

1. Although gene therapy is a ---- treatment option for a number of diseases including inherited disorders, the technique remains risky and is currently being tested only for diseases that have no other cures.

- A) conventional
- B) spontaneous
- C) promising
- D) trivial
- E) blended

2. While verbal communication is a ---- human ability, many creatures including plants, birds, and mammals communicate nonverbally.

- A) presumably
- B) consciously
- C) progressively
- D) drastically
- E) uniquely

with $t_1 + \sqrt{3}$
 t_2

3. The teen years are marked by shifting emotions as adolescents grow and change, and this can make it difficult to ---- the symptoms of the major depressive disorder.

- A) spot pin down / define / detect / identify
B) relieve
C) develop
D) expand
E) recover

diagnose

4. There are millions of ---- of malicious software circulating online, with new code identified on a daily basis, which is a serious threat to internet users around the globe.

- A) oscillations
B) variants
C) implications
D) residues
E) disparities

dilemma

effect

=

5. During digestion, complex carbohydrates like oatmeal and whole wheat bread ultimately ---- sugar and enter the bloodstream in the form of glucose, a simple sugar.

A) get away with

B) break down into

C) run out of

D) add up to

E) cut down on

salt / flow

6. Advances in learning theory have influenced the ways in which learning takes place, and today the emphasis is on active ---- of knowledge by the learner.

A) participation

B) opposition

C) division

D) construction

E) employment

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7. While in every country of the world there are people living ---- poverty, many Europeans who consider themselves to be poor are rich ---- the standards of some Third World countries.

- A) for / within
B) in / by
C) at / over
D) through / for
E) with / at

8. Medical historians generally consider anatomic science, as we know it today, to have been established ---- the pioneering work of Vesalius ---- the Renaissance.

- A) through / at
B) into / until
C) by / during
D) about / from
E) over / among

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angora
inEnglish

9. --- melting sea ice may not seem like a big deal because it is not directly adding to sea levels, the disappearance of that blanket disturbs the whole Arctic system.

- ✓ A) Although
- B) Whenever
- C) Unless
- D) Since
- E) As though

not X

As if

10. --- new generations of a society don't learn its way of life, whatever is distinctive about its culture cannot be transmitted to those who join it afterwards in order for the society to survive.

- A) Until
- ✓ B) If
- C) Even though
- D) Given that
- E) By the time

not → deadline

—

11. Companies need to start thinking of workforce planning as an ongoing process rather than something they only have to do every few years ---- **skills go out of date** so quickly.

- A) when
- B) in case
- C) though
- D) as
- E) whether

12. ---- national actions against the disease, the government has **also** taken emergency measures to control the outbreak of the disease, such as application of big data **for monitoring** the health status of citizens.

- A) Except for
- B) Along with
- C) Contrary to
- D) By means of
- E) According to

11

13. Forcing children who show a preference for their left hand to use their right hand may ---- result in speech difficulties ---- create behavioural problems.

- A) neither / nor
- B) so much / that
- C) such / as
- D) whether / or
- ✓ E) not only / but also

14. While a high intake of sweetened beverages and fatty foods high in saturated fat ---- with an increased risk for developing a fatty liver, exposure to airborne chemicals ---- your liver as well.

- ✓ A) has been associated / can damage
- B) is being associated / used to damage
- C) is associated / may have been damaging
- D) will be associated / might have damaged
- E) had been associated / would damage

how boy?

15. Football fields where fans once ---- the biggest rivalries in the country ---- into testing centres, field hospitals, and morgues in order to help pandemic relief efforts.

- A) had witnessed / would be converted
- B) were witnessing / were converted
- C) witnessed / have been converted
- D) have witnessed / had been converted
- E) have been witnessing / are converted

16. ---- by the US military in the 1970s to protect soldiers in the event of chemical warfare, the ComboPen, later named the EpiPen, was approved for commercial use in 1987---- extreme allergic reactions.

- A) Having been used / treating
- B) Used / to treat
- C) To use / to have treated
- D) Using / treated
- E) To be used / having treated

to V
2m2s

11

One of the biggest myths about our brains is that males and females have **different brains** that **dictate** learning abilities. The truth is the (17) ---- physiology may result **in some differences**. No research, though, has demonstrated gender-specific differences, and according to psychologist Gina Rippon, there is no such thing as the "male" and "female" brain. She has examined centuries of **research** (18) ---- supposed differences in areas like behaviour, skills and personality, and asserted that **external factors** (19) ---- gender stereotypes and real-world experiences are the likely cause of any detectable differences in mental processing. She cites a 2015 study looking at 1,400 brain scans as an example. (20) ---- **160 brain structures** in the scans, **researchers** could not find any scans that had all "male" traits, or all "female" traits, Rippon **concludes** that (21) ---- men and women have different brains, it may be partly because society pushes them into different roles that require very different types of thinking.

17.

- A) harmonious B) eligible
C) threatening D) **distinctive**
E) mandatory

18.

- A) **into** B) throughout
C) **off** D) outside
E) across

19.

- A) **in case of** B) with respect to
C) **apart from** D) **such as**
E) rather than

20.

- A) Compared B) **Comparing**
C) To have compared D) **To compare**
E) To be compared

21.

- A) in case B) whereas
C) whether D) so that
E) **if**

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

Too much anxiety **causes** our performance to suffer and **may cause us to avoid** challenging situations – we might react **negatively to colleagues** and **shy away** from **potentially rewarding risks**. (22) ----, persistent anxiety has been linked to **heart disease** and **chronic respiratory disorders**. Most of us have probably **heard** the “Keep **Calm and Carry On**” slogan of the World War II era, but **recent research has established** that (23) ---- trying to **calm down your anxiety**, you **should reappraise it as excitement**. This simple change (24) ---- profound effects on how you process anxiety. Academic coaches **may have** a simple way to **switch performance anxiety** (25) ---- a negative performance buster into an amazing performance booster. **By acknowledging excitement over calmness**, our performance improves, especially with scenarios involving high-anxiety situations. Clearly, the way we verbalize our emotions affects **how we feel and perform**, **so our** (26) ---- **should be to view** the negative emotions associated with **anxiety and failure** in a positive way.

22.

- A) **In addition** B) ~~For example~~
C) ~~Therefore~~ D) ~~By contrast~~
E) ~~In other words~~

23.

- A) ~~as well as~~ B) ~~unlike~~
C) ~~similar to~~ D) ~~despite~~
E) **instead of**

24.

- A) ~~may have had~~ B) ~~used to have~~
C) **could have** D) ~~would have had~~
E) ~~had to have~~

25.

- A) ~~for~~ B) **from**
C) ~~with~~ D) ~~over~~
E) ~~between~~

26.

- A) ~~expenditure~~ B) ~~condition~~
C) ~~deficiency~~ D) **objective**
E) ~~elaboration~~

29. - 31. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Humans have shaped aspects of the living world to suit themselves throughout their history. We have domesticated plants and animals for food, security and companionship for tens of thousands of years, ensuring early civilisations could survive, develop, and eventually trade with each other. Throughout history, our relationship with other species has been tied to meeting human needs. Species have been selectively bred so that their offspring over-express particular genetic traits, such as obedient behaviour in dogs or larger size and power in horses. Over time, humans have become more ambitious about choosing behavioural and physical traits to embed in other life forms. In recent decades, humans have also become increasingly capable of genetically engineering species – manipulating their DNA by splicing or inserting genetic material from other species into their genome. A museum which opened in Pittsburgh, the USA in 2012 has sought to chart the human influence in the biology of other species. The Center for PostNatural History invites visitors to explore how humans have shaped the living world, defining “postnatural history” as: “the study of the origins, habitats, and evolution of organisms that have been intentionally and heritably altered by humans.”

29. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage about human beings?

- A) They selectively bred plants to feed large and powerful horses.
- B) They have exploited plants and animals throughout history.
- C) They have been manipulated by the Center for PostNatural History.
- D) They are highly favoured by the writer and the institute he works for.
- E) They have domesticated only two animal species so far.

Humans have shaped aspects of the living world to suit themselves throughout their history. We have domesticated plants and animals for food, security and companionship for tens of thousands of years, ensuring early civilisations could survive, develop, and eventually trade with each other. Throughout history, our relationship with other species has been tied to meeting human needs. Species have been selectively bred so that their offspring over-express particular genetic traits, such as obedient behaviour in dogs or larger size and power in horses. Over time, humans have become more ambitious about choosing behavioural and physical traits to embed in other life forms. In recent decades, humans have also become increasingly capable of genetically engineering species – manipulating their DNA by splicing or inserting genetic material from other species into their genome. A museum which opened in Pittsburgh, the USA in 2012 has sought to chart the human influence in the biology of other species. The Center for PostNatural History invites visitors to explore how humans have shaped the living world, defining “postnatural history” as: “the study of the origins, habitats, and evolution of organisms that have been intentionally and heritably altered by humans.”

30. As well as ensuring the survival of early civilisations, the domestication of plants and animals ----.

- A) helped develop the trading of animals – particularly domestic ones
- B) helped humans to perform selective breeding
- C) shaped aspects of the living world to suit human needs
- ✓ D) also supplied humans with food, security and companionship
- E) served as a crucial link between humans and other species

1.5

Humans have shaped aspects of the living world to suit themselves throughout their history. We have domesticated plants and animals for food, security and companionship for tens of thousands of years, ensuring early civilisations could survive, develop, and eventually trade with each other. Throughout history, our relationship with other species has been tied to meeting human needs. Species have been selectively bred so that their offspring over-express particular genetic traits, such as obedient behaviour in dogs or larger size and power in horses. **Over time**, humans have become **more ambitious about choosing** behavioural and physical traits to embed in other life forms. **In recent decades**, humans **have also become increasingly capable of genetically engineering species** – manipulating their DNA by **splicing** or **inserting genetic material** from other species into their genome. A museum which opened in Pittsburgh, the USA in 2012 has sought to chart the human influence in the biology of other species. The Center for PostNatural History **invites** visitors to explore how humans have shaped the living world, defining “postnatural history” as: “the study of the origins, habitats, and evolution of organisms that have been intentionally and heritably altered by humans.”

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

- 31
- A) genetic manipulation **can be the latest** step in humans' shaping of other species
- B) the Center for PostNatural History was established by animal activists
- C) the Center for PostNatural History was established to **further serve human needs**
- D) the writer is in favour of animal and plant exploitation
- E) splicing genetic material from other species **is the main** form of manipulation
- 31
- kyas

model

Humans have shaped aspects of the living world to suit themselves throughout their history. We have domesticated plants and animals for food, security and companionship for tens of thousands of years, ensuring early civilisations could survive, develop, and eventually trade with each other. Throughout history, our relationship with other species has been tied to meeting human needs. Species have been selectively bred so that their offspring over-express particular genetic traits, such as obedient behaviour in dogs or larger size and power in horses. Over time, humans have become more ambitious about choosing behavioural and physical traits to embed in other life forms. In recent decades, humans have also become increasingly capable of genetically engineering species – manipulating their DNA by splicing or inserting genetic material from other species into their genome. A museum which opened in Pittsburgh, the USA in 2012 has sought to chart the human influence in the biology of other species. The Center for PostNatural History invites visitors to explore how humans have shaped the living world, defining "postnatural history" as: "the study of the origins, habitats, and evolution of organisms that have been intentionally and heritably altered by humans."

1 2

32. It can be inferred from the passage that according to "postnatural history" ----.

- A) genetic manipulation can be done to a certain species alone
- X B) there is still a lot to discover before we can alter the genetics of animals
- C) the efforts to alter organisms are far from being useful for human needs
- D) animal and plant exploitation cannot be stopped unless habitats are restored
- ✓ E) evolution of organisms are not necessarily altered via inheritance

33. - 36. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Taste is a complex phenomenon. We do not experience the sensation through a single sense (as we would when we see something using our sense of sight, for example) but rather it is made up of the five senses working together to allow us to appreciate and enjoy food and drink. Initial visual inspection of food indicates if we would consider consuming it. Then, when eating, smell and flavour combine to allow us to perceive a taste. Meanwhile, the mix of ingredients, texture and temperature can further impact how we experience it. Unfortunately, this means that losing any of our senses, particularly smell or taste, can reduce our enjoyment of food. Think of the last time you had a cold or a blocked nose. It is likely that the temporary loss of smell changed the way you tasted the food, lowered your appetite, or might even have caused you to overconsume as a means of seeking satisfaction and satiation. A similar phenomenon happens when we get older. The way we perceive taste starts to change by the age of 60 – when the sensitivity of our sense of smell also starts to diminish – becoming severe from the age of 70. As a result, we start not enjoying the food as it comes tasteless to us.

33. It is clear from the passage that the thing that makes taste a complicated thing is ----.

- A) basically to do with our sense of sight
 B) the involvement of smell in the process
 C) the fact that it depends on all our senses
 D) the fact that it gets better as we get older
 E) that it has nothing to do with other senses

what

five

✓
4
✓

Taste is a complex phenomenon. We do not experience the sensation through a single sense (as we would when we see something using our sense of sight, for example) but rather it is made up of the five senses working together to allow us to appreciate and enjoy food and drink. Initial visual inspection of food indicates if we would consider consuming it. Then, when eating, smell and flavour combine to allow us to perceive a taste. Meanwhile, the mix of ingredients, texture and temperature can further impact how we experience it. Unfortunately, this means that losing any of our senses, particularly smell or taste, can reduce our enjoyment of food. Think of the last time you had a cold or a blocked nose. It is likely that the temporary loss of smell changed the way you tasted the food, lowered your appetite, or might even have caused you to overconsume as a means of seeking satisfaction and satiation. A similar phenomenon happens when we get older. The way we perceive taste starts to change by the age of 60 – when the sensitivity of our sense of smell also starts to diminish – becoming severe from the age of 70. As a result, we start not enjoying the food as it comes tasteless to us.

34. The writer gave the example of cold or blocked nose to -----.

- A) explain the relationship between sight and taste
- B) inform the reader about their characteristics
- C) remind us how important it is to be healthy
- D) show why taste is quite easy to understand
- E) emphasize the importance of smell for taste

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35. Which of the following could be the best title for the passage?

- A) The Complexity of Taste and Other Senses
- B) The Importance of Senses for Old People
- C) The More Senses, the Better the Taste
- D) The Older You Are the More Taste You Get
- E) How Our Five Senses Work Together

Taste is a complex phenomenon. We do not experience the sensation through a single sense (as we would when we see something using our sense of sight, for example) but rather it is made up of the five senses working together to allow us to appreciate and enjoy food and drink. **Initial visual inspection of food indicates if we would consider consuming it.** Then, when eating, smell and flavour combine to allow us to perceive a taste. Meanwhile, the mix of ingredients, texture and temperature can further impact how we experience it. Unfortunately, this means that losing any of our senses, particularly smell or taste, can reduce our enjoyment of food. Think of the last time you had a cold or a blocked nose. It is likely that the temporary loss of smell changed the way you tasted the food, lowered your appetite, or might even have caused you to overconsume as a means of seeking satisfaction and satiation. A similar phenomenon happens when we get older. The way we perceive taste starts to change by the age of 60 – when the sensitivity of our sense of smell also starts to diminish – becoming severe from the age of 70. As a result, we start not enjoying the food as it comes tasteless to us.

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

- A) visual inspection of food is the key step that determines whether a given food is to be consumed
- B) the most important of all senses is smell when it comes to the initial evaluation of a certain food
- C) there are those who can experience the sensation through a single sense
- D) the mix of ingredients, texture and temperature can rarely impact how we experience food
- E) once we are 60 it is inevitable that we start not enjoying the food

39.

Student:

- I can't seem to access *Grapes of Wrath* by John Steinbeck in shelves or online. It is not taken but it is not available for borrowing.

Librarian:

- ---

Student:

- **Actually, you are right. I missed the orientation program due to an accident. What is the relevance anyway?**

Librarian:

- If you had, you would know the reserve system. The book you want to borrow is on reserve, which means an academician put it on his reserve list, making it impossible to lend.

- A) You are not eligible to borrow a novel as a first-year student.
- B) I can see it on my screen. What seems to be the problem?
- C) That is because it is a popular book; everyone wants to borrow it.
- D) **You seem to have missed the orientation program at the beginning of the semester.**
- E) I have just lent it to some other student. You should have put a reserve on the book.

40.

Journalist:

- You have written a lot about boredom, but I can't help wondering why exactly boredom is so unpleasant for us?

Psychologist:

- It is an indicator of an individual's inability to adapt to what's going on in the modern world whose routine he has to follow.

Journalist:

- -----

Psychologist:

- Actually, not. The modern concept of boredom goes back to the 19th century. For thinkers of the time, boredom was a response to the newly developing industrial society.

A) Are the studies on the causes of boredom as diverse as its negative consequences?

B) When did experiencing boredom become a matter of scientific research first?

C) Do you mean boredom is a new concept which owes its birth to the modern way of life?

D) Have you ever wondered why individuals experience boredom in different ways?

E) What are some of the aspects of modern way life leading to boredom?

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