

1 - 16: For these questions, choose the best word or expression to fill the space.

1. For much of human evolution, our ancestors were exposed to large climatic fluctuations between long ice ages and ---- warmer periods, and the last of these ice ages ended about 10,000 years ago.
A) constructive B) profitable
C) urgent D) intermittent
E) transparent
2. Social life ---- regulates the behaviour of humans, largely because humans tend to conform to the rules and do not draw on the instincts that guide most animal behaviour.
A) overwhelmingly B) deliberately
C) harshly D) sharply
E) alternatively
3. It is easy enough to agree that human beings all around the world have certain basic requirements that must be fulfilled in order to ---- their individual and collective well-being.
A) persist B) transmit
C) ensure D) impress
E) appear
4. Despite their use for more than a century, scientists still do not know exactly how allergy shots work because some people are easily cured of their ---- in a matter of days, while others may need shots and other remedies indefinitely.
A) treatment B) challenge
C) strength D) progress
E) condition
5. The emotional power of music is one of the main ---- that make people, either as listeners or performers, devote so much time, energy, and money to it.
A) attributes B) incentives
C) aspirations D) restrictions
E) objectives

6. For India, which has to feed what will soon be the world's largest population, growing food while trying to ---- already high greenhouse gas emissions from agricultural practices is difficult.
A) bring down B) look for
C) call on D) go off
E) put forward
7. Scientists ---- studying cat behavior only toward the beginning of the 21st century, and little information on feline intelligence ---- since.
A) have begun / emerged
B) will begin / had emerged
C) had begun / would have emerged
D) began / has emerged
E) begin / will emerge
8. As we have an illusion of skill acquisition, many of us overestimate how much we ---- by observing others, but when it comes to performing the skill, everyone fails because they don't have any idea about the technique that ---- how a certain job must be done.
A) will learn / dictated
B) must learn / had dictated
C) can learn / dictates
D) had to learn / will dictate
E) used to learn / is dictating
9. Now, with Europe ---- to wean itself off Russian gas as quickly as possible, we find ourselves in a situation reminiscent of the 1970s oil crisis, when European countries built nuclear power plants ---- their dependence on Middle Eastern oil.
A) tried / reduced
B) having tried / to be reduced
C) to have tried / having reduced
D) trying / to reduce
E) to be tried / reducing

10. A smart finger that can identify materials and textures ---- touch creates new possibilities ---- prosthetic devices.

- A) off / in B) by / for
C) at / onto D) from / of
E) on / into

11. Extracting new materials ---- mines or reserves still takes precedence over the re-use or recycling of many substances despite the warning about the increasing pressure of mines ---- the natural world.

- A) among / in B) below / into
C) with / to D) without / of
E) from / on

12. ---- most Americans interpret a wave as a friendly greeting or goodbye, the same motion is just as likely to communicate the word "no" in parts of Europe and Latin America.

- A) Once B) Unless
C) While D) As though
E) As soon as

13. In the United States, ---- a child misbehaves in school, federal law requires administrators to analyze whether that behaviour is the manifestation of a disability.

- A) unless B) when
C) so that D) as if
E) although

14. Upon observing their behaviour for a long while, scientists have discovered that bumblebees tend to play with toys ; ----, they also realized that these small animals enjoy rolling tiny balls.

- A) in contrast B) therefore
C) subsequently D) however
E) for example

15. Plastic waste is now ---- widespread ---- researchers have suggested it could be used as a geological indicator of the latest age called Anthropocene.

- A) so / that B) such / that
C) whether / or D) both / and
E) either / or

16. ---- bloody revolutions, sieges, World War I bombardment and World War II attacks, Paris still possesses a remarkable architectural unity, attracting millions of tourists every year.

- A) Despite B) Owing to
C) Thanks to D) Apart from
E) On behalf of

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

Precipitation, evaporation, and other physical processes redistribute water into the atmosphere and a variety of reservoirs (17) ---- lakes, rivers, and groundwater. Solar radiation heats water and causes it to evaporate as vapor, which cools as it rises. (18) ----, this vapor falls in the form of precipitation, and the cycle continues once again. This sequence has been (19) ---- in recent times due to climate change, which has implications for agricultural systems, weather events, and freshwater resources worldwide. In recent years, climate scientists and hydrogeologists have developed increasingly effective ways of (20) ---- this complicated interplay. Research shows that greenhouse gas emissions intensify the water cycle, cause a substantial increase (21) ---- global temperature, and affect primary hydrologic processes. Circulation rates, however, vary for different climate zones, causing uneven changes in water.

17.

- | | |
|------------------|------------|
| A) but for | B) such as |
| C) as opposed to | D) despite |
| E) in case of | |

18.

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| A) Similarly | B) Conversely |
| C) Eventually | D) However |
| E) Otherwise | |

19.

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| A) clarifying | B) determining |
| C) reflecting | D) exaggerating |
| E) accelerating | |

20.

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| A) to examine | B) having examined |
| C) to have examined | D) examining |
| E) to be examined | |

21.

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

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

Thinking of loneliness, we might picture a person all by themselves with nothing to do, but research tells us that even those in a relationship and those with busy lives can feel **(22)** ---- loneliness, even to the extent that professional help is needed. Currently, loneliness is **(23)** ---- the rise and touches nearly all of us at some point, so if you have felt lonely, know that there are many people who also feel this way. Loneliness occurs **(24)** ---- we feel a lack of connection with others. This lack of connection stems from a shortage of either quality or quantity of emotional and social connection, such as when we are too absorbed in our cell phones or we isolate ourselves due to illness or a pandemic. Feeling lonely can have several concerning effects. Loneliness can hinder an objective stance and affects how we think about our partners. **(25)** ----, when we are lonely, we are less likely to think positively about our loved one, which often leads to conflict, a sense of disharmony, and a lack of belonging. The lonely people **(26)** ---- for sources of threats. When lonely people are constantly "on guard" and feeling heightened sensitivity, they may also feel deprived, distressed, and distanced within their romantic relationships.

22.

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| A) profound | B) frustrated |
| C) obstinate | D) beneficial |
| E) premeditated | |

23.

- | | |
|---------|--------|
| A) in | B) at |
| C) on | D) for |
| E) from | |

24.

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| A) so that | B) although |
| C) unless | D) as if |
| E) when | |

25.

- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| A) Therefore | B) For example |
| C) However | D) Conversely |
| E) Moreover | |

26.

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------|
| A) may have looked | B) may look |
| C) must look | D) had to look |
| E) must have looked | |

27-36: For these questions, choose the best option to complete the given sentence.

27. Many couples tend to forget the friendship and fun elements in a relationship,----.

- A) so believing in soulmates is a myth that leads to unrealistic expectations about your partner
- B) as you have to realize that you won't always be happy and problems don't magically disappear
- C) but it is worth remembering that these two in fact can make it last longer by building confidence
- D) although relationships are complicated and our training in this regard is limited
- E) just as the belief in soulmates makes us willing to accept our partner's flaws

28. ---- despite the fact that they are well into their 70s and 80s.

- A) A group called super-agers still retain their physical ability and cognitive function
- B) It is almost impossible for people in their later ages to have keen memories
- C) Some elderly people develop Alzheimer's disease much earlier than others
- D) It is important to closely investigate the post-mortem brains of some elderly people who age well
- E) Few of us stay mentally sharp in our old age and the culprit might be super-sized neurons

29. ----, antibiotic medications are becoming increasingly ineffective against bacterial infections.

- A) Unless plant-based microorganisms are a source of antibiotics to which bacteria are not yet resistant
- B) Though bacteria have been evolving to resist the effects of antibiotics since the discovery of penicillin
- C) Since all currently known antibiotics might become ineffective within decades
- D) As their widespread use has caused bacteria to develop resistance to them
- E) Because the number of deaths due to antibiotic resistance could cause the world's population to fall by 300 million by 2050

30. Today, the name "social media" is thought to be a misnomer, or wrong label, by sociologists ----.

- A) although there is only the feeling that you are missing out on social media apps
- B) when it is amplifying social deficits and providing very few of the benefits
- C) if watching an emotional video on a social media app helps one remain in touch with friends
- D) whereas the youth are continually in a position where they are socially deprived
- E) because people don't literally get any eye contact or any sort of touching while being "social"

31. While a migrant is someone who chooses to move to another country, ----.

- A) all migrants choose to move to developed countries for better job opportunities
- B) a refugee is someone who has been forced to leave their country
- C) the number of refugees throughout the world has been increasing steadily
- D) they may move for any number of reasons, most of which are personal
- E) migrants are subjected to a country's immigration laws and procedures

32. **Because of the high speeds at which objects move in Earth's orbit, ----.**

- A) it is estimated that there are millions of pieces revolving around our planet
- B) windows on the space shuttle have to be replaced frequently
- C) even some of the satellites above us have been destroyed by space debris
- D) deorbiting satellites when their missions are finished is one way to clean space debris
- E) even little pieces of space debris can cause damage to a spacecraft upon impact

33. **----, but this does not necessarily mean that cold weather causes the flu.**

- A) Seasonal influenza, as its name suggests, tends to come and go as the weather changes during the year
- B) Many factors determine the seasonality of diseases, and more time is needed before conclusions can be drawn
- C) Influenza viruses express two surface antigens – hemagglutinin and neuraminidase – which trigger an immune response
- D) The number of new influenza cases generally increases in the cooler months and tapers off in the warmer months of the year
- E) Many people have at least some degree of immunity against seasonal influenza, enough to prevent hospitalization

34. **Decorating the body with cosmetics implied a vanity or selfishness that, to Stoics, was undesirable, ----.**

- A) but ridiculing makeup users is a common theme in Roman poems and comic plays
- B) or admonitions against makeup appear in the personal writings of Roman philosophers
- C) so the Romans, under the influence of Stoicism, disdained their use
- D) since not every Roman was resistant to makeup; some people continued to rouge their cheeks
- E) and the Renaissance era embraced all forms of physical beauty

35. **Although Australia is sometimes called an "island continent," ----.**

- A) most geographers consider islands and continents to be separate things
- B) an island is a mass of land that is entirely surrounded by water
- C) there are certain criteria that are commonly used to distinguish one continent from another
- D) a large percentage of Australia's plant and animal species can be found nowhere else in the world
- E) at about 3 million square miles, Australia is the smallest continent on Earth

36. **Decaffeination is not something straightforward as it seems and is often associated with less flavourful coffee ----.**

- A) though the most common methods of decaffeination involve chemical solvents
- B) because it is a bit tricky to remove only the caffeine and not any of the numerous flavour chemicals
- C) when the coffee beans are immersed in hot water to extract their caffeine and flavourful components
- D) whereas the coffee beans are steamed and then rinsed repeatedly with the chemical solvent
- E) unless the beans can be processed to remove most of the stimulant

37-42: For these questions, choose the most accurate Turkish translation of the sentences in English, and the most accurate English translation of the sentences in Turkish.

37. Although electronic interference from mobile-phone transmissions was implicated in a crash in Switzerland in 2000, it is much more likely that device transmissions during a flight will simply annoy the flight crew.

- A) Cep telefonu iletimlerinden gelen elektronik radyo parazitleri, 2000 yılında İsviçre'deki bir kazada suçlu gösterilmiş olmalarına rağmen uçuş esnasındaki cihaz iletimlerinin sadece uçuş ekibinin sinirini bozması çok daha olasıdır.
- B) Cep telefonu iletimlerinden gelen elektronik radyo parazitleri 2000 yılında İsviçre'deki bir kazada suçlu gösterilmiş olabilir ancak uçuş esnasındaki cihaz iletimlerinin sadece uçuş ekibinin sinirini bozması çok daha olasıdır.
- C) Sadece uçuş ekibinin sinirini bozması çok daha muhtemel olan cep telefonlarının iletimlerinden kaynaklanan radyo parazitleri, 2000 yılında İsviçre'de meydana gelen bir kazada suçlu olarak gösterilmiştir.
- D) 2000 yılında İsviçre'de meydana gelen bir kazada suçlu olarak gösterilen cep telefonu iletiminden gelen radyo parazitlerinin çok büyük olasılıkla yapabilecekleri tek şey uçuş ekibinin sinirini bozmaktır.
- E) Cep telefonu iletimlerinden gelen elektronik radyo parazitleri, 2000 yılında İsviçre'deki bir kazada suçlu gösterilmiş olsa da uçuş esnasındaki cihaz iletimlerinin sadece uçuş ekibinin sinirini bozması ihtimali çok daha yüksektir.

38. The terms herb and spice are often used interchangeably, but they are in fact two distinct types of seasonings, made from different sections of plants and processed in different ways.

- A) Yabani ot ve baharat terimleri sıklıkla birbirinin yerine kullanılmasına rağmen bu ikisi aslında bitkilerin farklı kısımlarından yapılan ve farklı şekillerde işlenen iki ayrı tip çeşnidir.
- B) Yabani ot ve baharatlar aslında bitkilerin farklı kısımlarından yapılan ve farklı şekillerde işlenen iki ayrı tip çeşnidir ama bu terimler sıklıkla birbirinin yerine kullanılmaktadır.
- C) Aslında bitkilerin farklı kısımlarından yapılan ve farklı şekillerde işlenen iki ayrı tip çeşni olan yabani otlar, günlük hayatta sıklıkla birbirinin yerine kullanılan malzemedir.
- D) Yabani ot ve baharat terimleri sıklıkla birbirinin yerine kullanılır ama bunlar aslında bitkilerin farklı kısımlarından yapılan ve farklı şekillerde işlenen iki ayrı tip çeşnidir.
- E) Yabani ot ve baharat terimleri sıklıkla birbirinin yerine kullanılsa da bu iki çeşni aslında bitkilerin farklı kısımlarından elde edilir ve farklı şekillerde işlenir.

39. In El Salvador, speakers of the indigenous Lenca abandoned their languages to avoid being identified as Indians after a massacre in 1932 in which Salvadoran troops killed tens of thousands of mostly indigenous peasants.

- A) El Salvador'da yerel Lenca dilini konuşanların konuştıkları dili bırakmalarının sebebi, Salvadorlu birliklerin çoğu yerli köylü on binlerce kişiyi öldürdüğü 1932'deki bir katliamdan sonra Yerli olarak tanımlanmaktan kaçınmaktı.
- B) Salvadorlu birliklerin çoğu yerli köylü on binlerce kişiyi öldürdüğü 1932'deki bir katliamdan sonra Yerli olarak tanımlanmaktan kaçınmak isteyen Lenca dilini konuşan El Salvadorlular yerel dili konuşmayı bıraktılar.
- C) El Salvador'da yerel Lenca dilini konuşanlar, Salvadorlu birliklerin çoğu yerli köylü on binlerce kişiyi öldürdüğü 1932'deki bir katliamdan sonra Yerli olarak tanımlanmaktan kaçınmak için dillerini terk ettiler.
- D) Salvadorlu birlikler, 1932'deki bir katliamda çoğu yerli köylü on binlerce kişiyi öldürünce El Salvador'da yerel Lenca dilini konuşanlar, Yerli olarak tanımlanmaktan kaçınmak için dillerini terk ettiler.
- E) Salvadorlu birlikler, 1932'deki bir katliamda çoğu yerli köylü on binlerce kişiyi öldürdü ve bu yüzden El Salvador'da yerel Lenca dilini konuşanlar, Yerli olarak tanımlanmaktan kaçınmak için dillerini terk ettiler.

40. Genel görüş, kişi belirli bir süre beklemeden – genellikle 30 dakika ile iki saat arasında – yemekten sonra yüzmenin güvenli olmadığını savunmaktadır.

- A) According to common wisdom, it is unsafe to swim after eating unless one waits for some prescribed period of time – usually between 30 minutes and two hours.
- B) What common wisdom holds is that it is unsafe to swim after eating unless one waits for some prescribed period of time – usually between 30 minutes and two hours.
- C) It is unsafe to swim after eating unless one waits for some prescribed period of time – usually between 30 minutes and two hours if one believes what common wisdom holds.
- D) Common wisdom holds that it is unsafe to swim after eating unless one waits for some prescribed period of time – usually between 30 minutes and two hours.
- E) Swimming after eating is unsafe if a person doesn't wait for some prescribed period of time – usually between 30 minutes and two hours, which is what common wisdom claims.

41. Futbol tipi oyunlar yüzyıllardır aramızda olmasına rağmen sporun bugün bildiğimiz halinin 1863'te İngiltere'nin yeni kurulmuş Futbol Birliği'nin bir dizi kuralı yazdığına başlamış olduğu söylenir.

- A) Football-type games have been around for centuries, but it is said that the sport we know today began in 1863, when England's newly formed Football Association wrote down a set of rules.
- B) Although football-type games have been around for centuries, the sport we know today is often said to have begun in 1863, when England's newly formed Football Association wrote down a set of rules.
- C) Though England's newly formed Football Association wrote down a set of rules in 1863, and football as we know today is said to have begun earlier; football-type games had been around for centuries, though.
- D) While football-type games have been around for centuries; it is known that the sport we know today began in 1863, when England's newly formed Football Association wrote down a set of rules.
- E) Football-type games might have been around for centuries, yet this doesn't change the fact that the sport we know today officially started in 1863, when England's newly formed Football Association wrote down a set of rules.

42. Apollo Uçuşunu aya gönderen yönetim, özellikle uzay seyahatini önemsemiyordu ancak Amerika'yı kesinlikle uzay ve teknoloji bakımından ilk sıraya koyacak cüretkar bir hedefi temsil etmekteydi.

- A) Space travel was not of particular concern for the administration that sent the Apollo Mission to the Moon, yet what it represented was an audacious goal that would clearly put America first in terms of space and technology.
- B) The administration that sent the Apollo Mission to the Moon particularly represented a daring goal that would clearly put America ahead of the others in terms of space and technology, but they didn't care much for space travel.
- C) The administration sent the Apollo Mission to the Moon but didn't particularly care about space travel; instead, it represented a daring goal that would clearly put America first in terms of space and technology.
- D) What the administration that sent the Apollo Mission cared wasn't space travel per se; however, they had an audacious goal that would America in the first rank with regard to space and technology.
- E) The administration that sent the Apollo Mission to the Moon didn't particularly care about space travel, but it represented an audacious goal that would clearly put America first in terms of space and technology.

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

The human mind is a problem-solving machine. It can come up with creative solutions for the most complex problems, helping us survive and thrive, while bringing us useful inventions like light bulbs, cars, and modern medicine. Unfortunately, despite its many advantages, it also has a cost: Our minds are so effective at spotting and solving problems that they never seem to be able to stop, turning the problem-solving machine into a problem itself. You might recognize this in yourself. For instance, you might lie awake at night, recalling a painful memory, reliving it again and again, hoping to extract an important lesson. In this case, you get lost in your own head, fantasizing about a painful scenario, while calling forth hurtful emotions like sadness, fear, anger, or shame. And if this wasn't enough, you also lose sight of what is happening right in front of you, making you miss out on opportunities unfolding in the present moment. The impulse to get pulled into our own heads comes from a desire to avoid suffering, as well as from a deep desire for orientation. Simply said, we want to know where we are in life. And unfortunately, our minds often try to answer this question more by ruminating about the past or worrying about the future than by observing what is actually here, now.

43. It is clear from the passage that human mind ----.

- A) is like a big puzzle, which causes us problems while we're trying to solve it
- B) is not only beneficial for us, but it also brings about some downsides
- C) helps us save complex problems, while, in fact, it poses the biggest problem for us
- D) helps us realise what is actually happening before our very eyes
- E) is the greatest problem solver, which offers us a great advantage

44. Which of the following is true about the problem solving abilities of human mind?

- A) They can solve the most complex problems, but fail to solve less important ones.
- B) They are useful in all matters facing humans, including the ones about old memories.
- C) Their potential is limitless – so much so that they could send us to other planets someday.
- D) In some cases, they may be causing more trouble than they help us.
- E) They help humans to learn a lesson from all the problems they solve.

45. Which of the following can replace the underlined verb 'ruminating' in the passage?

- A) thinking
- B) defining
- C) persuading
- D) conquering
- E) resisting

46. Which of the following is not among the benefits brought by the human mind?

- A) solving problems
- B) finding creative solutions
- C) avoiding suffering
- D) assisting in our survival
- E) helping us thrive

47-50: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

How often do you arrive at the end of reading a scientific article or grant application and feel devastated that it had not been longer? How often do you jump up from your desk and rush to find colleagues to share with them this uplifting document so they might also experience your joy? I imagine you would have to answer, "Not often." Instead, do you as a reader not tend to feel relief when you reach the document's end? You are probably more tired than you were when you began. That fatigue is not only a problem in itself: It signifies a great probability that, on a sentence-by-sentence basis, you have failed to perceive the writer's intended meaning clearly and with as little effort as possible. It is the writer's job to convey meaning; it is the reader's job to perceive meaning. If the writer has not performed their job adequately, the reader may well come away with an entirely different meaning than the writer intended. If the reader arrives at the end of the sentence having received something, even a muddy, loosely defined something, the reader has every reason to believe the reading job has been adequately accomplished. In parallel fashion, since the writer knew what the sentence was intended to mean, and the sentence seemed capable of meaning that, containing all the correct and pertinent information, the writer may also be well satisfied that the writing job has been accomplished.

47. Which one of the following statements would the writer of the passage agree with?

- A) Scientific articles are, by nature, literary works.
- B) Most scientific articles bring joy to their readers.
- C) Writers of scientific articles fail to convey the meaning most of the time.
- D) Readers can grasp only a little despite showing enough effort to understand scientific articles.
- E) If writers are to convey meaning, they have to make use of literary devices like metaphors.

48. The writer has asked the questions in the beginning of the passage to ----.

- A) prove that most people derive great pleasure from reading grant applications
- B) compare the readability of literary works to that of scientific articles
- C) find answers to one of the biggest problems in the scientific world
- D) make his point about the low level of readability in scientific articles and grant applications
- E) start a discussion about how scientific articles should be written

49. It can be inferred from the passage that from the reader's perspective ----.

- A) feeling relief after finishing a grant application is a common event
- B) feeling devastated when a very good scientific article finishes is quite expected
- C) failing to perceive the writer's intended meaning is unacceptable for scholars alone
- D) getting a lot of joy from reading something scientific is impossible
- E) even a slight understanding of the scientific article might seem enough

50. It is made clear in the passage that ----.

- A) only if editors make greater efforts will scientific articles be much more interesting to read for laymen
- B) the reader of a scientific article may understand something totally different from what the writer intended
- C) an article containing all the relevant information seems to have accomplished its goal of conveying the writer's message
- D) reading a scientific article on a sentence-by-sentence basis is a sure way to understand the writer's point
- E) readers of scientific articles often find themselves fascinated by what they read

51-54: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

Becoming a mother means more than entering a new life stage. It is a transformation of one's life, mentality, even identity. For many women, it is likely to be the first time they have been completely responsible for a small, vulnerable human – one who needs them nearly constantly. It also might be the first time they haven't worked or are financially dependent on a partner. Particularly in countries without adequate parental leave or childcare support policies, they may be contending with financial stress. And when, or if, they do return to their careers, mums often feel pressure to project an image that motherhood hasn't changed them – often to avoid the 'motherhood penalty', in which women see their wages and job prospects suffer. That is even though it is well known that becoming a parent not only affects people's priorities (and makes things like, say, late nights at the office more challenging to juggle), but even changes the brain. All of this is happening, of course, at a time when many women are more exhausted than they have ever been. They are recovering physically from pregnancy and birth. And more than a quarter are experiencing mental health challenges like postnatal depression or birth-related post-traumatic stress disorder. Yet, on top of all these omnipresent stressors, mothers are contending with the pressure to 'bounce back'. Many cultures, especially in the West, put immense pressure on postpartum women to look like pregnancy, birth and motherhood never happened – and quickly.

51. One reason why becoming a mother transforms the new mothers' life is that ----.

- A) they lose their well-paying jobs due to their pregnancy and post-pregnancy leaves
- B) they all have to say goodbye to their prosperous lives and welcome financial stress
- C) they are expected to return to their work right after they have their baby
- D) there is a defenceless baby in their life who needs their almost constant attention
- E) there is pressure from their spouses for them to be a stay-at-home mom permanently

52. From the language the writer uses in the passage, it can be inferred that ----.

- A) not all mothers are able to get back to work when they want to
- B) most workplaces avoid imposing the 'motherhood penalty' to mothers who got back to work
- C) women only get exhausted when they have a baby for the first time
- D) not many cultures in the West expect new mothers to get in their pre-pregnancy form of work
- E) in countries with proper childcare support policies, all new mothers live free of financial stress

53. Which of the following cannot be inferred from the passage?

- A) Giving birth to a child for the first time may bring about changes in the brain of the mother.
- B) Some women cannot find jobs or jobs paying as well as before their pregnancy when they are ready to work after giving birth.
- C) Almost half of the women go through mental health challenges after pregnancy.
- D) For a working women having given birth, there are many stressors.
- E) In some cultures, women are expected to get back to their old self right after they give birth.

54. What is the purpose of the passage?

- A) To criticize some countries for failing to provide proper childcare to mothers
- B) To explain the changes and stresses new mothers have to go through
- C) To expose the unfair policies of some companies in hiring postpartum women
- D) To compare and contrast the different attitudes of cultures towards women who give birth
- E) To provide a detailed explanation as to the new life of mothers with their newborns

55-58: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

Empathy is a human quality that is absolutely crucial for us all to be able to develop prosocial behaviours and to create and sustain meaningful connections and intimate relationships. You could argue that empathy is the glue that holds society together and communities close. Empathy can help construct our moral compass and is a barometer of our behaviour to others. Our ability to be empathetic has even been shown to be beneficial for our mental and emotional wellbeing, and contributes towards our ability to handle emotionally challenging situations. So it is clearly vital that we do whatever we can to be at our most empathetic. And it turns out that getting a good night's sleep is key. A recent study has shown that lack of sleep makes us less likely or willing to help others and to demonstrate empathy, thus impacting our social interactions. Researchers placed volunteers into an fMRI scanner – once after they had had eight hours of sleep, and once after they had missed a night's sleep. They found that key parts of the brain involved in empathy became less active after missing sleep. Namely, those in the so-called 'social cognition network' – an area of the brain comprising the prefrontal cortex, mid and superior temporal sulcus, and temporoparietal junction. This network has previously been shown to be activated when we are considering the mental states, needs and perspectives of others.

55. Which of the following is not among the benefits of empathy?

- A) Its causing people to lose their sleep and their health
- B) Increasing our ability to create and sustain meaningful connections
- C) Assisting our ability to handle emotionally challenging situations
- D) Increasing our ability to develop prosocial behaviours
- E) Its capacity to help us to construct our moral compass

56. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

- A) It is the prefrontal cortex and temporoparietal junction that affect how much empathy we feel.
- B) If people were able to sleep more, their daily lives would be a lot easier and free of all troubles.
- C) It is rather difficult to monitor the brain through an fMRI scanner.
- D) Its ability to create empathy is not affected by any external factor.
- E) One needs a healthy amount of sleep to be active and feel empathy.

57. Which of the following is true about the role of empathy according to the passage?

- A) Its role in our ability to develop prosocial behaviours is more important than the one in our capacity for sustaining intimate relationships.
- B) It has been given undue importance by too many people in and out of scientific circles.
- C) It is central to keeping the members of the society together.
- D) It has been shown to have more effect on people's moral behaviours than their mental health.
- E) It is overly exaggerated because people with insomnia cannot show any empathy.

58. Which could be the best title for this passage?

- A) The Importance of Empathy for Our Mental and Emotional Wellbeing
- B) Empathy is Crucial for Us, But Is It Possible without Enough Sleep?
- C) Empathy is the Key to Our Future in This World
- D) A World without Empathy: Is It a Nightmare Scenario?
- E) Empathy As a Barometer of Our Behaviour to Others

59-62: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

The past year has seen an explosion of machine learning models that generate digital images from natural language prompts. These Artificial Intelligence (AI) systems use a method called 'diffusion', which creates random dots and then shapes them into a picture according to the semantic information it receives. Type in a description like "the royal skateboard of England on display among the Crown Jewels at the Tower of London" and the AI system will then return multiple images of ... approximately that. The systems aren't perfect, but their accuracy and quality are often breathtaking. They also mean that illustrators and others could automate basic prototyping or even generate a final product for illustration tasks. Which raises the question: will we still value human skill and creativity in visual art? The short answer is yes. Human creativity is different. Machines imitate, remix and generate art accidentally, not with any human intentionality. Some might object and claim that human art is also imitation and remixing, but the process is entirely different. Human creatives are able to be more deliberate or dynamic with their vision, and follow a path of ideas and exploration differently from an AI system. Even if the output is similar, society will continue to value human-created art for these reasons.

59. According to the passage, digital images created by AI ----.

- A) overtake those created by humans in all senses
- B) have extraordinary quality and precision
- C) have a deliberate quality and focus
- D) involve a lot of intentional creative touches
- E) do not solely depend on prompts given by humans

60. According to the passage, what differentiates human art from AI generated digital art ----.

- A) is the number of high-quality works produced in a limited period
- B) is about the long art history and artistic background of the former
- C) is the path followed by human creatives, who are more active and intentional with their vision
- D) might hardly be about the way the AI machine and a human creative render images
- E) is mainly about where and for which purpose they can be used

61. It is clear from the passage that the writer of the passage seems to be sure about ----.

- A) the dominant role to be played by the AI in creating digital art in the near future
- B) how AI-generated digital art will be a complete failure in the future
- C) the fact that human-created art will continue be appreciated
- D) the fact that the quality of digital art produced by AI will decline in time
- E) the potential of AI-generated digital art, which he thinks will outrun that of humans

62. What is the passage mainly about?

- A) The past, present, and the future of AI-generated digital art
- B) The controversy about whether AI-generated art is superior to that created by humans
- C) The similarities between the art forms created by humans and AI
- D) The way human art will be overtaken by AI-generated art in the future
- E) Digital art created by AI and why it cannot replace art performed by human artists

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

63. Dylan:

- I don't understand the efforts of some enthusiasts to revive indigenous languages or save them from extinction.

Kelsie:

- Why do you say that?

Dylan:

— ----

Kelsie:

- But then, reviving a language also means revitalizing culture, history and identity. They can communicate with the dominant language, but they can't maintain their culture and identity.

Dylan:

- I guess you're right. Let me consider this a little bit more.

- A) I mean they already speak the language of the country where they live, so what is the point?
- B) Well, what matters is their religion, not some already dead language.
- C) The way I see it they can channel their energy to more worldly matters.
- D) They could have found a better way to express their concerns over their language.
- E) This a normal cycle: every year lots of languages die. What matters is their adaptation to the new culture.

64. Kevin:

- I have always dreamt of having a beachfront house in Florida.

Anthony:

— ----

Kevin:

- For real? I don't follow international news.

Anthony:

- Then you should check out some pictures of beachfront houses on Daytona Beach after the latest hurricane.

Kevin:

- What? Did the storm wipe them out?

- A) For me, the noise coming from the big waves means a big No.
- B) You might want to change your dream after reading the news about some of those houses.
- C) This is the dream shared in many news stories around the world.
- D) You might as well check out the news for the big lottery award.
- E) Florida is so expensive. How will you ever be able to afford a house there?

65. Journalist:

- **Welcome professor, I'll start with the most important question right away: what is ethical animal research?**

Professor:

- **It broadly means the humane care of research animals – from their acquisition and housing to the study experience itself.**

Journalist:

— ----

Professor:

- **Of course. Specific guidelines for ethical animal research are typically established by national governments.**

Journalist:

- **Alright then. It is comforting to learn that such strict rules are in place. Thank you. Let me move on to my next question ...**

- A) One last question: do you think scientists are ethically inclined?
- B) Regardless, NGO's protecting animal rights are totally against this.
- C) Nevertheless, there is much controversy about the use of animals in drug tests.
- D) Well, who makes sure all those guidelines are followed?
- E) Is there any way to guarantee that these guidelines are strictly followed?

66. Lois:

- **I have been feeling tired for a few months now. However much and regularly I sleep, I feel exhausted at the end of the day.**

Lane:

- **Do you think it might be something about your being vegan?**

Lois:

- **How so? I don't see any relevance.**

Lane:

— ----

Lois:

- **Well, I haven't had my blood checked for a few months. I never thought the lack of a vitamin may be the culprit. Let me have it checked. Thank you.**

- A) It is relevant, though. If you don't consume red meat, your energy is drained quickly.
- B) You are missing out the benefits of animal-based protein.
- C) People who consume plant-based diets must take B12 supplements. Maybe you have B12 deficiency.
- D) Let's not start the old discussion again: lack of meat means lack of energy.
- E) It might be about the supplements that you are taking. You can't be sure about their side effects.

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67. Brad:

- I can't understand how even Halloween celebrations turn into a nightmare with hundreds of injured people in South Korea.

Margot:

- ----

Brad:

- This sounds serious. How can you combine these three elements anyway?

Margot:

- Easy. In a world where everything is commercialized and globally shared, a popular holiday like Halloween would finally be popularized outside North America. Combine it with the lack of interest in anything scientific or logical, such a disaster becomes inevitable.

Brad:

- I guess you have a point there.

- A) This is not so complicated: youngsters in Korea love Halloween, enjoy parties and spend a lot.
- B) In my opinion, a commercialized and highly globalized world is responsible.
- C) It might be about Covid restrictions and the recklessness of the youth.
- D) It seems that a perfect combination of globalism, commercialism and idiocracy is at play.
- E) South Korea might be a developed country, but there are many poor, desparet and lonely people.

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

68. While improvements in electricity storage can help balance the daily fluctuations in renewable energy plants' supply, many studies show that nuclear energy makes decarbonizing the electric grid easier and cheaper.

- A) The daily fluctuations in the supply of renewable energy plants can be balanced with the help of new improvements in electricity, but it is demonstrated by many studies that decarbonizing the electric grid is easier and cheaper with nuclear energy.
- B) The daily fluctuations in renewable energy plants' supply can be improved with new technology electricity storage, yet it is nuclear energy, as shown by recent studies, that will decarbonize the electric grid more cheaply.
- C) Though it is possible to balance the daily fluctuations in the supply of renewable energy plants thanks to new improvements in electricity storage, it is without doubt that nuclear energy will decarbonize the electric grid more cheaply and easily.
- D) That daily fluctuations in the supply of renewable energy plants can be balanced with the help of new improvements in electricity is clear, but, as new studies suggest, it would be a lot more difficult and expensive to decarbonize the electricity grid without nuclear energy.
- E) The new improvements in electricity storage can help balance fluctuations in the supply of renewable energy plants, though it is shown by some studies that if it weren't for nuclear energy, we would find it difficult to decarbonize the electricity grid.

69. Our huge dependence on internal combustion engine when it comes to moving between different activities means that medium-sized or even small-sized cities are where most people live today.

- A) We mostly use the internal combustion engine to move between different activities, but most people today prefer to live in medium-sized or even small cities.
- B) Moving between activities makes us dependent on the internal combustion engine to a great extent; that's why, only a few people tend to live in big cities, or megalopolises.
- C) If we weren't dependent hugely on the internal combustion engine to move between different activities, most people today wouldn't live in medium-sized or even small cities.
- D) As we still largely depend on the internal combustion engine to move between different activities, most people today live in medium-sized or even small cities.
- E) What forces certain people today to live in medium-sized or even small cities is our mild dependence on the internal combustion engine to move between different activities.

70. Many galaxies are too faint or small for us to observe easily, even with the most powerful telescopes, so working out how many galaxies there are in the universe is actually pretty difficult.

- A) Many galaxies are beyond our ability to observe them as they are too faint or small for us, so even if we used the most powerful telescopes, we wouldn't be able to know how many galaxies there are in the universe.
- B) As we cannot observe many galaxies easily due to their being too faint or small for us, even with the most powerful telescopes, it is rather difficult for us to work out the number of galaxies in the universe.
- C) That we cannot observe many galaxies owing to their being faint or small, even with the most powerful telescopes means we will not be able to work out the number of galaxies in the universe.
- D) As much as we try, even with the most powerful telescopes, many galaxies are too faint or small for us to observe, meaning working out how many galaxies there are in the universe is pretty difficult.
- E) We will never be able to know the exact number of galaxies in the universe even with the most powerful telescopes due in part to many galaxies being too faint or small for us to observe easily.

71. Unlike private debts, where debts are in the deceased's name only, public debt can be passed on to future generations, but this does not mean that future generations are worse off.

- A) Future generations will not be in a difficult situation if we pass on public debt to them, but they would be worse off if public debt were similar to private debts, where the deceased is responsible for all debts.
- B) What makes public debts different from private debts, where debts are in the deceased's name only, is that they can be passed on to future generations, putting them at a disadvantage.
- C) Being able to pass on public debts to future generations doesn't necessarily mean that they are worse off, but if we could pass on private debt to them, that would definitely put them at a disadvantage.
- D) The fact that private debts are in the deceased's name only is the most evident difference from public debt, most of which are passed on to future generations, which might imply that they might be a little worse off than the current generation.
- E) Although it is possible to pass on public debt to future generations, which is different from private debts, where the deceased is responsible for the debts, this doesn't mean these generations are at a disadvantage.

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

72. The world's energy bill for the next year is set to be the highest ever, topping US\$10 trillion. This is the total price paid for all forms of energy across all sectors by all people. ---- Our addiction to energy generated from these fossil fuels is equivalent to more than 10% of global GDP. Infuriatingly, a lot of the energy we buy goes up in smoke or wasted heat before it even gets a chance to do any useful heating, cooling, cooking, transporting or manufacturing.

- A) Energy spending is now greater than total global tax revenue or corporate profits.
- B) In the natural world, most species thrive by exquisite optimisation of their energy consumption.
- C) Something like 80% of this global bill is for coal, oil or gas, or for electricity.
- D) Each year, we spend no less than four times more on our energy bills than we do investing.
- E) Funds for environmental protection efforts lag behind the amount spent on extracting more fossil fuels.

73. Charlemagne, or Charles the Great, ruled over the vast Carolingian empire that spanned Europe during the Dark Ages. He became king of the Franks in A.D. 768 and conquered much of Europe during his 46-year reign. During his life, he laid the foundations for the Holy Roman Empire, which would last nearly a millennium. ---- In other words, charlemagne was a model for kings for centuries after his death, and his empire also provided the highest ideal of government into the nineteenth century.

- A) He also established a new kind of royal leadership that would inspire generations of European kings.
- B) Leaders like Charlemagne championed religious reform and maintained a close relationship with the popes in Rome.
- C) It was Charlemagne's father who finally deposed the Merovingian dynasty and made himself king in 751.
- D) Charlemagne inherited half of his father's kingdom upon Pepin the Short's death in A.D. 768.
- E) It was challenging to win a long and bloody war against the Saxons, another Germanic tribe.

74. Turmeric, which is from the same family as ginger, is cultivated in several states in India, with the country accounting for more than 75% of the world's production. India is also the largest exporter and consumer of turmeric. ---- Planting takes place in these regions between May and August, depending on the region, and the crop is harvested from January on for a couple of months.

- A) Among many Hindu communities, turmeric is used in festive occasions like weddings as a marker of fertility and prosperity.
- B) From applying a turmeric paste over sprained ankles to sniffing a smoked rhizome clump to ward off a cold, Indians use turmeric as a home remedy.
- C) Turmeric gets both its bright yellow colour and its purported health benefits from the chemical component called curcumin.
- D) Most people in India use turmeric out of habit, rather than with any thought about what value it adds to a dish
- E) The warm and humid southern states of Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu are particularly known for mass cultivation and superior quality of the crop.

75. Boys play with toy cars and girls with dolls. However innocent it seems, some people call kids' having a car or baby doll today "environmental vandalism," and they seem to have a point. The toy industry is the most plastic intensive industry in the world – with millions sent to landfill each year having barely been used. This is one side of the coin. ---- Most formulas are made from powdered cows' milk, needing an astonishing 4,700 litres of water to produce just 1kg of powder. To make matters worse, just one kilogram of infant formula releases between 11 and 14 kg of greenhouse gases by the time it is fed to babies and young children. This is the other side.

- A) Reusable nappies can have a 40% lower global warming impact than disposable nappies.
- B) Even formula use has an enormous environmental impact, which is rarely examined.
- C) China is currently the biggest market for baby food as of 2019, with India coming in second place.
- D) Not much is known about the environmental impact of prepared baby foods.
- E) From bottles to disposable wipes and nappies, unsustainable materials are ubiquitous in the products we buy for our children.

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

76. (I) The formation of traditional extended family structures may be partly responsible for creating an environment of tension with in-laws, and form the basis of the strong mother-in-law figure in particular. (II) Parents choose who their child marries, and once married, the daughter-in-law moves in with her husband's family. (III) As the senior woman of the household in these arrangements, the mother is in charge of the domestic sphere, and gains higher social status and decision-making authority over her daughter-in-law. (IV) Marriage is an institution that helps us pass down our traditions to the your generations. (V) The omnipresent figure of the meddling mother-in-law is partly a hangover from this set-up, where a daughter-in-law is under the thumb of a matriarch.

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

77. (I) Some biologists and philosophers claim that evolutionary biology needs reform, arguing that traditional explanations for how organisms change through time is far from satisfactory. (II) Contemporary evolutionary biology, they argue, is incomplete. (III) They also say that dominant and traditional view of the field is too preoccupied with how the genes in a population change over time. (IV) Evolutionary biology is now undergoing one of the most intense debates it has had for more than a generation. (V) This preoccupation neglects how individual organisms shape their environments and adjust themselves during their lifetimes to survive and reproduce.

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

78. (I) Every December, Santa Claus comes out and gives presents to good children around the world, according to popular culture. (II) In the 21st century, Krampus festivities are more popular than ever, with events occurring around the world. (III) However, according to some myths, children who have misbehaved are instead visited by a far more frightening creature: Krampus. (IV) Krampus is a mythical creature who is often depicted with horns and a demon-like face. (V) According to myth, which likely originated in what is now Germany and Austria, the creature punished children who behaved badly.

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

79. (I) Near the southern tip of Spain's Cádiz province, where Europe lunges into the Strait of Gibraltar, the Duna de Bolonia is one of the continent's largest sand dunes. (II) Rising more than 30m high and sprawling 200m wide, the white dune spills into the azure sea and appears as if someone has dumped a massive pile of sugar atop the surrounding Estrecho Nature Park's protected green forest. (III) The Baelo Claudia archaeological site dates to the 2nd Century BCE and is one of Spain's best-preserved Roman settlements. (IV) Like all sand dunes, Bolonia is a constantly moving ecosystem that shifts with the winds. (V) But as climate change has intensified the hurricane-force gusts coming from the east, the dune has increasingly migrated inland towards the ecologically important cork and pine forests and scrubland.

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

80. (I) Around one-third of all antibiotic usage in the UK is in farming – and globally this figure is much higher. (II) Essentially, the same antibiotics are used to treat humans and animals, raising the fear that resistant strains of bacteria will evolve on farms, contaminate the wider environment, and ultimately spread to humans to spark serious outbreaks. (III) Alarm from health agencies, the scientific community, funding agencies and the media has led many research programmes to focus on the risk from antibiotic resistance in agricultural and environmental settings, alongside human-to-human transmission in hospitals or the wider community. (IV) However, the extent to which antibiotic resistance in farms or rivers poses a risk to public health remains contentious because it's very difficult to track how resistant strains (or genes) persist and move between different settings. (V) Being the most effective weapon against certain bacteria, antibiotics have saved millions of lives so far.

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

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1) D	2) A	3) C	4) E	5) B	6) A	7) D	8) C	9) D	10) B
11) E	12) C	13) B	14) D	15) A	16) A	17) B	18) C	19) E	20) D
21) B	22) A	23) C	24) E	25) B	26) B	27) C	28) A	29) D	30) E
31) B	32) E	33) D	34) C	35) A	36) B	37) A	38) D	39) C	40) D
41) B	42) E	43) B	44) D	45) A	46) C	47) C	48) D	49) E	50) B
51) D	52) A	53) C	54) B	55) A	56) E	57) C	58) B	59) B	60) C
61) C	62) E	63) A	64) B	65) E	66) C	67) D	68) A	69) D	70) B
71) E	72) C	73) A	74) E	75) B	76) D	77) D	78) B	79) C	80) E