

1.-16. Choose the best word(s) or expression(s) to fill the space(s).

1) Although it is not a substitute for professional treatment, for those living in undeveloped regions and those who may --- receive no help, online guidance is a good starting point for schizophrenia.

- A) however
B) in turn
C) therefore
D) for example

E) otherwise

angora
inSilizceangora
enSilizce

2. The second period of Ottoman history is characterised by **relentless territorial** ---- as its power and landmass continuously **spread out** after the conquest of Istanbul.

→ A) reinforcement

B) infringement violation

C) collapse

✓ D) expansion

E) calamity catastrophe

angora
inSilizce

angora
enSilizce

3. **Violent behaviour within a society and aggression to "the other"**, whoever it is that **the majority** deems as **foes, ---- one another and unless both are addressed urgently, they are likely to induce further social ills.**

A) manifest **show**

B) embody **include**

C) reinforce **fuel / increase / prompt / promote***

D) penetrate

E) diminish

angora
inSilizce

angora
enSilish

4. Lack of exercise is definitely a risk factor for heart disease but it is ---- small when compared with other serious factors such as smoking.

A) superficially

B) comparatively relatively

C) virtually almost

D) relentlessly non-stop

E) warily cautiously

-ly
=

1. ✓
2. 2d5
3. 2d4
4. s20

angora
inSilizce

angora
enlish

5. At school, children with Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder tend to violate the classroom rules, and they are likely to ---- **aggressive behaviours** toward their classmates and teachers.

A) advocate ⁴

B) revise

C) attain

D) **exhibit** display

E) relieve

angora
inSilizce

angora
enSilish

6. Distinguished scholars from all around the world have proposed a number of hypotheses in an attempt to ---
- the rise in global temperatures.

A) account for 1.explain / 2.make up

B) look after

C) put forward

D) call off

E) pull over

angora
inSilizce

angora
enSilizce

The very plant

7. As **certain** plant diseases ---- largely by fungi might harm the plant **itself**, they are protected using toxic chemicals that can kill people and animals (if ---- unwashed or uncooked).

- A) to induce / consuming
B) inducing / to consume
C) induced / consumed
D) induce / consume
E) to be induced / to be consumed

*when**---*angora
inSilizceangora
enSilizce

8. The atmosphere of the Earth **is thought** --- little or no free oxygen, consisting principally of carbon dioxide and nitrogen **at the time** life --- **a recent study reveals**.

A) ~~contained~~ / has arisen

B) ~~to contain~~ / had arisen

C) **to have contained** / **arose**

D) ~~to be containing~~ / was arising

E) ~~containing~~ / arises

angora
inSilizce

angora
enSilizce

9. In the light of new research, a supervolcano **is understood** ---- in **what is now** Africa and thanks to the valuable debris, modern archaeologists have **the chance** ---- the period.

- A) having erupted / study
B) to be erupting / studied
C) to erupt / studying
D) erupting / to have studied
E) to have erupted / to study

angora
inSilizce

angora
enSilizce

10. People who sleep only four hours a night are at a much higher risk --- causing a car crash than those with a sleeping time enough --- a total relaxing rest.

- ✓ A) of / for
B) in / to ✓
C) on / by
D) by / from
E) for / from

=

angora
inSilizce

angora
enSilizce

11. International Women's Day celebrates the social, economic, cultural and political achievements of women --- **the globe**, and calls attention to **the need** --- **accelerating gender parity** at all levels.

A) **in** / on

B) **across** / **for**

C) **around** / **in**

D) towards / to

E) **throughout** / by

demand for

those in need

we need to do sth

angora
inSilizce

angora
enSilish

MK

12. ---- it continues to mature throughout life in all people, the rate at which the brain develops can vary from person to person, leading to big differences in thinking and skills.

- A) When
- B) Given that
- C) Although
- D) If
- E) Just as



angora
inSilizce

angora
enSilish

13. ---- **the increase in** primary school enrolment in Iraq and Syria over the past decade, **educational outcomes** **remain far from satisfactory** considering the high illiteracy rate.

A) Similar to

given

B) **Even with**

C) By means of

D) In terms of

E) As opposed to

unlike

angora
inSilizce

angora
enSilizce

14. Children are susceptible to the harms of lead exposure as their developing bodies ---- the chemical in higher amounts in a short time and their brains are more sensitive to it.

- A) absorb
B) release
C) refuse
D) trigger
E) obtain

//

angora
inSilizce

angora
enSilizce

15. All forms of precipitation, including rain, snow, and hail can occur, --- in winter --- spring, once a portion of the atmosphere has become saturated with water vapour.

A) as / as

B) not / but ✓

C) just as / so

D) neither / nor

✓ E) whether / or

ister / ister

either / or ✓

angora
inSilizce

angora
enlish

16. Wars and the subsequent chaos have the potential to cause ---- destruction and death ---- generations of hatred and blood feuds between communities.

- A) whether / or
B) the more / the more
C) no sooner / than
D) if / then
✓ E) not only / but also

if svs , then svs

angora
inSilizce

angora
enSilizce

17. - 21. Choose the best option to complete sentences.

The Silk Road is the name of the trade routes (17) ---- Europe and the Mediterranean with Asia. The route was over 6,500 km and got its name (18) ---- the early Chinese traded silk along it. Silk was valuable as it is now. Although it was the main trading item for quite a long time, there were some other goods travelling along the Silk Road. Throughout history, a wide variety of goods of Chinese origin found their way (19) ---- continents thanks to this road, appealing to many diverse cultures and tastes. The ancient Romans were the first people to realise the value of silk as a commercial product with a delicate texture and shiny look. Indians followed suit and traded silk with the Chinese in exchange for gold and other precious materials. Travelling along the route was dangerous, (20) ----, due to the hot desert, high mountains and sandstorms. Caravans carried most of the goods. Over the centuries, people (21) ---- along the ancient route and many towns, ports and cities emerged. Later on, there were fewer hardships people had to overcome, but by no means was it easy.

17.

- A) connected B) connecting
C) to be connected D) to connect
E) having connected

18.

- A) once B) given that
C) provided D) because
E) though

19.

- A) across B) for
C) of D) from
E) beyond

20.

- A) in contrast
B) therefore
 C) though however
D) otherwise
E) similarly

21.

- A) deserted B) observed
C) revived D) arose
 E) settled

31

22. - 26. Choose the best option to complete sentences.

Questioning each and every thing they encounter, children never (22) ---- to surprise even those who have never lost their curiosity. Some of the perennial questions of childhood are "Why is the sky blue? or Why are trees green? You (23) ---- these as a child to your own self or your elders, or you may have a child now asking you! Objects appear different colours as they absorb some colours (wavelengths) and reflect or transmit other colours. The colours we see are the wavelengths that are reflected or transmitted. (24) ----, a red shirt looks red because the dye molecules in the fabric have absorbed the wavelengths of light from the violet/blue end of the spectrum. Red light is, interestingly enough, the only light that is reflected from the shirt. If only blue light is shone (25) ---- a red shirt, the shirt would appear black, because the blue would be absorbed and there would be no red light to be reflected. White objects appear white because they reflect all colours, whereas black objects absorb all colours, (26) -- -- no light is reflected.

22.

- A) cease ^{stop} B) persist
C) doubt D) elude
E) retain

23.

- A) should have asked
B) could have asked ^{may/might have asked} ✓
C) had to ask
D) must have asked 90%
E) would have asked

24.

- A) However B) Otherwise
C) Therefore D) Likewise
E) For instance

25.

- A) above B) through
C) onto D) behind
E) with

26.

- A) indeed B) otherwise
C) in short D) in turn ^{dolayisiyla}
E) in addition
^{thus}
^{hence}
----- As such

27. - 36. Choose the best option to complete the given sentence.

27. ---- while the future versions of such vehicles will come in many shapes and sizes, and there will be no pedals.
- A) Engineers are doubtful if they are ever going to make any changes to diesel vehicles
- B) Ordinary cars will always be better than some experimental vehicles
- C) In the past, most vehicles did not show a sign of improvement or progress in design.
- D) Experimental vehicles are today merely modified versions of ordinary cars and use standard size and equipment
- E) Some experts say that driverless cars are not going to remedy the current traffic problems and bad roads

angora
inSilizceangora
enSilizce

28. --- unless almost everyone can afford to buy one and use them instead of their diesel cars on a daily basis.

- ✓ A) Electric cars, with their skyrocketed price tags, can only add to the existing problem of traffic and energy crisis
- B) Everybody is aware that we must do something in order to reduce carbon emissions and use renewable energy
- C) Car manufacturers will try to attract the attention of people with their futuristic electric car designs
- D) What people know about renewable energy and electric cars depends largely on news and photos on the internet
- E) People may opt for more economical versions in the future

angora
inSilizceangora
enSilizce

29. The cure for Coronavirus, devastating millions in recent years, is (no longer unknown to experts; ----).

- A) therefore, scientists do not know what precautions to take in the face of this deadly disease
- B) in addition, the officials announced that it would be much more difficult to put an end to this
- C) however, the current outbreak in China is spreading faster than ever before
- D) consequently, there is not much to do to prevent this disease from spreading
- E) in contrast, the world is worried about how fast this disease has spread across the continents

angora
inSilizceangora
enSilizce

(by some)

30. In cases of mood and mental disorders, a supplement with higher amounts of omega 3 is claimed to have a beneficial effect, ----.

- Positive
- Some
- so
- A) although experts suggest a certain amount of omega 3 be consumed every day to this end
- B) yet other studies show omega-3 supplements have little to no such effect in preventing depression or anxiety symptoms
- C) so recent research shows how beneficial omega 3 is for people of all ages, in particular for children
- D) but people need to take a lot of supplementary pills to reap the benefits of such supplements rich in omega 3
- E) because controlled studies need to confirm whether your intake of omega-3 fatty acids affects your cancer risk
- but

angora
inSilizce

angora
enlish

31. Your worth has nothing to do with how others treat you, ---.

in fact

- A) indeed, how others treat us is a reflection of how they feel about themselves
- B) however, most people would think that you are only being too selfish and narcissistic
- C) similarly, some mistakenly believe that serious social ills can be solved in a matter of months
- D) so, other people may try to avoid you in social settings
- E) in contrast, you have to think about your own value in professional and family relationships

angora
inSilizce

angora
enSilish

32. **Though used alternately, there is a great difference between being alone and being lonely----**.

- A) because some people prefer being alone rather than being in socially awkward situations
- B) so we can be alone and stay away from all the toxic people around us
- C) in fact a loner will always prefer being alone, but they will never feel lonely
- D) despite the harmful effects of loneliness on relationships between people
- E) yet being alone does not necessarily mean you do not have any friends

angora
inSilizceangora
enSilizce

33. With his insightful approach and observations, Leonardo da Vinci succinctly put that just as iron rusts from disuse,----

- A) other materials like steel can also endure for a longer time in constructions
- B) corrosion is a big threat and steel alloy must be used more in shipbuilding
- C) steel would replace iron in the near future
- D) the intellect is spoiled by ^{inertia} inaction and procrastination
- E) many experts believe it does not do much good in building ships

Hamlet by Shakespeare

angora
inSilizce

angora
enSilizce

34. Everyone puts things off sometimes, but procrastinators chronically avoid difficult tasks and may deliberately look for distractions with good excuses ----.

- A) whereas procrastination may relieve pressure in the moment at the expense of steep emotional, physical, and practical costs
- B) therefore, procrastination, avoidance, and rumination are all common symptoms of depression
- C) for example, procrastinators may feel bad about not doing the chores but they may raise their mood by claiming they are busy now and they will do it tomorrow
- D) but procrastination also involves a degree of self-deception: at some level, procrastinators are aware of their actions and the consequences
- E) so procrastination can also jeopardize both personal and professional relationships, leading abandonment or unemployment

angora
inSilizceangora
enSilizce



35. The South African financial system **has weathered** the shock of COVID-19, ----.

- A) so it is known to be in massive debt due to persistent drought
- B) just as health concerns have given rise to another major crisis in China
- C) if its weak economy gets worse **in the months to come**
- D) because famine and overpopulation have not been taken into consideration for decades
- E) but it faces growing risks (emanating from) a weak macroeconomic outlook

angora
inSilizce

angora
enSilizce

Time

36. The benefits of chewing gum on memory have been shown to last only while you are chewing the gum ----.

- A) similarly, it has been discovered that the main component of the gum can be used in many consumer goods
- B) nonetheless, experts should do more research on chewing gums before releasing a product
- C) for example, chewing gums seem to have a calming effect on people in stressful times
- D) therefore, some habitual gum chewers do not know why they like chewing gums and cannot do without them
- E) however, habitual gum chewers may benefit from feeling more alert and less stressed throughout the day

angora
inSilizceangora
enSilizce

37. Some scholars maintain that the history of the wheelchair began around the 5th century, but precisely when the first wheeled chairs were invented and whether it was used for the disabled is unknown.

- A) Bazı akademisyenler, tekerlekli sandalyenin tarihinin 5. yüzyıl civarında başladığını iddia etmektedirler, ancak ilk tekerlekli sandalyelerin tam olarak ne zaman icat edildiği ve engelliler için kullanılıp kullanılmadığı bilinmemektedir.
- B) Bazı akademisyenler, tekerlekli sandalyenin tarihinin 5. yüzyıl civarında başladığını iddia etmekte olsalar da ilk tekerlekli sandalyelerin tam olarak ne zaman icat edildiği ve engelliler için kullanılıp kullanılmadığı tartışılmaktadır.
- C) Bazı akademisyenler, tekerlekli sandalyenin tarihinin 5. yüzyıl civarında başladığını iddia etmelerine rağmen ilk tekerlekli sandalyelerin ne zaman icat edildiği ve engelliler için kullanılıp kullanılmadığı henüz tartışmalıdır.
- D) Bazı akademisyenler, tekerlekli sandalyenin tarihinin 5. yüzyıl civarında başladığını iddia etmektedirler, fakat ilk tekerlekli sandalyelerin ne zaman icat edildiği ve tam olarak engelliler için de kullanılıp kullanılmadığı bilinmemektedir.
- E) Tekerlekli sandalyelerin tam olarak ne zaman icat edildiği ve ne zaman kullanılmaya başlanıldığı bilinmemesine rağmen, bazı akademisyenler tekerlekli sandalyenin başlangıç tarihinin 5. yüzyıl civarı olduğunu iddia etmektedirler.

45 sn

38. About 300 million people in Africa are suffering from undernourishment and malnutrition due mainly to climate change.

- A) Afrika'da yaklaşık 300 milyon insan, başlıca olarak iklim değişikliğinin neden olduğu yetersiz beslenme ve kötü beslenme sorunu ile karşı karşıyadır.
- B) Afrika'daki yaklaşık 300 milyon insan, iklim değişikliğinin yol açtığı yetersiz beslenme ve kötü beslenme sorunu yaşamaktadır.
- ✓ C) Afrika'daki yaklaşık 300 milyon insan, iklim değişikliği nedeniyle yetersiz beslenme ve kötü beslenme sorunu yaşamaktadır.
- D) Afrika'daki iklim değişikliği, tam olarak 300 milyon insanın yetersiz veya kötü beslenmesine sebep olmaktadır.
- E) Afrika'da yaşayan yaklaşık 300 milyon insan, iklim değişikliği neticesinde hem yetersiz hem de kötü beslenme sorunu yaşamaktadırlar.

angora
in Englishangora
in English

39. Whether you are trying to bond with your baby, deal with a difficult teen, or help your kids cope with the turmoil of a divorce, parenting brings with it a unique set of challenges.

- A) Bebeğinizle bağ kurmaya, zor bir ergenle baş etmeye veya çocuklarınızın bir boşanma karmaşası ile başa çıkmalarına yardımcı olmaya çalışsanız da çalışmasanız da, ebeveynlik beraberinde benzersiz bir dizi zorluk anlamına gelir.
- B) İster bebeğiniz ile bağ kurmaya çalışın, ister zor bir ergenle uğraşın, isterse çocuklarınızın boşanmalarından kaynaklanan karmaşayla uğraşın, ebeveynlik yapmak bir dizi benzersiz sorunlarla uğraşmak demektir.
- C) Bebeğinizle bağ kurmaya, zor bir ergenle baş etmeye veya çocuklarınızın bir boşanma karmaşası ile başa çıkmalarına yardımcı olmaya çalışıp çalışmadığınız, ebeveynliğin beraberinde benzersiz bir dizi zorluk getirdiği gerçeğini değiştirmez.
- D) İster bebeğinizle bağ kurmaya, ister zor bir ergenle baş etmeye çalışın isterse de çocuklarınızın bir boşanma karmaşası ile başa çıkmalarına yardımcı olun, ebeveynlik beraberinde benzersiz bir dizi zorluğu getirir.
- E) Ebeveynlik, ister istemez, bebeğiniz ile bağ kurma, zor bir ergenle başa çıkma ya da bir boşanmanın getirdiği karmaşa ile uğraşma gibi bir dizi eşsiz zorluğa neden olur.

40 Deniz seviyesinin yükselmesi dünyadaki buzulların erimesinin neden olduğu küresel bir sorun iken, toprağın çökmesi yerel bir sorundur.

- A) Whereas the sea-level rise is a global issue causing the melting of the world's ice caps, land subsidence is a local problem.
- B) Although the sea-level rise causes a global issue like the melting of the world's ice caps, land subsidence is a local problem.
- C) The sea-level rise is a global issue caused by the melting of the world's ice caps, whereas land subsidence is a local problem.
- D) The sea-level rise is a global issue caused by the melting of the world's ice caps, but land subsidence is a local problem.
- E) While the sea-level rise is a global issue caused by the melting of the world's ice caps, land subsidence is a local problem.

erimesine yol açan
erimesin-den kaynaklanan
which the melting of the ice caps causes

41. Meteor ve kuyruklu yıldızlar gibi gece gökyüzünde görülen diğer doğa olaylarının aksine, Kuzey ve Güney Işıkları atmosferde gerçekleşen olaylardır.

- A) Aurora Borealis and Aurora Australis are atmospheric phenomena; by contrast, other phenomena witnessed in the night sky come from outer space.
- B) Unlike other phenomena seen in the night sky, such as meteors and comets, Aurora Borealis and Aurora Australis are atmospheric phenomena.
- C) As opposed to meteors and comets, which come from outer space, Aurora Borealis and Aurora Australis are atmospheric phenomena.
- D) It is a widely known fact that meteors and comets come from outer space, whereas Aurora Borealis and Aurora Australis are atmospheric phenomena.
- E) It would be safe to say that Aurora Borealis and Aurora Australis are atmospheric phenomena, but meteors or comets aren't.

angora
inSilizceangora
enSilizce

42. Birçokları tarafından neredeyse imkânsız olarak görülen bir proje üzerinde yıllarca çalıştıktan sonra, yazılım mühendisleri, Çine'den İngilizce' ye insan düzeyinde çeviriyi sonunda başardı.

- A) Having worked for years on a project, viewed by some as almost impossible, software engineers ultimately achieved human-level translation from Chinese into English.
- B) After years of working on a project, still regarded by many as nearly impossible, software engineers, at last, achieved human-level translation from Chinese into English.
- C) After having worked for years on a project, viewed by some as almost impossible, now software engineers' ultimate aim is to achieve human-level translation from Chinese into English.
- D) After years of working on a project, regarded by many as nearly impossible, software engineers finally achieved human-level translation from Chinese into English.
- E) Human-level translation from Chinese into English has always been regarded as a nearly impossible feat by many; yet, software engineers have managed to do it after years of working on a project.

angora
inSilizceangora
enSilizce

43 - 46. Choose the best option according to the text.

For the last eight months, farms near Kisarazu City in Japan have been home to a robot wolf. Engineers designed it to stop animals from eating farmers' crops. In truth, the story of the Robowolf is more than a little sad. Wolves went extinct in Japan due to a state-sponsored eradication campaign. Now, parts of Japan are overrun with deer and wild boar. They love to feast on farmers' rice and chestnut crops. Obviously, farmers do not love this. Fast forward 200 years and humans create a robotic wolf to replace the species they killed off. The first official trial of the robot wolf just ended and – surprise! – it was an unquestionable success. Ultimately, the trials revealed that the wolf has an effective radius of just about one kilometre, making it more effective than an electric fence. However, if you have anything outside that, you'll have to invest in a few as, currently, the wolf is immobile. Still interested in something better than a traditional scarecrow? If a farmer wants a Robowolf of his own, he can obtain one for about 514,000 yen (\$4,840). The price is, admittedly, a bit steep; however, the company has more affordable monthly leasing options. Of course, it would have been far cheaper to just not eradicate an entire species, but it's a little too late for that.

43. Which of the following is **certainly TRUE** about a **Robowolf**?

- A) It can protect a larger area and is more effective than an electric fence.
- B) It can move without any restraint while a fence can't do so.
- C) It costs so little that anyone can get it installed.
- D) It is better than the great majority of traditional methods like a traditional scarecrow.
- E) It has led to the extinction of wolves during the last eight months.

For the last eight months, farms near Kisarazu City in Japan have been home to a robot wolf. Engineers designed it to stop animals from eating farmers' crops. In truth, the story of the Robowolf is more than a little sad. Wolves went extinct in Japan due to a state-sponsored eradication campaign. Now, parts of Japan are overrun with deer and wild boar. They love to feast on farmers' rice and chestnut crops. Obviously, farmers do not love this. Fast forward 200 years and humans create a robotic wolf to replace the species they killed off. The first official trial of the robot wolf just ended and – surprise! – it was an unquestionable success. Ultimately, the trials revealed that the wolf has an effective radius of just about one kilometre, making it more effective than an electric fence. However, if you have anything outside that, you'll have to invest in a few as, currently, the wolf is immobile. Still interested in something better than a traditional scarecrow? If a farmer wants a Robowolf of his own, he can obtain one for about 514,000 yen (\$4,840). The price is, admittedly, a bit steep; however, the company has more affordable monthly leasing options. Of course, it would have been far cheaper to just not eradicate an entire species, but it's a little too late for that.

44. What could be said about Robowolf?

- A) It came into use right after a state-sponsored eradication campaign against wolves.
- B) Its limited range may make it useless in real life situations before long.
- C) Farmers may need to rent one due to its high price.
- D) It might improve the feeding patterns of deer and wild boar.
- E) Maintenance costs will probably discourage potential customers.

lease / rent

For the last eight months, farms near Kisarazu City in Japan have been home to a robot wolf. Engineers designed it to stop animals from eating farmers' crops. In truth, the story of the Robowolf is more than a little sad. Wolves went extinct in Japan due to a state-sponsored eradication campaign. Now, parts of Japan are overrun with deer and wild boar. They love to feast on farmers' rice and chestnut crops. Obviously, farmers do not love this. Fast forward 200 years and humans create a robotic wolf to replace the species they killed off. The first official trial of the robot wolf just ended and – surprise! – it was an unquestionable success. Ultimately, the trials revealed that the wolf has an effective radius of just about one kilometre, making it more effective than an electric fence. However, if you have anything outside that, you'll have to invest in a few as, currently, the wolf is immobile. Still interested in something better than a traditional scarecrow? If a farmer wants a Robowolf of his own, he can obtain one for about 514,000 yen (\$4,840). The price is, admittedly, a bit steep; however, the company has more affordable monthly leasing options. Of course, it would have been far cheaper to just not eradicate an entire species, but it's a little too late for that.

45. It can be inferred from the passage that ----.

- A) automated systems in farming may continue to replace traditional jobs at an unprecedented rate
- B) the Japanese are extremely careful not to disturb the natural balance
- C) Japanese farmers keep up with the latest developments in technology
- D) the extinction of a species may have adverse effects on an ecosystem by disrupting its balance
- E) Japan should have taken the interests of its farmers into account regarding agricultural investments

For the last eight months, farms near Kisarazu City in Japan have been home to a robot wolf. Engineers designed it to stop animals from eating farmers' crops. In truth, the story of the Robowolf is more than a little sad. Wolves went extinct in Japan due to a state-sponsored eradication campaign. Now, parts of Japan are overrun with deer and wild boar. They love to feast on farmers' rice and chestnut crops. Obviously, farmers do not love this. Fast forward 200 years and humans create a robotic wolf to replace the species they killed off. The first official trial of the robot wolf just ended and – surprise! – it was an unquestionable success. Ultimately, the trials revealed that the wolf has an effective radius of just about one kilometre, making it more effective than an electric fence. However, if you have anything outside that, you'll have to invest in a few as, currently, the wolf is immobile. Still interested in something better than a traditional scarecrow? If a farmer wants a Robowolf of his own, he can obtain one for about 514,000 yen (\$4,840). The price is, admittedly, a bit steep; however, the company has more affordable monthly leasing options. Of course, it would have been far cheaper to just not eradicate an entire species, but it's a little too late for that.

46. What does the author imply in the underlined statement?

- A) To protect a larger area, people were able to find cheap solutions such as making use of wolves first and then an electric fence.
- B) Now Japanese people do encounter and suffer from the consequences of driving wolves to extinction in the past.
- C) An entire species can be wiped out easily only with the help of a state-sponsored eradication campaign.
- D) It is better and cheaper to use a robowolf than a great majority of traditional methods.
- E) Deer and wild boar can no longer feast on farmers' rice and chestnut crops and cause economic damage.



47. - 50. Choose the best option according to the text.

Researchers have developed two tests that could potentially detect autism in children. Both tests, one blood, and one urine are based on a previously discovered link between damage to proteins in blood plasma and autism. The team believes the tests to be the first of their kind, and hope that they could help improve early detection of Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD). Researchers still do not completely understand why people develop autism. About 30-35% of cases of ASD are linked to genetic variants, but there is no exact formula for predicting autism. As with many other conditions, genetics, environment, and other factors all play a role. ASD cases are characterised by a wide variety of symptoms that can range from mild behavioural issues to debilitating compulsive behaviour, anxiety, cognitive impairment, and much more. Because its symptoms are so varied and the causes aren't yet fully understood, diagnosis and treatment can be an arduous journey. In recent years, there's even been evidence suggesting that gut bacteria could indicate whether or not a person has an ASD. Finding biomarkers for ASD would be consistent with what the team from Warwick has accomplished, as their research demonstrated that measuring protein damage could be a reliable indicator of whether or not a child has ASD.

47. Which of the following is TRUE about the two tests in the passage?

- A) Researchers expect the tests to revolutionise the medical industry as a whole.
- B) The tests are aimed to be used in the treatment of cognitive impairment.
- C) The findings of previous research on protein have been employed in these tests.
- D) The team is likely to discard the tests as they seem far-fetched and lack scientific diligence.
- E) Their efficacy and reliability have been refuted by independent institutions.

Researchers have developed two tests that could potentially detect autism in children. Both tests, one blood, and one urine are based on a previously discovered link between damage to proteins in blood plasma and autism. The team believes the tests to be the first of their kind, and hope that they could help improve early detection of Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD). Researchers still do not completely understand why people develop autism. About 30-35% of cases of ASD are linked to genetic variants, but there is no exact formula for predicting autism. As with many other conditions, genetics, environment, and other factors all play a role. ASD cases are characterised by a wide variety of symptoms that can range from mild behavioural issues to debilitating compulsive behaviour, anxiety, cognitive impairment, and much more. Because its symptoms are so varied and the causes aren't yet fully understood, diagnosis and treatment can be an arduous journey. In recent years, there's even been evidence suggesting that gut bacteria could indicate whether or not a person has an ASD. Finding biomarkers for ASD would be consistent with what the team from Warwick has accomplished, as their research demonstrated that measuring protein damage could be a reliable indicator of whether or not a child has ASD.

48. According to the passage, like many other disorders, Autism Spectrum Disorder ----.

- A) causes all patients to lose their control over their bodies
- B) is diagnosed by looking at genetic make-up of a person as it is the only factor to be suspected
- C) may have a significantly short treatment period if it is detected early
- D) has little to do with genetics compared to environmental and other factors
- E) may stem from various factors, which are not limited to genetics

Researchers have developed two tests that could potentially detect autism in children. Both tests, one blood, and one urine are based on a previously discovered link between damage to proteins in blood plasma and autism. The team believes the tests to be the first of their kind, and hope that they could help improve early detection of Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD). Researchers still do not completely understand why people develop autism. About 30-35% of cases of ASD are linked to genetic variants, but there is no exact formula for predicting autism. As with many other conditions, genetics, environment, and other factors all play a role. ASD cases are characterised by a wide variety of symptoms that can range from mild behavioural issues to debilitating compulsive behaviour, anxiety, cognitive impairment, and much more. Because its symptoms are so varied and the causes aren't yet fully understood, diagnosis and treatment can be an arduous journey. In recent years, there's even been evidence suggesting that gut bacteria could indicate whether or not a person has an ASD. Finding biomarkers for ASD would be consistent with what the team from Warwick has accomplished, as their research demonstrated that measuring protein damage could be a reliable indicator of whether or not a child has ASD.

49. Which could be the best title for this text?

- A) Early Treatment of Autism Spectrum Disorder
- B) Potential Tests for Early Detection of Autism
- C) Variety of Symptoms in Autism and Other Children's diseases
- D) Diagnosis and Treatment of Children's Diseases
- E) The Importance of Gut Bacteria in Early Detection

Researchers have developed two tests that could potentially detect autism in children. Both tests, one blood, and one urine are based on a previously discovered link between damage to proteins in blood plasma and autism. The team believes the tests to be the first of their kind, and hope that they could help improve early detection of Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD). Researchers still do not completely understand why people develop autism. About 30-35% of cases of ASD are linked to genetic variants, but there is no exact formula for predicting autism. As with many other conditions, genetics, environment, and other factors all play a role. ASD cases are characterised by a wide variety of symptoms that can range from mild behavioural issues to debilitating compulsive behaviour, anxiety, cognitive impairment, and much more. Because its symptoms are so varied and the causes aren't yet fully understood, diagnosis and treatment can be an arduous journey. In recent years, there's even been evidence suggesting that gut bacteria could indicate whether or not a person has an ASD. Finding biomarkers for ASD would be consistent with what the team from Warwick has accomplished, as their research demonstrated that measuring protein damage could be a reliable indicator of whether or not a child has ASD.

50. It is stated in the passage that it isn't easy to detect and cure ASD since ----.

- A) its indicators are several, and the causes are still unclear
- B) family history of the disorder makes a significant difference
- C) environment plays the biggest role in the development of it
- D) most victims with ASD are diagnosed with it later in life
- E) awareness of the condition is far from ideal across the world

51. - 54. Choose the best option according to the text.

A little more than half the U.S. population live in its 53 largest metropolitan centres; namely, those with more than 1 million residents. Since the last financial crisis, these places have accounted for more than 93 percent of U.S. population growth, two-thirds of economic output, and 73 percent of employment gains. All those shares are growing. Those numbers, however, fall rapidly and progressively as you look at midsize cities, small cities, and rural areas. By the numbers, America is splitting into two separate countries—a wealthy metropolitan country, and everywhere else—which poses challenges to everything from monetary policy to political consensus. To make matters worse, these megacities are more and more oriented toward each other, even toward their counterparts in the world, rather than inward toward their own hinterlands. In other words, they are not using resources, human or natural, from the towns or villages around them. As a result, they diminish the role of the nation-state. A good example is from San Francisco. San Francisco Bay shipyards once drew timber and engine parts from its rural towns and manufacturing cities across America, but today it is limited to only huge centres like Miami, New York and Chicago. Silicon Valley companies in San Francisco also are much more likely to interact with Japanese investors, Chinese regulators, and European lawyers from other parts of the world. This, of course, damages the local economy.

- 51. It is clear from the passage that metropolitan centres in the USA ----.**
- A) reached the number of 53 a few years ago
 - B) have a population of at least one million
 - C) attract the attention of the Japanese only
 - D) have officially divided the USA into two countries
 - E) are still trying to improve the nation-state

A little more than half the U.S. population live in its 53 largest metropolitan centres; namely, those with more than 1 million residents. Since the last financial crisis, these places have accounted for more than 93 percent of U.S. population growth, two-thirds of economic output, and 73 percent of employment gains. All those shares are growing. Those numbers, however, fall rapidly and progressively as you look at midsize cities, small cities, and rural areas. By the numbers, America is splitting into two separate countries—a wealthy metropolitan country, and everywhere else—which poses challenges to everything from monetary policy to political consensus. To make matters worse, these megacities are more and more oriented toward each other, even toward their counterparts in the world, rather than inward toward their own hinterlands. In other words, they are not using resources, human or natural, from the towns or villages around them. As a result, they diminish the role of the nation-state. A good example is from San Francisco. San Francisco Bay shipyards once drew timber and engine parts from its rural towns and manufacturing cities across America, but today it is limited to only huge centres like Miami, New York and Chicago. Silicon Valley companies in San Francisco also are much more likely to interact with Japanese investors, Chinese regulators, and European lawyers from other parts of the world. This, of course, damages the local economy.

52. One negative effect of the metropolitan centres is that ----.

- A) they have raised the rate of unemployment to 73 percent
- B) they are overcrowded, which causes a lot of qualified people to be made redundant
- C) they use foreign resources instead of local ones
- D) they are not oriented toward one another
- E) they are responsible for 93 percent of economic output

A little more than half the U.S. population live in its 53 largest metropolitan centres; namely, those with more than 1 million residents. Since the last financial crisis, these places have accounted for more than 93 percent of U.S. population growth, two-thirds of economic output, and 73 percent of employment gains. All those shares are growing. Those numbers, however, fall rapidly and progressively as you look at midsize cities, small cities, and rural areas. By the numbers, America is splitting into two separate countries—a wealthy metropolitan country, and everywhere else—which poses challenges to everything from monetary policy to political consensus. To make matters worse, these megacities are more and more oriented toward each other, even toward their counterparts in the world, rather than inward toward their own hinterlands. In other words, they are not using resources, human or natural, from the towns or villages around them. As a result, they diminish the role of the nation-state. A good example is from San Francisco. San Francisco Bay shipyards once drew timber and engine parts from its rural towns and manufacturing cities across America, but today it is limited to only huge centres like Miami, New York and Chicago. Silicon Valley companies in San Francisco also are much more likely to interact with Japanese investors, Chinese regulators, and European lawyers from other parts of the world. This, of course, damages the local economy.

53. The main purpose of the writer is to ----.

- A) attract attention to the increasing foreign influence on the American economy
- B) give a detailed account of how the USA became a strong economy in the past
- C) highlight some problems that arise from the increasing power of megacities
- D) criticise the midsize cities for being passive in keeping their populations stable
- E) emphasise San Francisco's role among the megacities in the USA

A little more than half the U.S. population live in its 53 largest metropolitan centres; namely, those with more than 1 million residents. Since the last financial crisis, these places have accounted for more than 93 percent of U.S. population growth, two-thirds of economic output, and 73 percent of employment gains. All those shares are growing. Those numbers, however, fall rapidly and progressively as you look at midsize cities, small cities, and rural areas. By the numbers, America is splitting into two separate countries—a wealthy metropolitan country, and everywhere else—which poses challenges to everything from monetary policy to political consensus. To make matters worse, these megacities are more and more oriented toward each other, even toward their counterparts in the world, rather than inward toward their own hinterlands. In other words, they are not using resources, human or natural, from the towns or villages around them. As a result, they diminish the role of the nation-state. A good example is from San Francisco. San Francisco Bay shipyards once drew timber and engine parts from its rural towns and manufacturing cities across America, but today it is limited to only huge centres like Miami, New York and Chicago. Silicon Valley companies in San Francisco also are much more likely to interact with Japanese investors, Chinese regulators, and European lawyers from other parts of the world. This, of course, damages the local economy.

54. Why does the writer give the example of San Francisco?

- A) To explain the negative impact of megacities' interaction with each other on their hinterlands in the USA.
- B) To compare San Francisco with other megacities in Japan, Europe and China in terms of their development in technology.
- C) To underline the importance of timber and engine parts in the development of megacities in the USA.
- D) To inform the reader about the importance of San Francisco in the USA.
- E) To warn Silicon Valley companies about the possible hazards from Japanese investors, and Chinese regulators.

55. - 58. Choose the best option according to the text.

Just like many other countries, Iceland has already released many laws banning employers from paying women less than men based on their gender. But the new law, which was passed last year and went into effect last month, will put the responsibility on companies to show that they are actually treating their female workers fairly. Known as the equal pay standard, it requires businesses with at least 25 full-time employees to undergo an official inspection of their pay practices every three years, and then submit it to the government for certification. Companies that fail to measure up could face daily fines. The gender pay gap is an especially troubling issue in Iceland, where women have had much better luck winning equal footing in government than in the workplace. The World Economic Forum ranks Iceland top for women's political empowerment—almost half of the country's parliament was female last year, as is the country's new Prime Minister, Katrin Jakobsdottir. Perhaps not coincidentally, lawmakers need some cutting-edge policies meant to promote gender equity, such as a rule requiring that females make up at least 40 percent of corporate boards. However, despite these optimistic new policies and plans, Icelandic women still earn about 30 percent less than men on average and the intended equality is far from satisfactory.

55. It can be understood that ----.

- A) some rules regarding the equal payment of women are not effectively implemented
- B) governments are against sanctions on companies not paying female workers enough
- C) fair treatment of women in the workplace has been a long tradition
- D) political empowerment of women is yet another problem to be solved, especially in Iceland
- E) businesses have to employ at least 25 full time female employees to pass an official inspection

Just like many other countries, Iceland has already released many laws banning employers from paying women less than men based on their gender. But the new law, which was passed last year and went into effect last month, will put the responsibility on companies to show that they are actually treating their female workers fairly. Known as the equal pay standard, it requires businesses with at least 25 full-time employees to undergo an official inspection of their pay practices every three years, and then submit it to the government for certification. Companies that fail to measure up could face daily fines. The gender pay gap is an especially troubling issue in Iceland, where women have had much better luck winning equal footing in government than in the workplace. The World Economic Forum ranks Iceland top for women's political empowerment—almost half of the country's parliament was female last year, as is the country's new Prime Minister, Katrin Jakobsdottir. Perhaps not coincidentally, lawmakers need some cutting-edge policies meant to promote gender equity, such as a rule requiring that females make up at least 40 percent of corporate boards. However, despite these optimistic new policies and plans, Icelandic women still earn about 30 percent less than men on average and the intended equality is far from satisfactory.

56. According to the passage although women are now well represented in the government of Iceland, ----.

- A) they earn 30 percent more than the male deputies
- B) their main representative Katrin Jakobsdottir doesn't earn as much as other Prime Ministers
- C) they are subject to official inspection of their pay practices every three years
- D) they have not had the same luck in the workplace
- E) last year they enjoyed very few political rights and job opportunities

Just like many other countries, Iceland has already released many laws banning employers from paying women less than men based on their gender. But the new law, which was passed last year and went into effect last month, will put the responsibility on companies to show that they are actually treating their female workers fairly. Known as the equal pay standard, it requires businesses with at least 25 full-time employees to undergo an official inspection of their pay practices every three years, and then submit it to the government for certification. Companies that fail to measure up could face daily fines. The gender pay gap is an especially troubling issue in Iceland, where women have had much better luck winning equal footing in government than in the workplace. The World Economic Forum ranks Iceland top for women's political empowerment—almost half of the country's parliament was female last year, as is the country's new Prime Minister, Katrin Jakobsdottir. Perhaps not coincidentally, lawmakers need some **cutting-edge** policies meant to promote gender equity, such as a rule requiring that females make up at least 40 percent of corporate boards. However, despite these optimistic new policies and plans, Icelandic women still earn about 30 percent less than men on average and the intended equality is far from satisfactory.

57. Which of the following could support the writer's view in the text?

- A) It is surprising that the gender pay gap is a troubling issue in Iceland.
- B) Discrimination at work is an exaggerated issue under current circumstances.
- C) It is not surprising that lawmakers in Iceland pioneer policies to promote gender equity.
- D) Women, in fact, should not get equal pay with their male counterparts in the workplace.
- E) Only heavy fines imposed by the government can solve the problem of inequality.

58. The underlined word 'cutting-edge' in the passage is closest in meaning to ----.

- A) innovative
- B) strict
- C) challenging
- D) legal
- E) disruptive

59. - 62. Choose the best option according to the text.

The Killer Fog of 1952 was a major environmental disaster in which a combination of smoke mixed with cold fog hovered over London, England. The resulting smog caused the deaths of an estimated 4,000 to 12,000 people—mostly infants and the elderly who fell prey to respiratory illnesses, such as bronchial asthma and pneumonia. Throughout the 19th and early 20th centuries, London was notorious for the thick fogs that often descended on the city in the late autumn. These "London particulars" were not so much an atmospheric effect as the consequent pollution from a vast and dense urban population. These conditions turned hazardous in December 1952, when a high-pressure weather system moved over the London region and remained there for several days. The intense cool air it brought was countered by Londoners adding more coal to their furnaces. The smoke from the increased furnace usage became trapped under this air, mixing the city's renowned fog with smoke and keeping it close to ground level. This smog reduced visibility to virtually zero by the third day. Schools and many businesses were closed. Airports and most forms of public transportation were unable to operate in the conditions. Even patrons inside movie theatres were not able to see the screen as the smog permeated the ventilation systems of many buildings.

59. It is pointed out in the passage that the victims of the Killer Fog of 1952 ----.

- A) were mostly people who went to the movie theatres
- B) were 16,000 in total, of which 4,000 were kids
- C) were particularly young babies and older people
- D) already had respiratory illnesses, such as bronchial asthma
- E) were those who chose to stay outdoors despite the horrible weather

The Killer Fog of 1952 was a major environmental disaster in which a combination of smoke mixed with cold fog hovered over London, England. The resulting smog caused the deaths of an estimated 4,000 to 12,000 people—mostly infants and the elderly who fell prey to respiratory illnesses, such as bronchial asthma and pneumonia. Throughout the 19th and early 20th centuries, London was notorious for the thick fogs that often descended on the city in the late autumn. These "London particulars" were not so much an atmospheric effect as the consequent pollution from a vast and dense urban population. These conditions turned hazardous in December 1952, when a high-pressure weather system moved over the London region and remained there for several days. The intense cool air it brought was countered by Londoners adding more coal to their furnaces. The smoke from the increased furnace usage became trapped under this air, mixing the city's renowned fog with smoke and keeping it close to ground level. This smog reduced visibility to virtually zero by the third day. Schools and many businesses were closed. Airports and most forms of public transportation were unable to operate in the conditions. Even patrons inside movie theatres were not able to see the screen as the smog permeated the ventilation systems of many buildings.

60. According to the passage, in addition to the bad weather conditions ----.

- A) people's burning more coal played an important role in the formation of the Killer Fog
- B) the high number of infants and older people also played a role in causing the Killer Fog
- C) the lack of official warning in advance contributed to the high death toll as well
- D) the virtually zero visibility was also instrumental in causing the Killer Fog
- E) closing schools and businesses made things much worse during the Killer Fog

The Killer Fog of 1952 was a major environmental disaster in which a combination of smoke mixed with cold fog hovered over London, England. The resulting smog caused the deaths of an estimated 4,000 to 12,000 people—mostly infants and the elderly who fell prey to respiratory illnesses, such as bronchial asthma and pneumonia. Throughout the 19th and early 20th centuries, London was notorious for the thick fogs that often descended on the city in the late autumn. These "London particulars" were not so much an atmospheric effect as the consequent pollution from a vast and dense urban population. These conditions turned hazardous in December 1952, when a high-pressure weather system moved over the London region and remained there for several days. The intense cool air it brought was countered by Londoners adding more coal to their furnaces. The smoke from the increased furnace usage became trapped under this air, mixing the city's renowned fog with smoke and keeping it close to ground level. This smog reduced visibility to virtually zero by the third day. Schools and many businesses were closed. Airports and most forms of public transportation were unable to operate in the conditions. Even patrons inside movie theatres were not able to see the screen as the smog permeated the ventilation systems of many buildings.

61. The passage is mainly about ----.

- A) how fog occurs and affects asthma and pneumonia cases
- B) the causes and effects of the Killer Fog of 1952
- C) the groups of people suffering from the Killer Fog of 1952
- D) the impacts of Killer Fog of 1952 on education
- E) why London was a notorious city in the past

The Killer Fog of 1952 was a major environmental disaster in which a combination of smoke mixed with cold fog hovered over London, England. The resulting smog caused the deaths of an estimated 4,000 to 12,000 people—mostly infants and the elderly who fell prey to respiratory illnesses, such as bronchial asthma and pneumonia. Throughout the 19th and early 20th centuries, London was notorious for the thick fogs that often descended on the city in the late autumn. These "London particulars" were not so much an atmospheric effect as the consequent pollution from a vast and dense urban population. These conditions turned hazardous in December 1952, when a high-pressure weather system moved over the London region and remained there for several days. The intense cool air it brought was countered by Londoners adding more coal to their furnaces. The smoke from the increased furnace usage became trapped under this air, mixing the city's renowned fog with smoke and keeping it close to ground level. This smog reduced visibility to virtually zero by the third day. Schools and many businesses were closed. Airports and most forms of public transportation were unable to operate in the conditions. Even patrons inside movie theatres were not able to see the screen as the smog permeated the ventilation systems of many buildings.

62. Which of the following is FALSE according to the text?

- A) Students could not attend their lesson for a while due to the fog.
- B) Aviation was only one of the sectors affected by the fog.
- C) London used to have extremely foggy days in the 19th century.
- D) It was impossible during foggy days to use any means of transport to travel within London.
- E) Late autumn was the time when the effects of the fog were felt more, which made London notorious.

63. - 67. Choose the best option to complete the dialogue.

63.

John:

- **I've read in an article that computers now can serve us better as they can recognise our emotions by tracing changes in our physiology, movement, facial expression and tone of voice.**

Laura:

- **Can you explain how they achieve that?**

John:

- ----

Laura:

- **Oh, I see, so smartwatches are good examples of this technology.**

John:

- **Exactly.**

- A) People have huge differences in their abilities to measure their own emotions.
- B) Wearable technology detects our stress levels and mood changing with the help of embedded sensors.
- C) Some scientists started using face-reading technologies to identify a person for online security.
- D) Computer scientists are trying to understand the process of decision making.
- E) Computers using artificial intelligence can make the lives of those with hectic schedules life easier.

64.

Jane:

- **Did you know that the number of people banking their new-born baby's cord blood is on the rise?**

Mike:

- **Honestly, never heard of it. Why do they do this?**

Jane:

- ----

Mike:

- **Then, every responsible parent should do this in order to prevent serious ailments that their children may suffer in the future.**

- A) Also, when the couple's son developed a heart condition which left the heart unable to function properly, they made use of the cords they put in the bank.
- B) Therefore, the clinical trial of stem cells for some illnesses was carried out a few years ago, but it was found that the cord blood didn't work.
- C) It is mainly because the stem cells within the blood could be used to treat their child, when or if the child develops a disease later in life.
- D) It seems that the conditions for which the cord blood could be used with the existent technology are limited and rare under current circumstances.
- E) People need to think carefully about using stem cells because it is highly expensive and it's uncertain whether desired results can be achieved.

65.

Laura:

- **I've just read in an interesting piece of news about a man getting out of coma suddenly in an unusual way.**

Martin:

- **In fact, experts say getting out of coma usually happens because of an outside stimulus like the voice of a relative or a friend. What's special about the person in question?**

Laura:

- ----

Martin:

- **It must have a special meaning for him then.**

Laura:

- **True, according to the article, it was his favourite and the first single he bought when he was 17 years old.**

- A) He can move his eyes in response to a stimulus, for example.
- B) Coma, from the Greek word "Koma," meaning deep sleep, is a state of unresponsiveness.
- C) Furthermore, even painful stimuli are unable to trigger any response from him.
- D) In a coma, awareness allows one to receive and process all the information communicated by the five senses.
- E) What woke him up was not another person but a song called "Satisfaction".

66.

Professor:

- ----

Student:

- **Why do you think that is?**

Professor:

- **There have been people on the International Space Station continuously for nearly 17 years. But the reality is they have not yet figured out how to live permanently off-planet.**

Student:

- **So, as you said, inhabiting the Moon would be sensible before a long journey to a planet far away. Not just to reaffirm that we can get there, but to show that we can also reside there.**

Professor:

- **Definitely.**

- A) I think a space journey to Mars would bring its potential risks with it.
- B) I have never believed that the USA went to the Moon in 1969, and I don't think we'll ever make it to Mars.
- C) I am of the opinion that we don't benefit from the International Space Station any longer.
- D) I believe that we should live on the Moon before a trip to Mars.
- E) To me, the experience gained in the International Space Station will help us travel to another planet like Mars in the future.

67.

Julia:

- **I'm really confused about the terms "teaser and trailer". Do you know the difference between them, if any?**

Mike:

- **Well, teasers are usually very short, and they don't give away much of the movie. They work well to build up anticipation. On the other hand, trailers are usually longer and have a storyline and also a message to convey.**

Julia:

- ----

Mike:

- **Exactly! Now, you know the difference.**

- A) So, as far as I have understood, in both situations, you get some clues about the plot, but in the teaser, you get much more information about the movie.
- B) I think these terms are also used in the video game industry. Whenever they introduce new games, they make use of these technical terms.
- C) I really don't understand why they have created those technical terms. They are, after all, a short introduction to the plot of the movie.
- D) So, more or less, they are the same thing. And they both aim to attract as many viewers as possible and thus make more money.
- E) In other words, if I watch a teaser, I don't have much information about the plot and thus it makes me a bit curious, but if I watch a trailer, I may know what exactly I'm going to watch.

68. – 71. Choose the best rephrased form of the given sentence.

68. In Somalia, the camel is not only used to transport people and their possessions, but is also slaughtered for religious festivals.

- A) In Somalia, the camel is so sacred that it can only be used as a means of transportation; however, it cannot be harmed in any way.
- B) People in Somali occasionally use camels for transportation as well as slaughtering them for religious festivals.
- C) The camel both transports people and goods; in addition, it is also killed for the religious celebrations in Somalia.
- D) Because the camel is used to transport people and their possessions in Somalia, to kill them in religious festivities is forbidden.
- E) In Somalia, the use of camels in transporting people and goods has led to a dispute as to whether to kill them for religious celebrations or not.

angora
inSilizceangora
enSilish

69. Though art's iconic masterpieces are renowned for their beauty, there is one exception: Edvard Munch's *The Scream*.

- A) Edvard Munch's *The Scream* is distinguished from other iconic masterpieces in that it is not extremely beautiful.
- B) The iconic masterpieces of art are famous for their beauty, but Edvard Munch's *The Scream* is the exception among them.
- C) What makes Edvard Munch's *The Scream* different from other iconic masterpieces of art is its utter ugliness.
- D) Iconic masterpieces of art are all beautiful, with one exception, though: Edvard Munch's *The Scream*.
- E) Edvard Munch's *The Scream* is not as beautiful as the other iconic masterpieces of art, but it is famous as well.

angora
inSilizceangora
enSilish

1

Versayim

70. The word "happy" would lose its meaning if happiness were not balanced by sadness.

- A) The word "happy" loses its meaning sometimes when it is overwhelmed by sadness.
- B) If the word "happy" loses its meaning, then it means it is overwhelmed by sadness.
- C) Should people overcome sadness, they can only understand the word "happy".
- D) Only if the feeling of sadness emerges can the word "happy", which expresses our feeling of happiness, lose its meaning.
- E) Because the feeling of sadness balances the feeling of happiness, the word "happy" does not lose its meaning.

6044

angora
inSilizce

angora
enSilizce

71. The Renaissance revival of classical Rome was as important in architecture as it was in literature.

- A) The revival of classical Rome during the Renaissance was of equal importance for both architecture and literature.
- B) The Renaissance revival of classical Rome was more important for architecture than it was for literature.
- C) Classical Rome was revived during the Renaissance and it was important for architecture and literature to some extent.
- D) During the revival of classical Rome in the Renaissance, architecture and literature both benefitted from the event.
- E) Architecture and literature during the Renaissance benefitted from the revival of classical Rome to almost the same degree.

angora
inSilizce

angora
enSilizce

72. – 75. Choose the best option to complete the missing part of the passage.

72. Literacy is a fundamental skill that unlocks learning and provides individuals with the means to pursue knowledge and enjoyment independently. These skills need to grow and mature over the course of every person's life, giving each individual the reading, writing and thinking skills needed for success in the academic, workforce and personal situations. Consequently, insufficient literacy skills exclude far too many children, adolescents, and adults from pursuing their academic, career, and life goals.

- A) Essentially, the skills needed for reading as well as writing, develop at an early age.
- B) However, many people never develop such skills.**
- C) In fact, one should use both audio and visual learning.
- D) In doing so, they should be promoted with a focus on children and adults.
- E) So, students become literate as they interpret and use language confidently.

angora
inSilizce

angora
enSilizce

73. The names Great Britain and the United Kingdom are often used interchangeably, but they are not synonymous. Great Britain is a geographic term referring to the island also known simply as Britain. It is also a political term for the part of the United Kingdom made up of England, Scotland, and Wales including the outlying islands that they administer, like the Isle of Wight. It is the independent country that encompasses all of Great Britain and the region now called Northern Ireland.

- A) The difference between them has to do with the extensive history of the British Isles.
- B) To start with, there's the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.
- C) As a result, Great Britain had no official significance until 1707.
- D) Trying to find the United Kingdom in a list of countries is an irritating experience.
- E) The United Kingdom, on the other hand, is purely a political term.

angora
inSilizceangora
enSilizce



74. In recent years, the role of the bacteria and other organisms in the gut, or intestines, have become a major focus of those looking to improve health and wellness. Probiotic companies that promise everything from improved digestion to a better mood have made billions selling their products. They believe that their products are beneficial and suitable for anyone. Yet, not every gut is the same, and like people themselves, their guts are entirely unique. --- A new company called Viome is looking for more individualistic solutions to satisfy this need. And it is trying to provide personal solutions with its tailor-made probiotic products.

- A) Viome is the only company that uses RNA sequencing to analyse your gut microbiome.
- B) Customers also do a metabolic test and complete a questionnaire about their habits.
- C) RNA only gets created when something is alive.
- D) What may work for you may do little for someone else, so it's important to know exactly what your gut needs.
- E) They are researching the causes and effects of consuming too much probiotic and the best way to overcome side effects.

angora
inSilizce

angora
enSilizce

75. If recent trends continue, scientists estimate that there'll be between 269-350 further extinctions of birds and mammals by 2100. But if efforts to conserve the species on the Endangered or Critically Endangered list don't work, the number could be as high as 1,000. Much less is known about plants and invertebrates – but losses among vertebrates give a decent estimate of losses in other parts of the ecosystem. ---

- ✓ A) Whatever the exact projection, it's clear that we're losing biodiversity fast.
- B) Biodiversity is defined as the variety of living organisms, but also the diversity within each species.
- C) A mass extinction event is defined as one that far exceeds the normal rate of species extinction.
- D) Reclaiming wetlands from the edges of cities like New Orleans and Kolkata allows for urban growth.
- E) Non-native species arrive either intentionally or accidentally.

angora
inSilizceangora
enSilizce

76. - 80. Choose the irrelevant sentence in the passage.

76. (I) In 2013, again, like many other events that we had witnessed before, three whales washed-up dead on China's western shore. (II) Chinese fishermen, already notorious for hunting whales illegally, are the first people officials suspect in such cases. (III) That event in itself was not particularly unusual, but these whales were unlike any that biologists had seen before. (IV) They were smaller and darker than Baird's beaked whale, one of the largest of the 22 species of beaked whale found in the North Pacific Ocean. (V) The results of the DNA tests Chinese researchers conducted hinted at the fact that the three whales might be members of a new species of beaked whale.

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

angora
inSilizce

angora
enSlish



77. (I) The Japanese stick to their traditions and are anxious to have prestige and recognition of their status by other people. (II) As a traditional dress, Kimono, for example, has an important part to play in the traditional Japanese culture and also gives clues about one's status. (III) Status and their position in the eyes of people around them are more important to them than anything else, say money or comfort. (IV) One of the reasons why Japanese work hard is, therefore, to achieve status and receive praise and if possible, approval. (V) In fact, they do not get much personal, inner satisfaction from their work itself, but they are as diligent as possible so that their seniors or section chiefs recognise their effort and the higher executives will praise their efforts.

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

angora
inSilizce

angora
enSilizce



78. (I) As the twentieth century began, the importance of formal education in the United States was understood better and being well-educated was considered merit. (II) The economic line of life became industrialised and bureaucratised, and this caused people to look for jobs in the city. (III) Just as more expertise meant better positions in the workplace and the social ladder, better education paved the way for a bright career. (IV) Therefore, as traditional farming practices had disappeared, even Americans still living in towns with limited means to get educated were looking for ways to get out of their vicious circle through education. (V) Indeed, schooling and receiving formal education increasingly came to be seen as an important, if not the only, way for economic and social mobility.

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



angora
inSilizce

angora
enSilizce



79. (I) Much praiseworthy conservation and research work is being done to make coral reefs more resilient to climate change. (II) The loss of the world's coral reefs will result in hundreds of millions of people needing alternative supplies of food as a result of the rapid decline in productivity. (III) We already see the adverse effects and a movement away from coral reef fisheries. (IV) In eastern Indonesia, research has found fishers are increasingly dependent on alternative habitats such as seagrass meadows and mangrove forests, instead of degraded and damaged coral reef habitats. (V) By moving away from coral reefs, this highly intense fishing is being focused onto smaller areas, which decimates fish stocks even further.

A) I

B) II

C) III

D) IV

E) V

+

-

-

-

-

==

angora
inSilizce

angora
enSilish

80. (I) Recent research has tried to answer one of the weightiest questions of all, where does life come from? (II) There is a place in the world where all the forces of nature merge and create an environment so unique on Earth. (III) Rainforest-covered volcanoes soar out of an ocean filled with vibrant coral reefs, ecosystems meeting to create unrivalled biodiversity and almost untouched islands and so on. (IV) This is the land where Alfred Russel Wallace spent eight years exploring from 1854 to 1862, and where he made some of the most important scientific discoveries of all time. (V) Wallace played a key role in the discovery of many ecosystems and evolution, and also laid the foundations for our understanding of how these islands influence the natural world.

A) I

B) II

C) III

D) IV

E) V

End of test.

Check your answers.

angora
inSilizceangora
enSilizce