

1. Professional astronomers investigate not only stars but everything to do with space - from the meteors and the planets of the Solar System to distant galaxies billions of light years away. Astronomy makes a rewarding hobby too, and many amateur stargazers enjoy observing the night sky with backyard telescopes or binoculars. ---- This is because light takes such a long time to reach us from distant objects in space. We see the Moon as it was one and a quarter seconds ago and the stars as they were hundreds of years ago.

A) Whenever astronomers observe the sky, they are looking back in time.

B) Many ancient cultures followed the Sun and stars in order to keep track of the time of year.

C) Astronomers divide the whole sky into 88 segments, each one named after the constellation within it.

D) Today, space telescopes such as the Hubble give us breathtaking views of distant objects in space.

E) People have been looking up at the night sky for thousands of year.

2. At the end of the 18th century, France was nearly bankrupt after a series of costly wars. ---- While the country faced starvation, King Louis XVI and the nobility lived in luxury, and rumours spread that they were storing grain that the poor desperately needed. The French people had heard how the Americans overthrew the rule of the British king in 1776, and as the poor grew more dissatisfied, they demanded change. In 1789, a sharp rise in the price of bread and heavy taxes caused people to take action and the French Revolution began.

A) French society was basically divided into three classes before the Revolution.

B) Agricultural techniques used in France in the 18th century were comparable to that of other countries.

C) Britain also had a ready supply of resources and raw materials as well as plentiful food reserves.

D) To make matters worse, a bad harvest in 1788 left much of the population short of food.

E) The new National Assembly promised to give power to the common people.

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3. The earliest of the ancient civilizations all shared the same fundamental view of the cosmos: that the Earth lay at the centre. ---- The specific explanations varied from an ancient society to another. However, the one that came to dominate the minds of Europeans was established by successive generations of Greek philosophers.

A) The Sumerians, the Babylonians and the Egyptians all had the Sun, Moon, stars and planets revolving around the Earth: the Earth lay at the centre.

B) The first known idea of the stars being fixed to sphere, or hemisphere is attributed to Anaximenes of Miletus in the 6th century.

C) Ancient astronomers thought that planets behaved in a strange fashion; which they failed to figure out why.

D) It was the great philosopher, Aristotle, who refined the explanation of the movements in the heavens.

E) NASA has completely rejected the idea of the Earth lying at the heart of the whole cosmos.

4. ---- However, this is **an inadequate definition** for economists. There is a big difference between an office worker who is unemployed for a few weeks and a factory mechanic whose skills are no longer useful in finding a job. The former will soon be back in work whereas the latter may need to be retrained.

A) In its very broadest sense, unemployment simply means the state of not having a job.

B) All too often governments actually encourage people to remain unemployed by making their unemployment benefits more attractive.

C) Governments are trying to strike a balance between encouraging people to find work and compensating them for losing their jobs.

D) The labour market is traditionally **defined** as flexible for those who are without a job for longer periods.

E) Governments' resolve to tackle unemployment is understandable given the trauma associated with losing one's job.

Inadequate: yetersiz

Unemployed: işsiz

Useful: faydalı

The former: önceki

The latter: sonraki

Retrain: tekrar eğitmek

Broad: geniş

5. Hunting is difficult and sometimes dangerous, but predators have evolved many ways of improving their chances of success. They have acute senses of detecting their prey. Speed, fast reactions, and sheer strength help them catch their meal. --- They can avoid being detected by predators, run away, confuse their enemies or even fight back. So predators and prey are often evenly matched in this battle for survival.

A) Many animals survive by hunting and eating other animals.

B) Most predators including tigers hunt alone.

C) But the animals they hunt are not helpless victims.

D) Stalking and chasing prey is hard work, and it can use a lot of energy.

E) There are many predators that use their speed to take their prey.

Hunting: avlanma

Predator: avcı

Evolve: evrim geçirmek, değişmek

Success: başarı

Sheer: açık

Strength: güç

Avoid: sakınmak

Detect: tespit etmek

Run away: kaçmak

Confuse: kafasını karıştırmak

Prey: av

Survival: hayatta kalma

6. The Industrial Revolution brought many blessings to humanity, such as increased standards of living, improved educational opportunities and game-changing technological innovations. ---- Most obviously, there is the environmental degradation that threatens our health and ecological sustainability. But our interior environments - the landscapes of our individual minds and spirits - may be paying an even more costly price. Discussion of the consequences of this shift is not new.

A) Today, we are living in a time that could be viewed as one that sprung from the Industrial Revolution.

B) Yet it all came with a sense of loss, especially in regard to our connection to nature, as we moved away from an agrarian way of life.

C) We are becoming more connected to one another through the Internet, cell phones and other technologies.

D) Once a genuine connection with the nature is established, people are far more likely to display concern for the environment.

E) However, several studies have shown that adults gain considerable benefits from time spent outdoors, especially in stress reduction.

Blessing: g zellik

Humanity: insanoęlu

Increased: y ksek

Improve: geliřtirmek

Innovation: yenilik

Obviously: a ık bir řekilde

Degradation: bozulma

Threaten: tehdit etmek

Sustainability: s rd rebilirlik

Interior: i 

Spirit: ruh

Costly: maliyetli, pahalı

Consequence: sonu 

7. One important mechanism that shapes a child's behavior is imitation. All people, particularly children, have a strong tendency to imitate others. ---- A child observes other people being angry or controlling their anger and copies them. Thus, the child's own aggressive behavior is shaped and determined by what he or she observes others doing.

A) When children are rewarded, they are more likely to repeat that behavior.

B) This imitation extends to virtually every kind of behavior, including aggression.

C) One of the most common sources of anger is an attack or intrusion by another person.

D) Imitating others does not mean that the child will behave aggressively.

E) Children imitate some people more than others.

Shape: şekillendirmek

Imitation: kopya

Particularly: özellikle

Tendency: eğilim

Imitate: kopyalamak

Observe: gözlemlemek

Control: kontrol etmek

Thus: bu yüzden

Determine: belirlemek

Observe: gözlemlemek

8. The beginning of mathematics is found in the first advanced civilizations. Where art, architecture, writing, justice, and philosophy began to develop, the systematic study of computations and geometry were also initiated.

---- The Arabic numerals, for instance, actually originated from India. They reached Europe through the work of Arabic mathematicians.

A) The first use of what we now call mathematics goes back 5,000 years, and at first mathematics enabled people to simplify a number of practical tasks.

B) Business and commercial trade that brought goods to other people also contributed to the transfer of some mathematical knowledge.

C) Mathematics was established as a science in Greece in ancient times by Pythagoras of Samos.

D) Humankind was not given numbers in the cradle; however, they were needed to determine the size of a herd of animals with little effort.

E) On the other hand, the first scientific use of abstract mathematical concepts took place at around 500 BC.

9. Rome began as a city centre in central Italy. Over several centuries the city expanded its authority and adapted its methods of government to bring first Italy, then the western Mediterranean and finally almost the whole of the Hellenistic world into an empire larger than any which had existed in that era before. ---- Rome helped to shape European and contemporary practice and opinion about the state, about international law and especially about empire and the nature of imperia authority.

A) Romans were influenced by the culture of the Etruscans and the Greeks, who inspired Roman architecture and painting.

B) The Roman Empire embraced parts of two continents, Europe and Africa, and would soon expand into Asia.

C) **The empire reached its limit of expansion and now faced the daunting task of holding off raiders and invaders lured by the wealth and fertility of Rome's provinces.**

D) The growth of Rome and other cities around the Roman Empire was made possible by aqueducts, which supplied fresh water to urban areas.

E) **This unique and astonishing achievement, and the cultural transformation which it brought about, laid the foundations of European civilization.**

Expand: genişlemek

Authority: yetki

Adapt: adapte olmak

Mediterranean: Akdeniz

Whole: bütün

Exist: var olmak

Shape: şekillendirmek

Era: çağ

Contemporary: modern

Lay the foundation: temel atmak

10. Egyptian hieroglyphics were a pictographic script, primarily used on monuments and for religious texts. The Egyptians continued to use simplified forms of hieroglyphics in their daily lives until the time of the early Christians, when they switched to writing the Egyptian language with the Greek alphabet. ---- Then, in 1799, a French military officer, who had come to Egypt as part of Napoleon's expedition, **discovered the Rosetta Stone**. On this monument from the 2nd century BC, he found a text written in both hieroglyphics and Greek. With this new evidence, philologists finally deciphered hieroglyphics in 1822.

A) Hieroglyphics were both a means of communication and a system for classifying the world.

B) The earliest hieroglyphics were on labels recording tax payments and royal possessions.

C) A single hieroglyph was sometimes used as an ideogram to represent a whole word.

D) Over the centuries, the understanding of ancient hieroglyphics was lost.

E) Royal names were among the first words written in hieroglyphs to be deciphered.

Simplified: basitleştirilmiş

Switch: değiştirmek

Expedition: sergi, sefer

Evidence: kanıt

Decipher: deşifre etmek

A means of: yolu

Classify: sınıflandırmak

Possession: sahip olduklarımız

Tax: vergi

Represent: temsil etmek

11. Different climates prevail in various parts of the Earth, from the dry heat of the desert to the chill of Polar Regions. Considering this, average global figures can be calculated. ----Thus, climate differs from weather, which refers to short-term conditions during a period ranging from a few hours to a couple of weeks – or at most, a particular season. According to the size of the area under consideration, climate can be divided into microclimate, mesoclimate and macroclimate.

Prevail: baskın olmak

Desert: çöl

Calculate: hesaplamak

Differ: farklılık göstermek

Condition: durum

Under consideration: düşünülen

Divide: bölmek

A) To describe weather and climate in the atmosphere, scientists collect data about the various climatic elements such as temperature, air pressure, humidity and wind speed.

B) Climate is defined as the full range of weather conditions experienced in a particular place, including daily and seasonal changes, over several decades or longer.

C) The Earth is divided into a number of different climate zones, and one commonly used system is based on average temperatures in particular regions.

D) A multitude of climatic factors influence each of the Earth's five spheres, ultimately producing an overall climate in the geosphere.

E) Diverse conditions and processes work together to determine the climate of a particular area, so a distinction is made between primary and secondary climatic factors.

12. It is known that more than half of all personal aircraft accidents all around the world occur during takeoffs or landings. That is why inventor and entrepreneur Joe Ben Bevirt – known for designing airplane-like wind energy turbines – is **intent on making runways obsolete**. ---- No full-scale prototype exists yet, but Bevirt and his team have built about 10- pound models to demonstrate their concept works.

A) Bevirt has mobilized his wind energy team to create a personal electric airplane that **takes off vertically** and flies aerodynamically.

B) Bevirt states that turbulence would have been avoided if more efficient motors and smarter control systems had been invented.

C) Bevirt has been given an Invention Award for his personal electric airplane prototype which is as safe and easy to use as an automobile.

D) Although Bevirt has come up with a remarkable invention, his previous work did not draw much attention in scientific circles.

E) According to Bevirt, old types of personal aircraft lacked optimizing efficiency, thus reducing noise and improving flight control.

Occur: meydana gelmek

Takeoff: havalanma

Landing: iniş

Inventor: mucit

Entrepreneur: girişimci

Design: tasarlamak

Obsolete: gereksiz, boşuna

Full-scale: tam ölçekli

Exist: var olmak

Demonstrate: göstermek

Concept: kavram

Intent: kararlı

Runway: pist

13. Literature after the Second World War made a fresh start and dealt with the experienced horror. --- For example, in The Naked and The Dead, Norman Mailer depicted the conquest of a Japanese island from the perspective of an American division commander. He described the naked facts of the war: the diseased ideas of individual soldiers, the senselessness of violence, and the deprivation of American society into which soldiers had to later be reintegrated. This blunt depiction shocked the American public and made him the focus of discussion.

A) Some German authors attempted to use an abstract language in their work in order not to employ the same language as the war criminals.

B) "Never Again" was the slogan of the survivors of the Second World War, and literature was meant to contribute toward this end.

C) Authors sought to use literature to gain perspective as well as to politically educate and encourage self-reflection of the public.

D) The terrors of the Second World War left authors with the question of how to avoid the aftermath.

E) Authors such as George Orwell and Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn began criticizing their contemporary political systems.

Fresh start: taze başlangıç, yeni başlangıç

Deal with: ele almak

Experienced: deneyimli

Horror: korku

Conquest: istila

Describe: tanımlamak

Naked: çıplak

Fact: gerçek

Individual: bireysel

Senselessness: hissiyatsızlık

Violence: şiddet

Deprivation: yoksun kalma

Integrate: entegre etmek

Reintegrate: tekrar entegre etme

Depiction: tasvir

Focus: odak

Discussion: tartışma

14. Terms such as addiction and dependency are frequently used to describe patterns of illicit drug use. ---- As a result, it is **difficult to estimate** the number of drug users who can be described as addicted or dependant. Addiction tends to refer to dependence on a particular drug or drugs, which has developed to the extent that it has a severe and harmful impact on an individual drug user. Dependency can refer to physical and/or emotional dependency and drug users may experience one or both forms.

A) Drug users can become physically dependant on drugs, thus continuing with their drug use in order to avoid the physical discomfort of withdrawal.

B) The term dependency is preferable to addiction because the latter is linked to negative images of drug use.

C) Sociological analysis of drug use has played a significant role in challenging the medicalization of so-called deviant behavior.

D) Drug users can also become emotionally dependant on drugs; for example, relying upon drug use to seek pleasure or to avoid pain.

E) However, **there are no universal definitions of these terms and they are frequently used inconsistently and interchangeably.**

Addiction: bağımlılık (ilaç, madde)

Dependency: bağımlı olma

Describe: tanımlamak

Illicit: yasa dışı

Estimate: tahmin etmek

Dependant: bağımlı

Tend to: eğilimde olmak

Dependence: bağımlılık

To the extent: boyutuna, ölçğine

Severe: ciddi (negatif anlam)

Harmful: zararlı

Impact: etki

Experience: deneyimlemek

16. (I) The World Health Organisation estimates that 246 million people have poor vision. (II) Among these, almost 90 percent live in low-income areas without good access to health care or expensive diagnostic machines. (III) To solve this problem, a private laboratory has combined a tool often used for eye tests into a single inexpensive and portable device. (IV) Fitting people for glasses is also important, but it is only half of the battle. (V) It calculates whether someone is shortsighted by measuring the size and shape of their eyes.

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

17. (I) Our bodies are constantly monitoring the world, detecting nuances in light, sound, chemistry and texture. (II) The continual flow of information is so important to us that taking away any of our senses can cause **anxiety and depression**. (III) When light from an object enters the eye, the cornea and lens focus it to produce a clear, **but upside-down, image on the retina**. (IV) But we are only capable of sensing **a tiny fraction** of what is going on in our surroundings. (V) Compared with some animals, we wander through life in a blissfully **ignorant** state, missing out entirely on signals that they rely on for survival.

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

18. (I) Taste-testing high-quality chocolates may sound like a pleasant job but it is a thankless one because the flavour differences are subtle. (II) "Like those who grow grapes and make wine, chocolatiers have **their own terminology**," says Mark Pennington, a gourmet sales manager for western Canada. (III) Chocolate traceable to a specific region or plantation is known as 'single origin'. (IV) **Common descriptors are fruity, earthy, nutty**, and roasted. (V) A chocolate might be fruity with notes of red fruit like dried cherries, or earthy with hints of grass or moss.

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

19. (I) Vegetables are composed primarily of simple and complex carbohydrates, water, and very little protein. (II) They provide vitamins, minerals, and nonnutrients, and also contribute appetite appeal to a meal through color, texture, and flavor. (III) Cooking time for vegetables should be kept to a minimum to preserve nutrients and retain flavor. (IV) In general, light green vegetables provide vitamins, minerals, and a large amount of the carbohydrate cellulose. (V) Yellow and dark green vegetables are excellent sources of vitamin A.

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

20. (I) Making a shopping list before hitting a store is not just about remembering necessary items, it can also help you tune out unwanted marketing messages. (II) Studies on goal activation show that if you make a concrete action plan, such as a shopping list, you are more likely to do what you actually set out to do. (III) "We go with good intentions, to get our bread and milk, then we are bombarded by various displays and coupons meant to change our minds about what we actually need," says Kelly Goldsmith from Northwestern University. (IV) Yet, becoming a smarter shopper not only requires making a shopping list, but it also calls for being patient and thinking about long term factors. (V) A shopping list can keep your goal of shopping wisely at the top of your mind amid several distractors.

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

21. (I) People who leave the radio on for their cat while they are out are not doing it a favour. (II) In fact, many owners recognize the restrictions placed upon their cats by indoor living. (III) In a recent study, researchers tracked how cats respond to music for humans versus recordings with sounds of a higher pitch generally associated with the sounds cats make. (IV) Cats mostly ignored classical works and overwhelmingly responded to the tunes created for them, in some cases even rubbing against the speaker. (V) "We're trying to get people to think more carefully about why they're playing music for their cats," says University of Wisconsin psychologist Charles Snowdon, "and who it's really benefiting."

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

22. (I) Most egg-laying animals go to great lengths to give their developing offspring the best start in life by protecting them from the weather and from predators. (II) The developing egg is protected by a tough, leathery capsule. (III) Rather than abandoning eggs or young unable to fend for themselves, a parent can adopt one of several methods to protect them. (IV) It might carry its eggs around, place them in tough protective cases, or gather them in a safe haven, such as a nest, over which they stand guard. (V) A nest can be anything from a scrape in the sand or the underside of a rock to a complicated structure that the parents have taken many days to build.

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

23. (I) Malaria is an ancient disease that led to the fall of empires. (II) The malaria drug guanine came from the bark of cinchona tree. (III) It was a leading cause of death in the tropics and one of the greatest health problems faced by would be colonizers, like the British. (IV) In India alone, it affected more than 25 million people. (V) It killed around two million people a year.

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

24. (I) The horse originated in North America nearly two million years ago and spread to Euroasia over the Bering land bridge. (II) Then, about 10,000 BC, horses vanished from the New World, possibly killed for food by humans who had come to the continent from Euroasia. (III) Spanish horses captured in the 1680 Pueblo Revolt were traded to other tribes, helping the horse move north. (IV) When the horse returned with European colonists, it transformed the culture of many tribes. (V) In time, Native Americans and settlers developed new breeds.

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

25. (I) Teachers ask many questions during a course of instruction, with some asking as many as 300 to 400 a day. (II) Paying attention only to the students who always share their thoughts or are first to raise their hands might cause a teacher to lose touch with the rest of the class. (III) Questions are generally asked for one of two purposes: to maintain student attention or to check students' understanding. (IV) Attention-maintaining questions are often short ones posed during teaching that require a factual response from a single student. (V) In contrast, questions designed to assess students' understanding are often more open-ended and they focus on conceptual knowledge.

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

26. (I) At the turn of the 20th century, the countries of Europe were a complicated network of alliances and rivalries. (II) So, when the heir to the Austrian throne, Franz Ferdinand, was assassinated by a Serbian nationalist in 1914 and Austria declared war on Serbia, other nations were quickly drawn into the crisis, which then turned into World War I. (III) This was the first war where airplanes and zeppelins were used on a large scale. (IV) In Europe, the fighting took place on two fronts: the Western front, stretching from Belgium to Switzerland, and the Eastern front, from the Baltic to the Black Sea. (V) However, the conflict soon spread to European colonies all over the world.

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

27. (I) Black holes may be massive, but they are also extraordinarily compact. (II) That combination of properties makes them challenging regions to evaluate across vast cosmic distances. (III) To learn more about these objects' physical properties, astronomers must therefore come up with measuring tricks. (IV) OJ 287, a binary supermassive black hole system, sits about 3.5 billion light-years from the Earth. (V) An international team of astronomers recently invented a new one, and they reported how to determine a black hole's spin.

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

28. (I) When it is sunny, it seems like people are happier – we fill the parks and beaches, and radio stations start blasting out upbeat tunes. (II) Even though sunlight gives many health benefits, such as strong bones and production of vitamin D, we have been recommended by scientists to enjoy it in moderation. (III) However, research has repeatedly failed to find any evidence that people who live in sunnier places enjoy more positive moods. (IV) A massive study published in 2016 even brought into question the idea that a lack of sunshine can lead to seasonal affective disorder (SAD). (V) Nearly 35,000 US adults completed a mood survey at different times of year, and there was no evidence of more symptoms of depression among those who completed the survey in winter.

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

29. (I) In 1633, the Italian astronomer Galileo Galilei was taken to the court of the Inquisition in Rome. (II) The charge against him was heresy – an offense against the teachings of the Church. (III) Galileo supported the view that the Earth was not centre of the Universe but, together with the other planets, orbited the Sun. (IV) Galileo used his own telescope to observe the effect of the Sun's light on the planets. (V) Fearing torture and death, Galileo abandoned his belief in court, but as he denied the Earth moved, it is said he muttered under his breath, "And yet it does move."

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

30. (I) The first successful head transplant, in which one head was replaced by another, was carried out in 1970. (II) A team led by Robert White at Case Western Reserve University School of Medicine in Cleveland, Ohio, transplanted the head of one monkey onto the body of another. (III) arThey did not attempt to join the spinal cords, though, so the monkey could not move its body, but it was able to breathe with artificial assistance. (IV) Implanted electrodes would provide regular electrical stimulation to the spinal cord, because research suggests this can strengthen new nerve connections. (V) Although few head transplants have been carried out since, many of the surgical procedures involved have progressed.

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

31. (I) Our sense of touch does much more than help us navigate the world at our fingerprints. (II) We can lose our sense of touch in a number of ways. (III) In the example of Ian Waterman, his immune system attacked his nerves and he lost his sense of proprioception – a kind of internal touch that helps us locate our body in space. (IV) Other cases have been reported in which people lose the ability to feel prods and pokes, with similarly debilitating results. (V) There is also a community of people in Norrbotten, Sweden, who have a genetic condition that causes them to lack the sense of touch.

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

32. (I) Most people would be convinced by now that children exposed to adult domestic violence would all show evidence of greater problems than nonexposed children. (II) In fact, the picture is not so clear. (III) There is a growing research literature on children's resilience in the face of traumatic events. (IV) The surprise in these research findings is that many children exposed to traumatic events show no greater problems than nonexposed peers. (V) Adults, including parents, older siblings, relatives, neighbours, and teachers may all play protective roles in the life of children exposed to violence.

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

33. (I) In the middle of the fourteenth century, the Italian scholar and poet Petrarch looked at his world with fresh and critical eyes and had new ideas. (II) In place of medieval values and methods of learning, he looked back to the literature and philosophy of the ancient world for inspiration and advice on how to live. (III) By the time of his death in 1374, other Europeans had begun to share his vision. (IV) There occurred movements in history that affected every area of life and knowledge, from art to zoology, from commerce to science. (V) By about 1400 a group of Italians, scholars as well as men and women from many walks of life, had created a new intellectual movement called humanism that combined ethics, rhetoric, and education and their ideas began to transform Italian and European civilization.

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

34. (I) Adaptive behaviours are learned, people are not born with them. (II) However, problems in developing adaptive skills can occur in children of any age. (III) They involve the ability to adapt to and manage one's surroundings to effectively function and meet social or community expectations. (IV) Infants learn to walk, to talk, and to eat with a spoon whereas older children learn to cross the street, to go to the store, and to follow a great variety of rules while interacting with people, such as when to say please and thank you. (V) Good adaptive behaviour promotes independence at home, at school and in the community but maladaptive behaviour, which is problematic, interferes with child's achievement of independence.

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

35. (I) Using natural products such as apple skins and lemon juice as food additives causes problems in large-scale manufacturing situations. (II)

Consumer demand for manufactured food that has a high uniform quality with a long shelf life and that is as close to the natural state as possible has been the major determinant for an increase in the use of additives. (III) First, the desired active ingredients in natural products are not consistent in quality, properties, or concentration in their natural state.

(IV) Furthermore, they may bring both undesirable flavour attributes, associated with their source, to the finished product, and microbiological contamination. (V) For example, using orange or lemon juice to acidify a food inevitably brings the flavour of oranges or lemons, which may not be desired in the finished product.

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