concerned with calculating the number of workers needed for building irrigation canals and the total expense of wages
- E) hence, a popular theory suggests that the Babylonians' number system was based on the observation that there are 365 days in the year



36

---, there has been a marked decline in its population due to the excessive hunting for its valuable skin, which began in the 1940s.

- A) When large areas in the black caiman's habitat were cleared by loggers and converted into farms
- B) Even if hunting remains a big threat to the black caiman and humans chase the crocodile for a variety of reasons
- C) Given that the black caiman was legally protected in most countries despite poorly enforced laws
- D) While the large size of the black caiman made it an easy target for hunters, who killed millions for the leather industry
- E) Although the black caiman, a large species of crocodile, once existed in great numbers in the Amazon Basin

37

The decline in biological diversity, which mostly results from habitat destruction and overhunting, is one of the most important environmental issues that require international collaboration.

- A) Biyolojik çeşitlilikteki azalma, çoğunlukla yaşam alanı tahribatı ve aşırı avlanmadan kaynaklanmakta olup uluslararası iş birliği gerektiren en önemli çevresel sorunlardan biridir.
- B) Biyolojik çeşitlilikteki azalma, çoğunlukla yaşam alanı tahribatı ve aşırı avlanmadan kaynaklanmaktadır ve bu, uluslararası iş birliği gerektiren en önemli çevresel sorunlardan biridir.
- C) Çoğunlukla yaşam alanı tahribatı ve aşırı avlanmadan kaynaklanan biyolojik çeşitlilikteki azalma, uluslararası iş birliği gerektiren en önemli çevresel sorunlardan biridir.
- D) Biyolojik çeşitlilikteki azalma, çoğunlukla yaşam alanı tahribatı ve aşırı avlanmadan kaynaklanan en önemli çevresel sorunlardan biri olduğu için uluslararası iş birliği gerektirmektedir.
- E) Uluslararası iş birliği gerektiren en önemli çevresel sorunlardan biri olan biyolojik çeşitlilikteki azalma, çoğunlukla yaşam alanı tahribatı ve aşırı avlanmadan kaynaklanmaktadır.

38

Although flamingos are not generally migratory, they do not always stay in the same place since they sometimes search out new breeding grounds due to factors like changes in temperature or water level.

- A) Flamingolar genelde göçmen olmasalar da sıcaklık ve su seviyesindeki değişiklikler gibi etkenler sebebiyle her zaman aynı yerde kalmayıp bazen yeni üreme alanları ararlar.
- B) Flamingolar genelde göçmen olmasalar da her zaman aynı yerde kalmamalarının sebebi, sıcaklık ve su seviyesindeki değişiklikler gibi etkenlerden dolayı bazen yeni üreme alanları aramalarıdır.
- C) Flamingolar genelde göçmen olmasalar da sıcaklık ve su seviyesindeki değişiklikler gibi etkenler sebebiyle bazen yeni üreme alanları aradıkları için her zaman aynı yerde kalmazlar.
- D) Flamingolar genelde göçmen olmamalarına rağmen kaldıkları yer her zaman aynı değildir çünkü sıcaklık ve su seviyesindeki değişiklikler gibi etkenler, bazen onların yeni üreme alanları aramalarına sebep olur.
- E) Flamingolar genelde göçmen olmamalarına rağmen sıcaklık ve su seviyesindeki değişiklikler gibi etkenlere bağlı olarak her zaman aynı yerde kalmazlar ve bazen yeni üreme alanları ararlar.

39

While plastic surgery is usually associated with operations performed to make people look younger, it also involves such procedures as tissue transfer for severe burns and implanting prostheses for missing limbs.

- A) Plastik cerrahide uygulanan işlemler genellikle insanların daha genç görünmesini sağlamakla ilişkilendirilse de ağır yanıklar için doku nakli ve eksik uzuvlar için protez yerleştirme gibi işlemler de plastik cerrahinin kapsamındadır.
- B) Plastik cerrahiyle ilişkilendirilen işlemler genellikle insanların daha genç görünmesini sağlamak için uygulanan işlemler olsa da plastik cerrahi, ağır yanıklar için doku nakli ve eksik uzuvlar için protez yerleştirme gibi işlemleri de kapsamaktadır.
- C) Plastik cerrahi genellikle insanların daha genç görünmesini sağlamak için uygulanan işlemlerle ilişkilendirilmesine rağmen ağır yanıklar için doku nakli ve eksik uzuvlar için protez yerleştirme de plastik cerrahinin kapsadığı işlemler arasındadır.
- D) Plastik cerrahi genellikle insanların daha genç görünmesini sağlamak için uygulanan işlemlerle ilişkilendirilse de ağır yanıklar için doku nakli ve eksik uzuvlar için protez yerleştirme gibi işlemleri de kapsamaktadır.
- E) İnsanların daha genç görünmesini sağlamak için uygulanan işlemler plastik cerrahinin genellikle ilişkilendirildiği işlemler olmasına rağmen ağır yanıklar için doku nakli ve eksik uzuvlar için protez yerleştirme gibi işlemler de plastik cerrahinin kapsamındadır.

40

Eleştirel düşünmeyi destekleyen ve öğrencilerin liderlik ve yardımseverlik gibi farklı toplumsal rolleri üstlenmelerini sağlayan sınıf ortamları ergenlikte sağlıklı kimlik gelişimini kolaylaştırabilir.

- A) Healthy identity development in adolescence can be facilitated in classroom environments where critical thinking is promoted and students are allowed to take on different social roles such as leadership and benevolence.
- B) Classroom environments that promote critical thinking and allow students to take on different social roles such as leadership and benevolence can facilitate healthy identity development in adolescence.
- C) By promoting critical thinking and allowing students to take on different social roles such as leadership and benevolence, classroom environments can facilitate healthy identity development in adolescence.
- D) Healthy identity development in adolescence can be facilitated through classroom environments that promote critical thinking and allow students to take on different social roles such as leadership and benevolence.
- E) Classroom environments that promote critical thinking can facilitate healthy identity development in adolescence if students are allowed to take on different social roles such as leadership and benevolence.

**41**

Üreticiler, hayatın tüm alanlarında müşterilerin ihtiyaçlarına hizmet eden ev aletleri üretmek amacıyla yenilikçi ve pratik teknikler oluşturmaya çalıştıkları için ev aletlerinin gelişimi devam etmektedir.

- A) As manufacturers try to produce household appliances serving the needs of consumers in all areas of life, the development of household appliances continues with innovative and practical techniques.
- B) The development of household appliances continues because manufacturers aiming to produce household appliances that serve the needs of consumers in all areas of life try to devise innovative and practical techniques.
- C) Since manufacturers want to produce household appliances that serve the needs of consumers in all areas of life, they try to introduce innovative and practical techniques, which makes the development of household appliances continue.
- D) The development of household appliances continues thanks to manufacturers who try to devise innovative and practical techniques in order to produce household appliances that serve the needs of consumers in all areas of life.
- E) Because manufacturers try to devise innovative and practical techniques to produce household appliances that serve the needs of consumers in all areas of life, the development of household appliances continues.

**42**

Ev ödevi yaparak harcanabilecek zamanı azalttığı için televizyonun çocuklar üzerinde zararlı bir etkisi olduğu fikri, eğitimciler tarafından uzun süredir tartışılmaktadır.

- A) The idea that children are adversely affected by television has long been discussed by educators given that it reduces the time which could be spent doing homework.
- B) The idea that television has an adverse impact on children by reducing the time that can be spent doing homework has long been questioned by educators.
- C) The idea that television has a harmful effect on children as it reduces the time that can be spent doing homework has long been discussed by educators.
- D) The idea that children are severely affected by television has long been questioned by educators because it reduces the time that could be spent doing homework.
- E) The idea that television has a harmful impact on children since it reduces the time which can be spent doing homework is what educators have long questioned.



The power of music to unlock memories and other cognitive capacities in Alzheimer patients is a cherished tenet of clinical neurology. Hearing an autobiographically relevant music, like a song people danced to at their wedding, has been shown to suppress some of the symptoms of Alzheimer's disease, including anxiety and agitation. Jeff Anderson and his colleagues at the University of Utah Health suggest that songs Alzheimer patients find personally meaningful may dispel their anxiety by increasing brain activity. Songs that provoke an emotional response tap into the brain's salience network – the part of the brain that chooses which stimuli are worthy of attention and is one of the few regions unaffected by Alzheimer's disease. Researchers have shown that firing up the salience network with a self-selected collection of music seems to kick-start neighbouring regions of the brain that have been ravaged by the disease. With the help of brain scans, the researchers found that patients listening to their personal soundtrack exhibited significantly higher functional connectivity in the visual, salience, and executive networks compared to the patients scanned in silence. Yet, the researchers stress that the small sample size of 17 patients and the limited extent of the study mean that the results are not conclusive. The study only included a single imaging session for each patient, so it remains unclear whether the effects identified in the study persist beyond a brief period. "No one is saying playing music will be a cure for Alzheimer's disease, but it might make the symptoms more manageable," says Anderson.

**43**

**Which of the following can be concluded from the passage?**

- A) Music therapy is offered as an adjunct treatment for Alzheimer's disease even if patients' salience network is largely destroyed.
- B) The impact of music on the brains of Alzheimer patients is hard to observe since most of their brain regions have been damaged by the disease.
- C) Familiar music triggers brain activity in Alzheimer patients, which may help soothe their anxiety.
- D) Research has revealed that cognitive capacities of Alzheimer patients cannot be improved unless certain symptoms of Alzheimer's disease can be eliminated.
- E) Further research is required in clinical neurology to better understand which regions of the brain are more likely to deteriorate due to Alzheimer's disease.

**44**

**Which of the following is pointed out in the passage?**

- A) The salience network is one of the regions of the brain that can be severely impaired by Alzheimer's disease.
- B) When the anxiety level of a person increases, the proper functioning of several brain regions may be impeded.
- C) The stimulation of the salience network through preferred music can activate other regions of the brain affected by Alzheimer's disease.
- D) The regions of the brain show considerable differences in activation after an Alzheimer patient listens to his/her favourite music.
- E) The salience network cannot be activated if other parts of the brain have not been fired up by personalised music.

**45**

**Which of the following is true of the research by Anderson and his colleagues?**

- A) The patients scanned in silence and those exposed to music differed from each other in terms of brain regions harmed by Alzheimer's disease.
- B) Due to the low number of the participants and its narrow scope, the results of the research were considered unreliable.
- C) It yielded controversial results as it was not certain whether the musical sound or the meaningful content of the songs lit up the regions of the brain.
- D) Patients who listened to music and the ones who did not had the same level of anxiety before brain scans were performed.
- E) The results of the research were not definitive because some songs activated the salience network while others stimulated the visual and executive networks.

**46**

**What is the primary purpose of the author?**

- A) To focus on the drawbacks of the research on music-based treatment for Alzheimer's disease
- B) To inform the reader about how the salience network collaborates with other networks in the brain when recalling memories
- C) To briefly explain the ways to restore brain regions that have been severely affected by Alzheimer's disease
- D) To draw particular attention to the therapeutic application of music to relieve the symptoms of Alzheimer's disease
- E) To exemplify music-based treatments in clinical neurology to help patients with serious memory loss



Hundreds of papyrus scrolls from Herculaneum, damaged by the eruption of Mount Vesuvius in 79 CE, constitute the only intact Greco-Roman library known to survive from antiquity. Researchers are using advanced imaging technologies and machine learning to reveal writings that have remained undetectable for thousands of years. Previous attempts to unroll the scrolls were destructive. Today, non-invasive methods that involve high-energy X-ray micro-computed tomography (micro-CT) can produce high-resolution, digital images of the internal structures of the scrolls without further damaging them. Identifying the location of ink on the scrolls, which would reveal the written text, is challenging because both the papyrus and the ink are carbon-based: there is little visible contrast between the two, making the text seem invisible. However, machine learning may be able to discern what is challenging for the human eye. Researchers point the artificial intelligence (AI) to areas of known ink coverage to study those areas. Then, AI applies what it learns to new areas where no contrast can be detected by the human eye to reveal writing not seen for thousands of years. The study resulted in 2,000 characters of previously unread text – a passage probably by Philodemus. What is most striking for papyrologists, though, is the speed at which the AI is now finding identifiable letters. Going from three letters to columns of text, which took AI a month, usually takes papyrologists 20 years of intense study.

**47**

**According to the passage, Herculaneum scrolls ----.**

- A) have been damaged by new imaging technologies, though relatively less than traditional practices
- B) had texts written in an encoded language which could not have been decoded without the use of AI
- C) were long known to include texts belonging to Philodemus before the use of new imaging technologies
- D) hold the records of the eruption of Mount Vesuvius in 79 CE
- E) are examples of scrolls from antiquity that are still in existence in their entirety

**48**

**Which of the following is true about the process of reading Herculaneum scrolls?**

- A) Carbonisation of the papyrus scrolls caused some of the sheets to stick together, which made it impossible to tell the layers of sheet apart.
- B) After researchers produced digital images of the scrolls through micro-CT, it became possible to precisely pinpoint the location of ink on the scrolls with the human eye.
- C) The ink and the papyrus consisted of the same kind of material, which posed an obstacle to researchers trying to differentiate between them.
- D) The ink-detection models failed at first because there was not enough material to teach AI what carbonised papyrus looked like.
- E) Non-invasive techniques allowed for the identification of the location of ink on the scrolls, which helped papyrologists reveal 2,000 characters without the use of AI.

**49**

**It can be understood from the passage that the use of AI ----.**

- A) has saved researchers a considerable amount of time in deciphering the texts in the scrolls
- B) has paved the way for researchers to construct digital images of the scrolls, though it has increased concerns over further damage
- C) has helped researchers to find out the true identity of the author of the texts in the scrolls, which was previously thought to be someone else
- D) was discouraged by researchers who argued that AI might not as accurately interpret the scrolls as humans do
- E) has enabled papyrologists, who could only identify three letters before using micro-CT, to read columns of text

**50**

**Which could be inferred about the research?**

- A) Until now, the technologies used to reveal written texts have inflicted no harm on the scrolls, but they failed to detect the parts that are invisible to the human eye.
- B) The innovative methods of the research drew attention to the cultural importance of Herculaneum, which was home to prominent authors like Philodemus.
- C) The algorithm of AI that the research helped to develop has led to an unprecedented success that may contribute to the swift deciphering of ancient texts.
- D) The research could shed light on the possibility of the existence of texts written in materials other than ink.
- E) Papyrologists may cause further harm to Herculaneum scrolls if they use micro-CT excessively to maximise the resolution of the images of the scrolls.



The United Kingdom is listed as one of the world's most nature-depleted nations. In the spring, the struggle for survival faced by much-loved species such as foxes, hedgehogs, badgers and songbirds will become increasingly acute as breeding season in the wild begins. The holes and tunnels made by these animals will be destroyed by unaware humans. Nursing mothers will die in road accidents. Nests will be destroyed by gardeners, causing the animals to find other places to dwell in. There is a good reason why the wildlife fraternity describe spring as 'orphan season'. For the last 40 years, the Wildlife Aid Foundation has rescued, rehabilitated, and released British wildlife. Each year, it responds to over 20,000 incidents. Orphan season is its busiest. During the spring months, the charity's state-of-the-art wildlife hospital operates round-the-clock, caring for thousands of patients. Its work also helps other wildlife centres: as a centre of excellence for UK wildlife care, the hospital trains veterinarians and wildlife carers in the vital skills and protocols needed to ensure that orphaned and injured wildlife get the best possible chance of release back into the wild. The last three springs have seen unprecedented numbers of patients. Lockdown and work-from-home undoubtedly played a part as more people spent time outdoors enjoying nature. Climate change is also a factor with breeding patterns changing noticeably, as animals breed earlier each year. To provide this level of care, the Wildlife Aid Foundation relies on the generosity of the public as it receives no government funding and frequently takes in patients from better funded organisations.

**51**

Which of the following is **not** mentioned as a factor contributing to the depletion of the wildlife in the UK?

- A) Gardeners may cause the destruction of nests in the breeding season.
- B) Humans might ruin the holes and tunnels dug by wildlife animals without realising it.
- C) The attempts of wildlife centres to conserve animals remain fruitless during the breeding season.
- D) Wildlife may be displaced due to the destruction of animals' nests.
- E) Accidents can take place which may cause the death of caring mothers.

**52**

It is implied in the passage that one reason for the high number of wildlife patients is that ----.

- A) the Wildlife Aid Foundation has limited resources as it is dependent upon donations
- B) wildlife hospital working hours are not long enough to meet the demand
- C) recent changes in people's way of living have had a disruptive effect on animals
- D) veterinarians and wildlife carers lack the necessary skills to give the best treatment
- E) the wildlife fraternity fail to rehabilitate the injured animals in the breeding season

**53**

One can infer from the passage that the UK ----.

- A) has been making strides in protecting its biodiversity since most British mammals are now at risk of extinction
- B) is the world's most nature-depleted nation as wildlife organisations have been unable to collaborate with each other to protect wildlife
- C) hosts the oldest institution, the Wildlife Aid Foundation, in terms of aiding wild animals through long-term treatment processes
- D) has been challenged specifically by the threat to its wildlife more than other environmental issues in the last three years
- E) should allocate funding to the Wildlife Aid Foundation as it has been the busiest institution taking care of wildlife

**54**

Which could be the best title for this passage?

- A) The Threats of Climate Change to Wild Animals in the UK
- B) Ethical Implications of Wildlife Loss in the UK
- C) Misconceptions about the Orphan Season of British Wildlife
- D) Regulations of British Wildlife Organisations
- E) British Wildlife in Serious Jeopardy

In Rome's earliest days, two broad categories of citizens were identified: patricians and plebeians. Patricians might be described as the 'haves' of Roman society, for they were generally the people who had money, property, power, and perhaps most importantly, the right family connections. Plebeians (the have-nots), on the other hand, were for the most part the antitheses of patricians: not as much money, property, or power, and weaker family influence. Over time, some plebeians and plebeian families climbed the socioeconomic ladder, but the ascent was incredibly difficult. By the third and second centuries BCE, a prosperous middle class, 'equestrians', began to emerge. Eventually, many equestrians assumed economic power in Roman society, primarily because of their commercial interests. The disparities between social classes were keenly felt throughout Roman history. In politics, for example, it was very difficult for a *novus homo* (new man) – one from a family that had never produced important elected officials – to strive successfully for high office. Two of the most prominent new men to make it all the way to the consulship were Cato the Elder, in 195 BCE, and Cicero, in 63 BCE. (An instructive contrast: new men were perceived as the opposites of *nobiles* (known men); hence the English words *noble* and *nobles*, which connote much the same for us today as did the word *nobiles* for the ancient Romans.)

**55**

**It can be understood from the passage that in Roman society, ----.**

- A) the transition from one social class to another was possible but extremely challenging
- B) the political influence of the ruling class was felt evenly by both patricians and plebeians
- C) there existed a few classes, but they eventually disappeared, becoming a part of patricians or plebeians
- D) the gap between social classes narrowed as new men began to play a more crucial role in politics than nobles
- E) equestrians came into being as a result of political and economic conflict with patricians

**56**

**One can infer from the passage that equestrians ----.**

- A) came into existence relatively later in the Roman history
- B) began to flourish when more and more plebeians were elected as officials
- C) could be elected as consuls by patricians only if they had important family connections
- D) gained profound influence in the political arena as they did in many aspects of life
- E) progressed rapidly in the socioeconomic ladder to compete with patricians

**57**

**Why does the author give Cato the Elder and Cicero as an example?**

- A) To show how equestrians enhanced their commercial interests
- B) To demonstrate that only nobles could be elected as officials in ancient Rome
- C) To highlight that they held an important position in Roman politics despite their former social status
- D) To specify the conditions in which one could be actively involved in Roman politics
- E) To inform the reader that the word *nobiles* had broad implications in ancient Rome

**58**

**What is the passage mainly about?**

- A) The ways of climbing the socioeconomic ladder in ancient Rome
- B) The gradual loss of nobles' political power in ancient Rome
- C) The sharp class distinctions in ancient Rome
- D) The battle between new men and nobles in ancient Rome
- E) The impact of social stratification on property ownership in ancient Rome



Professionals often make reference to variation in language proficiency among the people they come in contact with in the workplace. Comments often include easiness or difficulty of accents, and native speakers are singled out as the most difficult ones to interact with. This is not surprising if we think that professionals operate with a range of L1 (first language) and L2 (second language) speakers of English who potentially display variation in their speech at all levels – grammar, vocabulary, and phonology. What makes their communication work, therefore, is not so much adherence to native speaker norms but their ability to accommodate the unexpected and the use of collaborative skills, such as open-mindedness, empathy, and adaptability, to avoid communication breakdowns in the international workplace. Studies have shown that communication in 'Business English' is inherently intercultural, thus professionals should respect not only multiple backgrounds and identities, but also cultural diversity in international business environments. On that basis, because of the cultural hybridity of these contexts, researchers emphasise the negotiation of meaning, the co-construction of understanding, and the strategies used to solve non-understanding. They highlight the need to focus on the content of the message and understanding of business ideas rather than foregrounding accuracy in language structures.

**59**

**Which of the following is clearly stated in the passage?**

- A) Professionals achieve effective communication in international business contexts thanks to similar levels of linguistic competence.
- B) Professionals' ability to understand different accents improves significantly as they operate in L2 most of the time.
- C) In international business environments, professionals find communication with native speakers burdensome.
- D) Professionals having the same L1 background can solve communication problems more easily.
- E) Although Business English helps to clarify cultural misunderstandings, it does not often guarantee the smooth transfer of meaning among professionals.

**60**

**One can understand from the passage that in international business contexts, communication is maintained thanks to professionals who ---.**

- A) are familiar with the terminology regarding their area of expertise, which help them put forward business ideas more clearly
- B) can handle unusual situations and display cooperative behaviour in order to prevent communication failures
- C) have already developed similar levels of competence in L2 in terms of grammar, vocabulary, and phonology
- D) are assisted by native speakers to fully understand the content of a message and to avoid any misunderstanding
- E) have a high level of proficiency in L2 and therefore can communicate effectively with native speakers

**61**

**Which could be understood from the passage?**

- A) Business English encourages professionals to convey meaning in an appropriate way as well as promoting the correct use of language forms.
- B) The courses of Business English must be specific enough for a particular field in order to familiarise learners with certain business contexts.
- C) Instead of emphasising the transfer of ideas in intercultural business contexts, some professionals tend to prioritise grammatical accuracy.
- D) The linguistic skills professionals have in their L1 may not always turn out to have a major impact on their L2 communication.
- E) Besides different language proficiency levels, the cultural components of communication are also of significance in international business contexts.

**62**

**What is the passage mainly about?**

- A) The contribution of cultural hybridity to the international success of businesses
- B) The key role of native speakers in improving communication in international business environments
- C) The facilitation of effective communication in international business contexts
- D) The strategies to enhance collaborative skills by increasing language proficiency
- E) The communication barriers in the international workplace caused by conflicting business ideas

## 63

Sophia:

- Yesterday when I was scrolling on my phone, I saw something really interesting. Taylor Swift fans who'd been to her concerts reported they couldn't remember details about the concert night. Then I wondered why and looked into it.

Rue:

- You're saying they simply forgot parts of what they'd seen. Can we say this is some sort of memory loss? What did you find exactly?

Sophia:

– ----

Rue:

- So, this is not concert specific; it can happen in any big day where people are in an elevated mood which causes memory-creation issues, right?

Sophia:

- Yes, they even call it post-concert or wedding-day amnesia.

- A) Nowadays, it seems that when we're in the middle of a big concert, we forget to live in the moment and try to record the whole thing with our phones.
- B) Some people find that more memories are triggered later on, once the initial overwhelm wears off. This could be due to listening to a song from the concert or seeing the photos taken on that day.
- C) Well, there are some strategies people can try to remember a big event, like focusing on what they've seen or heard or writing a journal entry straight after the event to cement it in their minds.
- D) Though there's not a formal diagnosis, psychologists explain that it happens due to excitement that can cause the neurons associated with memory to become more erratic, making it hard to form new memories.
- E) Recalling an event becomes even harder with the consumption of too much caffeine, or if pre-event excitement has impacted on sleep quality and quantity.

## 64

Podcaster:

- Today, we have Dr. Turner, who's going to answer your questions about the permafrost. Let's start with the first one. Linda from Melbourne asks whether any life form can exist inside frozen ground.

Scientist:

- In recent years, an abundance of microorganisms have been discovered frozen in the permafrost, and I can safely say many are still alive.

Podcaster:

– ----

Scientist:

- Well, in 2016, there was an anthrax outbreak that killed one person and many animals in Siberia. It's thought that bacteria from the permafrost led to this outbreak. So, it seems we may experience outbreaks of ancient microbes in the future.
- A) Is there a platform where our listeners can learn more about the permafrost and the former outbreaks caused by the ancient microorganisms?
  - B) Is there any difference in the degree of infectiousness between ancient bacteria and viruses?
  - C) Why do most researchers not agree that a new virus emerging from the permafrost could cause a global pandemic?
  - D) With the melting of the permafrost because of climate change, is it possible that some of these frozen microorganisms can cause disease?
  - E) Taking into account earlier pandemics, are there any precautions that we can take against the now-dormant viruses?



## 65

Patrick:

- Have you ever wondered why we buy souvenirs like fridge magnets and trinkets? What does it really mean to take home memorabilia?

Judith:

– ----

Patrick:

- You're right. Humans have always had a strong tendency to collect things. Take the Romans; they brought home animal skins and artefacts to commemorate their conquests.

Judith:

- Well, the brain seems to link objects to specific memories. So, looking at a souvenir may evoke positive emotions related to these memories.

- A) A souvenir may reflect one's aspiration to be admired by others as it may indicate they've had the marvellous opportunity to visit places that others haven't seen before.
- B) I think we're overwhelmed by our desire to immortalise our travels, and this is why we buy souvenirs and see them as tangible reminders of our experiences.
- C) You know most souvenirs are small, portable, and affordable. These qualities make them so appealing to us that we present them as gifts to our beloved ones.
- D) In a world flooded with mass-produced items, it's almost impossible to buy souvenirs unique to a place. For example, a boomerang you buy in Australia may be traced to Indonesia.
- E) In fact, the allure of souvenirs lies in the nature of the commerce. When we buy directly from the maker, we get to witness their craft.

## 66

Anita:

- Have you heard of the Fort Bragg Glass Beach in California? They say it's now under protection due to the unique formation of sea glass.

Florence:

- What makes it so different than beaches with normal pebbles?

Anita:

- Well, it was basically formed out of heaps of glass waste. This beach was a site where locals discarded their rubbish. But, over decades, rubbish piles began to dwindle, biodegradable materials rotted away, and all that remained were glass and ceramics.

Florence:

- Still, I don't understand how all that glassware sitting on the beach got transformed into shiny little pebbles.

Anita:

– ----

- A) As glass is made up predominantly of silicon dioxide which is the same compound that quartz is made of, it shares this mineral's durability.
- B) You know how glass is made right? Through a series of chemical processes and heating in a furnace, sand is transformed into various forms of glass like bottles.
- C) Because of the ubiquity of plastic bottles today, less glass is finding its way to the ocean and fewer sea glass pieces wash up on the shoreline.
- D) Sea glass can have a variety of textures, from frosty to dull, depending on the salinity of water.
- E) The continual bombardment by ocean waves smooths the glass and rounds its edges, turning a once-sandy beach into a floor of frosted sea glass.

67

Nathan:

- Look at this coin-operated piano. It's a kind of automatic piano that plays a song when you put money in it, a precursor to the jukebox.

Bruce:

- **Wow! The piano keys are moving on their own! That's incredible. How many songs can it play? You said it was like a jukebox.**

Nathan:

- **Well, yes, sort of. It can only play one song. It works a bit like a music box. That sheet of paper you see feeds through the machine and makes the keys strike.**

Bruce:

– ----

Nathan:

- **Exactly! Pianos were already commonplace. I think people enjoyed the novelty of a machine that could play itself, in the same way that people are dazzled by certain kinds of robots or AI today.**

- A) So, when it gained popularity, pianos might have been considered an old invention, and people must have been excited about this new machine.
- B) I imagine this sort of pianos must have been astronomically expensive when they came out. I wonder if they were purchased outright or rented.
- C) Actually, I remember reading something about automatic violins and other instruments using a similar technology.
- D) It seems like it'd be boring to hear the same thing night after night if you had to work in a place where it was found.
- E) People must have been somewhat afraid that the pianist's job could be lost to a machine; in fact, the true essence of music could be lost.

68

**Hypochondriacs, those who have an excessive preoccupation with personal health, may falsely believe that they have a deadly disease and persist in this belief even after being assured by a physician that they do not have the disease.**

- A) People who are extremely worried about personal health might erroneously believe that they have a life-threatening disease, and those who cling to this belief although they are told by a physician that they do not have the disease are called hypochondriacs.
- B) Hypochondriacs, strongly fixated on personal health, might mistakenly believe that they have been struck by a fatal disease, and because of this belief, they assert that a physician must absolutely guarantee that they do not have the disease.
- C) As hypochondriacs are highly obsessed with personal health, they might wrongly believe that they have a fatal disease and do not abandon this belief unless a physician ensures that they do not have the disease.
- D) Feeling an overriding concern for personal health, hypochondriacs might hold an erroneous belief that they suffer from a fatal disease and stick to this belief even if a physician confirms that they do not have the disease.
- E) Hypochondriacs, who are deeply interested in personal health, might wrongly believe that they suffer from a fatal disease, and therefore they have to see a physician to make sure that they do not have the disease so that they give up this belief.

69

**The missing ingredients of a 2,300-year-old Chinese recipe for bronze have just been uncovered, making us acknowledge the level of sophistication in the practice of chemistry at the time.**

- A) If the ingredients of a recipe that was missing for about 2,300 years had not been unravelled, today it would be impossible to appreciate how Chinese people of that time developed the practice of chemistry and bronze production.
- B) The disclosure of 2,300-year-old ingredients has made it possible for us to appreciate how Chinese people developed the practice of chemistry and managed to produce bronze as described in their recipes coming from that time.
- C) Though the ingredients of a recipe of bronze-making were unearthed about 2,300 years ago, it has recently been made possible to appreciate the degree of development Chinese people achieved at that time in the practice of chemistry, including bronze production.
- D) It is thanks to the recent discovery of ingredients in a Chinese recipe of bronze production dating back 2,300 years that we can now appreciate how developed the practice of chemistry was at that time.
- E) We can appreciate how developed the bronze recipes of Chinese people were because it has recently been made possible to produce bronze with the recipes as they did 2,300 years ago and achieve parallel developments in the practice of chemistry.



**70**

Many technology companies assume that training artificial intelligence on more data can help fix the problem of AIs replicating human prejudices, but it turns out that using larger data sets can produce more biased results.

- A) Many technology companies still believe that they will overcome the issue of AIs copying human prejudices through training artificial intelligence on more data even after ending up with more biased outcomes by using larger data sets.
- B) Many technology companies believing that they could resolve the issue of AIs imitating human prejudices have increased the amount of data to train artificial intelligence; however, it has become obvious that the results are more biased when they include larger data sets.
- C) While many technology companies believe that training artificial intelligence on more data may help solve the problem of AIs mimicking human prejudices, it has become apparent that more biased outcomes might be acquired when larger data sets are employed.
- D) In order to handle the problem of AIs mimicking human prejudices, many technology companies have started to instruct artificial intelligence with more data, yet it has become clear that employing such large data sets can generate even more biased outcomes.
- E) Instructing artificial intelligence with more data is considered by many technology companies to be beneficial in addressing the problem of AIs copying human prejudices, though it has been argued that it will create more biased outcomes.

**71**

An underwater robot has just been developed to autonomously check the bottom of the sea to identify rubbish using image recognition, which in turn could help control limited budgets for the clean-up of harmful materials.

- A) A recently developed underwater robot can autonomously probe the bottom of the sea to detect rubbish; however, the image recognition that the robot uses could strain the low budgets for the removal of hazardous materials.
- B) Although the budgets allocated for the development of an underwater robot with image recognition have been very small and hard to manage, the robot has recently proven useful in probing the sea floor on its own to detect rubbish and remove toxic materials.
- C) No matter how tight the budgets for the removal of hazardous materials are, a recently developed underwater robot, which relies on image recognition, is able to monitor the sea floor autonomously to spot rubbish and remove toxic materials.
- D) A recently developed underwater robot, equipped with image recognition, can monitor the bottom of the sea on its own to spot rubbish, and accordingly, it could be possible to manage tight budgets for the removal of hazardous materials.
- E) If image recognition is incorporated into a recently developed underwater robot so that it can monitor the sea floor autonomously to detect rubbish, tight budgets for the removal of hazardous materials can be managed more effectively.

**72**

People assume that today's easy long-distance collaboration should release an unprecedented flood of innovative scientific research, but oddly, the opposite may be true. --- According to a recent study by social scientists from the University of Pittsburgh, teams collaborating remotely produce fewer breakthroughs. Researchers suggest that remote collaboration enables more new combinations of knowledge, but it also makes it harder to put the pieces together and combine them accurately. "If you want to encourage radical innovation, you've got to bring both ideas and people together," says study leader Lingfei Wu.

- A) Scientists make the most breakthroughs when working under optimal working conditions, so it is important to understand what these conditions entail.
- B) Those who criticise long-distance collaboration emphasise that on-site teams better integrate junior scholars into conceptual tasks and serve as an escalator for new talent.
- C) Several reasons have been suggested for the current slowdown in bold new research ideas, but it now seems remote collaboration itself may be a limiting factor.
- D) In this era of increasing remote collaboration, researchers rely heavily on digital infrastructure to make scientific advances.
- E) In fact, it is a well-established belief that connecting researchers from distant places online can lead to the growth of new ideas.

**73**

Growing trees will help limit further warming of the planet by soaking up carbon dioxide, but not quite as much as we thought. The climate benefits on a global level could be some 15 to 30 per cent smaller than previous estimates because of other effects, such as trees absorbing sunlight. This does not mean that it is useless to plant trees but the climate benefits of planting trees are not as great as predicted. --- The more action taken, the greater the benefits of planting forests.

- A) The impact trees have depends, in part, on what other measures are implemented to tackle climate change, such as cutting fossil fuel emissions.
- B) It has long been known that plants can have both warming and cooling effects based on regional factors.
- C) The compounds released by plants can also react with nitrogen oxides to form ozone, another greenhouse gas contributing to warming.
- D) Forestation has numerous other benefits for people, including maintaining water supplies and providing food and jobs.
- E) Therefore, preventing deforestation has been proven to be a far more effective way of combatting climate change than reforestation.



**74**

Much has been written about the rising rates of mental health problems in children, with many possible explanations proposed. ---- The problems start with modern child-rearing practices that greatly differ from those of previous generations. Much of this difference is due to 'helicopter parenting', in which parents closely monitor their children's lives to ensure they are mentally and physically nurtured all the time. But this monitoring may lead children to feel overstressed. What is more, children are regularly subjected to mental health screening tests including questions like "Have you ever thought of cutting or burning yourself?", but no one seems to consider the potential for putting such ideas in their heads.

- A) However, overburdening children with strict routines and chores may be counterproductive; they may feel overwhelmed and crave for self-reliance.
- B) Most of the mental health problems children face have been shown to result from lack of parental and peer support.
- C) A bold hypothesis suggests that this crisis is being perpetuated by the very measures supposed to prevent it – used by families and professionals.
- D) When parents realise that their actions yield unexpected results in their child, they should seek professional help to see if the child has a certain mental health problem.
- E) Apart from parenting styles, poor academic performance and low self-esteem are partly to blame for mental health problems in children.

**75**

Sketch shows are considered a radio and television comedy genre, that is, a certain kind of comedy that has a set of characteristics and is assumed to have enough in common to constitute a set of norms or traditions. Perhaps one of the key characteristics of sketch shows is their flexibility. Sketch shows are characterised by individual episodes that are made up of many shorter, typically stand-alone, comedic pieces. ---- Individual sketches may vary in length from a couple of seconds to many minutes, and there are almost no restrictions on subject matter or form.

- A) Sketch shows often employ catch phrases, which are sayings or responses associated with a particular character.
- B) Sketch shows are therefore a highly adaptable format, which places few boundaries upon its makers.
- C) Because sketch shows are made up of many individual elements, narrative analysis is difficult.
- D) While sketch shows can be made up of many entirely unrelated comic moments, in practice most series use recurring characters, settings, and situations.
- E) Although the nature of the shows encourages a wide array of settings, series often focus on locations to be recognised by the audience.

**76**

(I) Organisations can provide support for employees dealing with work-family conflict. (II) Recognising the difficulties employees face in balancing work and family responsibilities, organisations may implement policies and programmes to help them carry out all their professional and family duties. (III) They include practices such as on-site child care, maternity and paternity leave, flexible scheduling, and the like. (IV) The conflict that occurs between work and non-work roles can be a source of chronic stress, with serious physical and psychological outcomes, dramatically decreasing an organisation's productivity. (V) Family benefits provided by the organisation are believed to assuage work-family conflict by enabling employees to have greater control over both work and family domains.

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

**77**

(I) Various characteristics of advertisements have been found to increase the likelihood that consumers will attend to an advertisement. (II) Obtaining the attention of consumers is a significant challenge for advertisers because consumers differ with respect to their perceptual and cognitive skills, or they may misinterpret the message conveyed by the advertiser. (III) Advertisements that include relevant information for the consumer, such as product safety, mixture, or price, particularly capture the consumer. (IV) In addition, information that is new or unfamiliar to the consumer is more likely to stir up the consumer's interest. (V) Creative devices such as the use of humour, a well-known celebrity, or an especially entertaining presentation can also captivate consumers.

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

**78**

(I) Airplanes have been described as 'two million parts flying in close formation', and a lot can go wrong with them. (II) Successive flights expose these parts to cycles of intense stress and relaxation, during which small defects, unavoidable in the manufacturing process, can lead to tiny cracks. (III) As an important defence against failures, the structure of a plane should be subjected to physical tests, but such testing can be expensive. (IV) Once a crack grows long enough, adjacent components can break off. (V) Aircraft designers therefore need to predict the maximum stress that components will have to endure to prevent failures.

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



**79**

(I) The chemical Bisphenol A, also called BPA, has been used to make lightweight, hard plastics since the 1960s. (II) While the primary source of daily human exposure to BPA is through the diet, air and water are other possible sources of exposure that should be carefully examined. (III) BPA may be found in many food and beverage packaging, including baby bottles, infant feeding cups, water bottles, and storage boxes. (IV) Although BPA was once considered safe, some recent studies have reported subtle effects of low doses of BPA in laboratory animals. (V) Certain precautions have been proposed while research continues, such as avoiding BPA containers to heat food and opting for glass or porcelain containers.

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

**80**

(I) Computer game addiction consists of a compulsive involvement in the game, a lack of interest in other activities, and physical or mental symptoms when attempting to stop playing. (II) Advocates of computer games usually view the games as a benign activity that promotes children's eye-hand coordination and spatial abilities, but some parents and educators believe that they impair children's creativity because the games are played according to pre-set rules. (III) They argue that children, who predominantly play rule games, do not get sufficient practice in 'divergent' and 'as if' experiences and that, as a result, their development of creative skills is inhibited. (IV) However, it is wrong to suppose that all computer games hinder children's creativity through lack of practice in experimental tasks. (V) Many educational adventures or fantasy role-playing games are designed to foster imagination, and this is exactly what many game producers tell parents in their product information.

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

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## 2025 Mart YDS

### ANSWER KEY

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1 E

2 E

3 B

4 B

5 A

6 C

7 C

8 B

9 E

10 D

11 E

12 C

13 B

14 B

15 C

16 A

17 C

18 E

19 D

20 B

21 D

22 B

23 D

24 A

25 A

26 C

27 C

28 A

29 B

30 A

31 C

32 B

33 B

34 B

35 D

36 E

37 C

38 C

39 D

40 B

41 E

42 C

43 C

44 C

45 B

46 D

47 E

48 C

49 A

50 C

51 C

52 C

53 E

54 E

55 A

56 A

57 C

58 C

59 C

60 B

61 E

62 C

63 D

64 D

65 B

66 E

67 A

68 D

69 D

70 C

71 D

72 C

73 A

74 C

75 B

76 D

77 B

78 C

79 B

80 A