

1. **Those who do ---- doing regular exercise and those not receiving adequate nutrition increase their susceptibility to diseases.**
  - A) cope with
  - B) refrain from
  - C) break out
  - D) turn into
  - E) depend on
2. **The direct and indirect effects of the rising number of tourists across the world ---- an annoyance among residents, which ---- conflicts between tourists, tourism suppliers and inhabitants.**
  - A) must cause / has to lead to
  - B) would cause / is likely to lead to
  - C) will cause / is able to lead to
  - D) might have caused / should lead to
  - E) can cause / could lead to
3. **Social media marketing is a form of internet marketing that involves creating and sharing content on social media networks in order to ---- marketing and branding goals.**
  - A) provide
  - B) identify
  - C) achieve
  - D) estimate
  - E) conclude
4. **Old mice who were injected ---- the protein or which received a blood transfusion navigated mazes faster and ran longer ---- treadmills and they easily outperformed their control peers, which were given only saline.**
  - A) of / by
  - B) by / from
  - C) into / upon
  - D) with / on
  - E) off / without
5. **If we understand the aging process in enough detail, we can begin to tackle the underlying mechanisms ---- treating one disease at a time.**
  - A) in spite of
  - B) because of
  - C) in case of
  - D) regardless of
  - E) rather than
6. **---- both the American and French revolutions declared every citizen formally equal to every other, the right to vote remained an instrument of political power at the disposal of very few.**
  - A) Given that
  - B) As
  - C) Unless
  - D) As long as
  - E) While
7. **The Greek tourism industry, despite enjoying an unrivalled leadership and profits for a long time, nearly ---- due to increased foreign competition in 2000s.**
  - A) recovered
  - B) restricted
  - C) collapsed
  - D) executed
  - E) thrived
8. **Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder tends ---- in families and, in most cases, it is thought that the genes ---- from parents are a significant factor in developing the condition.**
  - A) to run / inherited
  - B) to be running / to inherit
  - C) run / inherit
  - D) to have run / inheriting
  - E) to be run / to be inherited

9. **Once authors of fiction decide on their visions, they must make sure that the characters, setting and plot are compelling and convincing ---- they are appreciated by readers.**
- A) because
  - B) only if
  - C) unless
  - D) although
  - E) so that
10. **New research shows how many odours our noses can actually detect: at least one trillion, which means that the results ---- the latest experiment exceeded the most commonly reported guess — 10,000 smells — ---- a factor of a hundred million.**
- A) in / for
  - B) of / by
  - C) from / at
  - D) with / of
  - E) as / into
11. **Separation of powers refers to the division of government responsibilities into distinct branches where the intent is to prevent the ---- of power and provide for checks and balances.**
- A) depletion
  - B) subsidy
  - C) withdrawal
  - D) acquisition
  - E) concentration
12. **Symphonies, unlike what they connote today, became ---- popular in the 18th century ---- they detached completely from opera and turned into the most revered instrumental genre of the era.**
- A) both / and
  - B) as / as
  - C) whether / or
  - D) so / that
  - E) such / that
13. **Humans are driving many once green areas into deserts on an unprecedented scale; ----, they are not devoid of the solutions that could be implemented at both personal and institutional level.**
- A) furthermore
  - B) likewise
  - C) however
  - D) in other words
  - E) therefore
14. **The use of sign Language in China ---- and in some cases completely banned since people believe that it ---- a child's auditory capabilities.**
- A) was discouraged / would inhibit
  - B) had been discouraged / inhibits
  - C) has discouraged / inhibited
  - D) is discouraged / will inhibit
  - E) is discouraging / is inhibiting
15. **The study of philosophy involves ---- forming one's own answers to certain questions, ---- seeking to understand the way in which people have answered such questions in the past.**
- A) no sooner / than
  - B) as / as
  - C) whether / or
  - D) such / that
  - E) not only / but also
16. **For a society to have harmony and peace, state and business organizations ---- citizen initiatives must shoulder the responsibility to create a substantial safety net for the less fortunate in society.**
- A) in spite of
  - B) because of
  - C) in case of
  - D) thanks to
  - E) along with

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

From the earliest times up until now, a critical relationship **(17)** ---- between military technology, the tactics of its employment, and the psychological factors that bind its users into units. Success in war, the prerequisite of military organizations and the **(18)** ---- purpose of military technology, depends on the ability of the combatant group to coordinate the actions of its members **(19)** ---- a tactically effective manner. The coordination and the strength of the forces that bind the unit together can bring success sooner or later, **(20)** ---- its members set aside their individual interests – even life itself – for the welfare of the group. These forces, in turn, are directly affected both by tactics **(21)** ---- by technology.

**17.**

- |                 |               |
|-----------------|---------------|
| A) had existed  | B) will exist |
| C) has existed  | D) existed    |
| E) was existing |               |

**18.**

- |              |              |
|--------------|--------------|
| A) reserved  | B) impartial |
| C) excessive | D) ultimate  |
| E) accurate  |              |

**19.**

- |       |       |
|-------|-------|
| A) in | B) on |
| C) by | D) at |
| E) of |       |

**20.**

- |            |            |
|------------|------------|
| A) but     | B) unless  |
| C) while   | D) so that |
| E) only if |            |

**21.**

- |               |                    |
|---------------|--------------------|
| A) similar to | B) as well as      |
| C) such as    | D) for the sake of |
| E) in case of |                    |

**42. İkinci bir dil öğrenirken, hatalara, insanın kendisini geliştirme fırsatı oldukları için bir hayal kırıklığı kaynağı yerine, bir öğrenme aracı olarak bakmak önemlidir.**

- A) When learning a second language, it is important to look at errors as an instrument of learning, instead of a source of frustration as they are an opportunity to improve oneself.
- B) While learning a second language, what is important is to look at errors as an instrument of learning, instead of a source of frustration since they are an opportunity to improve oneself.
- C) It is important to look at errors as an instrument of learning, rather than a source of frustration during second language learning process as they are an opportunity to improve oneself.
- D) When learning a second language, errors should be regarded as an instrument of learning, instead of a source of frustration as they are an opportunity to improve oneself.
- E) While learning a second language, one should look at errors as a means of learning, instead of a source of frustration as they are an opportunity to improve oneself.

**43-46: Answer these questions according to the passage below.**

New research shows that maternal exposure to a common form of industrial pollution can harm the immune system of offspring and that this injury is passed along to subsequent generations, weakening the body's defences against infections such as the influenza virus. While other studies have shown that environmental exposure to pollutants can have effects on the reproductive, respiratory, and nervous system function across multiple generations, the new research shows for the first time that the immune system is impacted as well. This multigenerational weakening of the immune system could help explain variations that are observed during seasonal and pandemic flu episodes. Annual flu vaccines provide some people more protection than others, and during pandemic flu outbreaks some people get severely ill, while others are able to fight off the infection. While age, virus mutations, and other factors can explain some of this variation, they do not fully account for the diversity of responses to flu infection found in the general population. The study authors hypothesize that the exposure to dioxin -- which binds a protein in cells called AHR -- in some fashion alters the transcription of genetic instructions. The exposure itself does not trigger a genetic mutation, rather a change in cellular machinery, and this phenomenon is passed onto subsequent generations.

**43. Which of the following is true about the study mentioned in the passage?**

- A) It suggests that body's defence mechanisms are more adversely affected by certain types of illnesses.
- B) Some genes inherited from parents may weaken over time, rendering the immune system useless.
- C) It is the first study to establish a link between industrial pollution and its effect on immune system.
- D) There are multiple reasons why the immune system cannot fight back against flu during outbreaks.
- E) Other studies have failed to explain the deterioration of several functions found in the body.

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

- A) The factors that can account for the difference observed in some people's ability to survive an infection do not portray a complete picture.
- B) Age, virus mutations, and genetic make-up are hardly enough to explain the diversity of responses to flu injection.
- C) Annual flu vaccines offer a complete and satisfactory solution in our fight against flu infection.
- D) Researchers seem to be confident that dioxin is responsible for passing down the mutated genes to later generations.
- E) Exposure to pollutants can affect respiratory system functions more than other systems.

**45. It can be understood from the passage that the researchers do not know ----.**

- A) why some conditions are easier to treat while others are not
- B) how many generations it takes for an inherited disease to disappear
- C) whether infections in the future will be avoided thanks to their work
- D) why exposure to industrial pollution causes genes to mutate
- E) exactly how dioxin changes the transcription of genetic instructions

**46. The passage is mainly about ----.**

- A) a finding about the role exposure and inheritance could play in health problems
- B) a novel treatment method that utilizes manipulation at genetic level
- C) the reason why some research cannot explain the factors that contribute to the formation of genetic deterioration
- D) a controversy over how exposure to industrial pollution affects people of all age groups
- E) industrial pollution and its effects on younger generations

63-67. For these questions, choose the best option to complete the dialogue.

63.

Henry:

- **Did you hear about that man with auto-brewery syndrome? Poor guy!**

Joel:

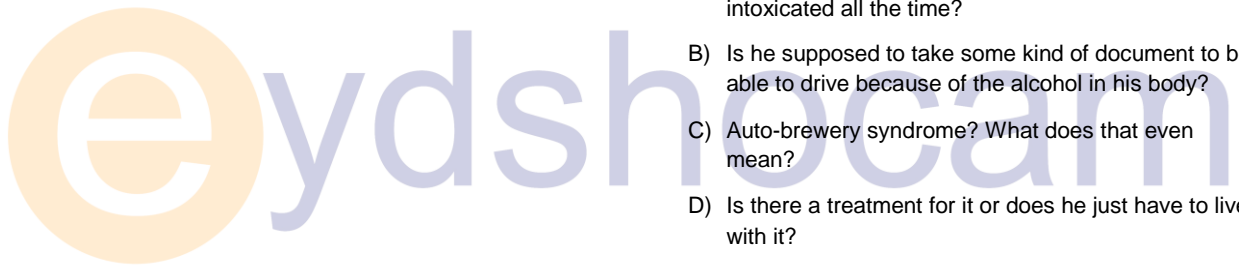
- ----

Henry:

- **It is a rare condition in which the sufferer's gastrointestinal system produces ethanol through fermentation by fungi or bacteria.**

Joel:

- **Ethanol? Isn't that a primary alcohol? Poor guy must be having a really hard time having to explain himself all the time!**
- A) How does he manage to go about his job while intoxicated all the time?
- B) Is he supposed to take some kind of document to be able to drive because of the alcohol in his body?
- C) Auto-brewery syndrome? What does that even mean?
- D) Is there a treatment for it or does he just have to live with it?
- E) Then, he can't be allowed to work in certain jobs, can he?



64.

Morgan:

- **Sometimes scientists do such crazy things in the name of science that they create huge risks.**

Rick:

- **What do you mean? Can you be more specific, please?**

Morgan:

- ----

Rick:

- **I am sure they have paid attention to those risks and taken necessary precautions to make sure they don't leave the laboratory.**

- A) They sometimes test drugs or procedures on themselves and violate several ethical rules in the name of scientific advancement.
- B) Scientists should be careful about the privacy of their subjects and not release any personal information without consent.
- C) Local authorities are concerned that they might not be well-prepared for possible pandemics as a country.
- D) Precautions to be taken by local and central authorities are well-defined, strictly regulated and enforced.
- E) For instance, Japan recently imported Ebola and other lethal viruses to prepare diagnostic test kits for the 2020 Olympics.

65.

Carol:

- **Have you read that article about the star that is 16 billion years old?**

Sasha:

- ----

Carol:

- **I know what you think and scientists seem to agree with you. It's a weird phenomenon they are trying to understand.**

Sasha:

- **I am sure there is a logical explanation. Nothing can be older than the environment it exists in!**

- A) How can that be? Scientists use state-of-the-art technology while doing such measurements.
- B) No, I haven't. What is it that attracted your attention so much?
- C) Sounds like thought-provoking. Can you elaborate on it, please?
- D) I thought the universe was around 14 billion years old. Have you cross-checked the source?
- E) I have never heard anything so strange in my life. I can't wait to see the explanation they will provide.

66.

Amelia:

- **We assume that brain is a prerequisite for intelligent behaviour in terms of learning or cooperation. I wonder if this holds true all the time.**

Liam:

- **Well, I remember reading about an organism that looks like a fungus, yet moves like an animal. It has no brain, yet can learn to navigate.**

Amelia:

- **Don't you, too, think that nature is full of wonders and never ceases to amaze us?**

Liam:

- ----

- A) Maybe. I am sure there must be other creatures that survive just as successfully as these.
- B) Right. It is this capacity and versatility that enable it to overcome catastrophes or even human impact.
- C) True. They shouldn't stop looking for organisms that are better suited to harsh environmental conditions.
- D) I agree. There is no reason to believe such organisms might be the key to our survival in the future.
- E) Yes, they are extremely predictable and thus easily fall prey to predators.

67.

Pamela:

- **Do you think there is a limit to mountain growth? I mean why don't we have anything higher than Mount Everest?**

Miriam:

- ----

Pamela:

- **Oh. That had never occurred to me. You made it seem so simple that I can't believe I never thought about it.**

Miriam:

- **It happens to all of us. Sometimes the simplest answers go unnoticed. So, don't be so hard on yourself.**

- A) For the simple reason that gravity stops any mountain from growing any further. Their mass becomes so heavy that they stop getting higher.
- B) Mount Everest has always been the highest mountain in the history of our planet and this is what all schoolchildren are taught at school.
- C) What makes you think that a mountain cannot get any higher than a certain level has also been puzzling scientists for a long time.
- D) I also wonder why some mountains cannot get higher than they already are while others are subject to change.
- E) There are other ways for a mountain to grow naturally higher than adding layers on top of another in time.



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

**68. Even though large space agencies typically follow the rules regulating the risks of infecting other worlds with Earth microbes, there is no single entity enforcing them.**

- A) Most institutions working on space projects are careful not to contaminate other planets with microbes from ours, however, current rules aren't strict enough to prevent it.
- B) No matter how careful big space agencies are in trying to keep other planets free from Earthly microbes, one way or another, they find a way to reach those planets.
- C) No single entity exists to enforce the rules regarding the prevention of microbes from spreading to other planets although big space corporations are usually careful with regulations.
- D) Unless a single entity is established to prevent microbes from spreading to other planets, large space agencies will inevitably violate regulations and face harsh sanctions.
- E) Big institutions involved in space usually abide by guidelines overseeing the dangers of spreading other planets with microbes from earth, yet, a single official body doesn't exist to impose them.

**69. Historians debate the actual historical existence of Atlantis, its most plausible location as well as if it ever actually existed among the many sunken ruins discovered around the world.**

- A) The real past presence of Atlantis, its most logical whereabouts in addition to whether it really existed amid the many sunken wrecks revealed across the globe are discussed among historians.
- B) Whether Atlantis really existed amid the many sunken wrecks revealed across the globe is still discussed among historians since there are so many of them scattered around the world.
- C) Although historians debate the actual historical existence of Atlantis, its most plausible location as well as if it ever actually existed, many sunken ruins discovered make it impossible to verify these.
- D) While historians debate the actual historical existence of Atlantis, its most plausible location as well as if it ever actually existed, there are not any sunken ruins around the world to be sure.
- E) Even if Atlantis actually existed among the many sunken ruins discovered around the world, historians continue to debate the actual historical existence of Atlantis and its most likely location.

**70. Education, beliefs and traditions may make adults more likely to stick to one problem-solving strategy as opposed to children who look for alternatives and are not afraid of trying.**

- A) Despite looking for alternatives and being not afraid of trying as children, adults are more likely to stick to one problem-solving strategy due to their education, beliefs and traditions.
- B) Schooling, dogmas and customs might cause adults to cling to a single problem-solving method in more instances unlike children who search for other options and are brave enough to try.
- C) Adults may hardly stick to one problem-solving strategy due to their education, beliefs and traditions in contrast to children who look for alternatives and are afraid of trying.
- D) While education, beliefs and traditions may make adults more likely to try alternatives, children are afraid of it and stick to one problem-solving strategy.
- E) Whether adults look for alternatives and afraid of trying new strategies depends on the education, beliefs and traditions they were exposed to as children.

**71. Often confused by ordinary people, hallucinations and delusions are different in that the former is seeing or hearing things that aren't there, while the latter is believing that something is happening that isn't real.**

- A) It is only natural that ordinary people confuse the terms hallucination and delusion as they both involve seeing or hearing things that do not exist or are not happening.
- B) Although confused by ordinary people, the distinction between hallucinations and delusions is clear in that one is seeing or hearing things that aren't there, while the other is believing that something is happening that isn't real.
- C) Ordinary people often mistake one for the other, but a hallucination and a delusion are not the same things since the first is seeing or hearing non-existent things while the second is believing that something unreal is taking place.
- D) What distinguishes a hallucination from a delusion is that the sufferer of the former sees or hears things that aren't there, while the sufferer of the latter believes something unreal is happening, which is clear to even ordinary people.
- E) The difference between a hallucination and a delusion is that things that don't exist are seen or heard in the former while unreal things are believed in the former, yet ordinary people scarcely use them interchangeably.

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

**72. Quite literally, the term "philosophy" means, "love of wisdom." In a broad sense, philosophy is an activity people undertake when they seek to understand fundamental truths about themselves, the world in which they live, and their relationships to the world and to each other. ---- Those who study philosophy are perpetually engaged in asking, answering, and arguing for their answers to life's most basic questions. To make such a pursuit more systematic, academic philosophy is traditionally divided into major areas of study.**

- A) At its core, metaphysics is the study of the nature of reality, of what exists in the world.
- B) As an academic discipline philosophy is much the same.
- C) It is, in contrast, concerned with what we can know about the world and how we can know it.
- D) History also seeks to find answers to such questions.
- E) This is why philosophy encompasses law, religion, politics, history, science and art.

**73. Around the world, nations have their own militaries. How citizens are chosen for military service varies based on the country's laws. In some nations, military service is voluntary. ---- In other nations, there is a conscription system where a group of people are required to sign up for military service but will not report for duty unless they are called to serve. Other nations have mandatory military service, where all citizens or a select group must sign up to serve their country. Finally, there are nations that have a combination of these systems.**

- A) Also, there are nations that have both compulsory military service and voluntary military service.
- B) However, there are also nations that have compulsory service for women.
- C) That is, citizens opt to sign up to join the military as their career.
- D) Therefore, most compulsory military service is for adult males.
- E) Yet, there are many nations that have compulsory military service up to one year.

74. China is a highly diverse and complex country. It has the highest and one of the lowest places on Earth, and its relief varies from nearly impenetrable mountainous terrain to vast coastal lowlands. Its climate ranges from extremely dry in the northwest to tropical monsoon in the southeast. ---- Indeed, practically all types of Northern Hemisphere plants, except those of the polar tundra and some of the world's most exotic animals are found in China.

- A) Probably the single most identifiable characteristic of China is its population.
- B) Even among the Han there are cultural and linguistic differences between regions.
- C) China is unique in its longevity and resilience as a discrete politico-cultural unit.
- D) Such diversity has resulted in one of the world's widest arrays of ecological places.
- E) Isolation made possible the flowering and refinement of the Chinese culture.

75. The Great Depression was the worst economic downturn in the history of the industrialized world, lasting from 1929 to 1939. It began after the stock market crash of October 1929, which sent Wall Street into a panic and wiped out millions of investors. Over the next several years, consumer spending and investment dropped, causing steep declines in industrial output. ---- By 1933, even when the Great Depression reached its lowest point, some 15 million Americans were unemployed and nearly half the country's banks had already gone bankrupt.

- A) Thus, the U.S. economy expanded rapidly, and the total wealth more than doubled.
- B) Also, the stock market underwent rapid expansion, reaching its peak.
- C) As a result, failing companies laid off millions of workers.
- D) Additionally, wages at that time were high, and consumer saving was proliferating.
- E) But, the global gold standard helped spread the crisis across the world.

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

76. (I) There is absolutely no evidence that the pyramids in Egypt were built by slave labour. (II) Most reputable scholars today reject the claim that the pyramids were built by slaves although slavery certainly did exist in Egypt. (III) Egyptian monuments were considered public works created for the state. (IV) Thus, both skilled and unskilled Egyptian workers were employed to build them. (V) Workers at the Giza site, for instance, were given a ration of beer three times a day and their housing needs were met.

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

77. (I) Fundamentally, copyright is a law that gives you ownership over the things you create. (II) Be it a painting, a photograph, a poem or a novel, if you created it, you own it and it's the copyright law itself that assures that ownership. (III) The ownership that copyright law grants comes with several rights. (IV) Moral rights are a major element of copyright law. (V) This means that, unless you say otherwise, no one can perform a piece written by you or make copies of it, even with attribution, unless you give consent.

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

78. (I) Humans categorize work based on factors that are relevant to humans. (II) It is more difficult for a human to learn how to be a nuclear physicist than how to be a barista. (III) This will no longer be the case very soon when robots start to take over more and more jobs. (IV) Thus, we assign more social status to being the former. (V) Generally, the more education, brainpower, or other rare quality work takes, the more highly we prize it.

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

79. **(I)** An emotional advertising appeal depends more on feelings and perceptions than logic. **(II)** At a psychological level, what is it exactly that makes you choose one brand over the competitor? **(III)** What might seem like a simple choice really has more to do with methods of persuasion used by advertisers to make consumers feel a certain way about a product. **(IV)** In advertising, there are a wide variety of ways to catch your audience's attention. **(V)** These appeals can be broken down into emotional and rational approaches.

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

80. **(I)** Memories are not static images or pieces of information that are unalterably stored in our brain once and for all. **(II)** They are dynamic constructions of the brain that regularly get updated, modified and reorganized through experience. **(III)** The brain also constantly remembers and forgets information. **(IV)** When it comes to intentional forgetting, prior studies focused on locating hotspots of activity in the brain's control structures. **(V)** In addition, most of these processes take place automatically during sleep.

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

**END OF THE TEST**  
**CHECK YOUR ANSWERS**